Learning Goals

- 1. To understand what a monomial, binomial and trinomial is.
- 2. To be able to identify "like terms".
- 3. To understand how to add polynomials.
- 4. To understand that when subtracting polynomials you actually add the opposite.

2.4 - Adding and Subtracting Polynomials

<u>Monomial</u> - an algebraic expression with one term. For example, 5x.

<u>Binomial</u> - an algebraic expression with two terms. For example, $3x^2 - 1$

<u>Trinomial</u> - an algebraic expression with three terms. For example, $3x^2 - 4x + 7$

<u>Polynomial</u> - an expression that comprises a sum and/or differences of monomials.

Example One

Identify the like terms and underline the coefficients.



Rules for Adding Polynomials

- 1. Drop any brackets.
- 2. Combine like terms.

Example Two Add. $(x^2 + 2y + 3) + (4x^2 - 2y)$

Example Three
Add.
$$(2x + 3y) + (5x - 4y) + (2x - y)$$

1. Drop he brackets.
 $2x + 3y + 5x - 4y + 2x - 7$
2. Combine like terms.
 $9x - 2y$

Rules for Subtracting Polynomials

- 1. Change the subtraction sign to addition and the sign of each term in the second bracket.
- 2. Drop the brackets.
- 3. Combine like terms.

Example Four

Subtract. $(x^2 + 2y + 3) - (4x^2 - 2y)$

1. Rewrite question. $(x^{2}+2g+3) + (-4x^{2}+2y)$ 2. Drop the brackets. $\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{2g}{3} + \frac{14x^{2}}{2} + \frac{2y}{3}$ $-3x^{2} + 4y + 3$

Example Five

Subtract. $(y^2 - 2y + 2) - (3y^2 - 2y + 3)$ 1. $(y^2 - 2y + 2) + (-3y^2 + 2y - 3)$ 2. $y^2 - 2y + 2 + 3y^2 + 2y - 3$ 3. $-2y^2 - 1$

Complete: p. 109 - 111 #2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13a.