## POLYNOMIALS

- A polynomial is the sum or difference of many monomials.
- The highest exponent of a polynomial is called the $\qquad$
- Standard Form: $\qquad$

Write the polynomials below in standard form:
10. $-k^{5}-1+8 k-3 k^{3}+\frac{1}{4} k^{2}$
11. $18 a^{2} b^{2}+7 a b-b^{2}+4 a^{3}$

## CLASSIFYING

 POLYNOMIALS12. $5 x y^{2}-x^{2}+9 x^{3} y-y^{4}+2$

| Degree |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |


| Number of Terms |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| $4+$ |  |

## Adding \& Subtracting polynomials

16. $\frac{1}{2} x^{3}-2 x^{2}+4 x+15$
17. $-x^{2}-18 x+31$
18. $-\frac{3}{2} x^{4}$

Polynomials are classifed by degree (highest exponent) and number of
terms. Use the charts to the left to classify each polynomial below.
13. $-3 x+1$
14. $9 x^{5}-x^{4}+2 x$
15. 24
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

| (1) | COMBINE LIKE TERMAS! (Watch out for subtraction problems!) |
| :--- | :--- |
| (2) | Write your answer in STANDARD FORM. |


| 1. $\left(3 x^{2}+11 x+4\right)+\left(-5 x+x^{2}-13\right)$ | 2. $\left(9 n^{3}-4 n^{2}+2 n-10\right)+\left(-2 n^{2}+n+7\right)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. $\left(5 k^{3}-2 k^{2}+2 k\right)-\left(2 k^{2}+2 k+17\right)$ | 4. $\left(y+4 y^{2}-3\right)-\left(1+2 y^{2}-5 y-y^{3}\right)$ |

5. Subtract $\left(-10 a b+7 a^{2}-b^{2}\right)$ from $\left(8 b^{2}+a b-2 a^{2}\right)$.

6. $\left(3 m^{2}-4 m+1\right)\left(2 m^{2}+5 m-9\right)$
7. $\left(x^{2}+6 x-7\right)\left(-x^{2}-9 x-4\right)$
8. The height of a trapezoid can expressed as $(2 x+9)$ while the bases can be expressed as $(3 x-7)$ and $(x+5)$. Write an expression to represent the area of the trapezoid.
