Algebra I Lesson 7.5 Polynomials Mrs. Snow, Instructor

Mono, means one or singular. So when we have a monomial we have a single term expression or a single term equation.

Vocabulary

Monomial – is a number, a variable, or a product of a number and a variable (a variable with a coefficient). The exponent of the variable must be a whole number.

Polynomial – is a monomial, or it may be more than one monomial added or subtracted together.

Degree of a monomial – the sum of the exponents of each variable

Degree of a polynomial – the degree of the term with the greatest degree (hummm) Look at each term of the polynomial, the degree of the polynomial will be that of the highest degree of all the terms.

Standard Form – terms of the polynomial are arranged in order from greatest to smallest degree.

Leading Coefficient – the coefficient of the first term of the polynomial.

Classifying a polynomial – a system of naming a polynomial based on the degree of the polynomial and the number of terms:

	Name
Degree	
0	Constant
1	linear
2	Quadratic
3	Cubic
4	Quartic
5	Quintic
6 or more	6 th degree, 7 th degree, etc.

Terms	Name
1	Monomial
2	Binomial
3	Trinomial
4 or more	Polynomial

Which terms are considered monomials?

-7xy	3x + y	x ⁻²	4	$0.4y^{3}$	5 <i>x</i>	2	<i>x</i> ⁰
						x ²	

Find the degree of the following monomials:

$7x^3y^5$	$1.5 km^{2}$	5 <i>x</i>	$3r^{4}$	$2x^3y^0$
add the exponents: 3+5=8 \therefore the degree is 8				

Find the degree of the following polynomials:

$4x + 6x^3$	5x - 6	$x^3y^2 + x^3y^3 - x^4 + 2$	$4a^5 - 5b^6$	$2xy + 3x^2y - 3x$
What is the degree of each term?				
$4x \ degree = 1$				
$6x^3$ degree = 3				
highest degree is 3				
∴ degree of the polynomial is 3				

Write each polynomial in standard form:

$20x - 4x^3 + 2 - x^2$	$16 - 4x^2 + x^5 + 9x^2$	$18x^5 - 3y^8 + 14y$
reorder descending order high to low		
$-4x^3 - x^2 + 20x + 2$		

Classify the following polynomials:

5x-6	$2x^2 + 3x - 5$	$4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 5$	5
degree is 1 has 2 terms			
∴ linear binomail			