Name		_ Date	Class				
LEGOON	ractice B						
6-1 P	olynomials						
Identify the degree of each monomial.							
1. 6 <i>x</i> ²	2. 3 <i>p</i> ³ <i>m</i> ⁴	3	3. $2x^8y^3$				

Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. Then identify the leading coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Name the polynomial.

4.
$$6 + 7x - 4x^3 + x^2$$

5. $x^2 - 3 + 2x^5 + 7x^4 - 12x$

Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard form.

6. $(2x^2 - 2x + 6) + (11x^3 - x^2 - 2 + 5x)$ **7.** $(x^2 - 8) - (3x^3 + 6x - 4 + 9x^2)$

8. $(5x^4 + x^2) + (7 + 9x^2 - 2x^4 + x^3)$ **9.** $(12x^2 + x) - (6 - 9x^2 + x^7 - 8x)$

Graph each polynomial function on a calculator. Describe the graph, and identify the number of real zeros.

10.
$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 3$$

11. $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 1$

Solve.

- **12.** The height, *h*, in feet, of a baseball after being struck by a bat can be approximated by $h(t) = -16t^2 + 100t + 5$, where *t* is measured in seconds.
 - **a.** Evaluate h(t) for t = 3 and t = 5.
 - **b.** Describe what the values of the function from part a represent.

			LESSON Practice B			
6-1 Polynomials Identify the degree of each monomial.	6-1 Polynomials Identify the degree of each monomial.					
1. x ² 2. 3	3. a ² b	2	1. $6x^2$	2. 3p ³ m ⁴		3. $2x^8y^3$
2	0	4	2	<i>p</i>	7	, 11
4. $7x$ 5. $4x^2y$	6. 2x ⁵					
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_	Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and nur			
	3	5	4. 6 + 7x - 4x ³ + x ²			
Solve.			$-4x^3 + x^2 +$	7x + 6; -4; 3	8; 4; cubic p	oolynomial with 4 terms
7. a. Rewrite the polynomial $2x^2 + x^3 + -7x^3$	$x + 1$ $x^3 \pm 2$	$x^2 - 7x + 1$	5. $x^2 - 3 + 2x^5 + 7x^4 - 1$	2 <i>x</i>		
in standard form.	<u> </u>	$\frac{1}{1}$	$2x^5 + 7x^4 + x^2$	- 12 <i>x</i> - 3; 2;	5; 5; quinti	c polynomial with 5 terms
b. What is the leading coefficient?c. What is the degree?		3	Add or subtract. Write your	answer in stand	ard form.	
d. How many terms are in this polynomial?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	6. $(2x^2 - 2x + 6) + (11x^3)$			$(3x^3 + 6x - 4 + 9x^2)$
e. Name the polynomial.		omial with 4 terms	$11x^3 + x^2 +$	3x + 4		$-3x^3 - 8x^2 - 6x - 4$
8. a. Rewrite the polynomial $5 - 3x + 4x^2$ in	4 x ²	-3x + 5				
standard form.	44	<u>- 3x + 5</u> 4	8. $(5x^4 + x^2) + (7 + 9x^2 + 1)$			$(x + x) - (6 - 9x^2 + x^7 - 8x)$
b. What is the leading coefficient?c. What is the degree?		2	$3x^4 + x^3 + 1$	$0x^2 + 7$		$-x^7 + 21x^2 + 9x - 6$
d. How many terms are in this polynomial?	?	3	Graph each polynomial fun		ator. Describ	e the graph,
e. Name the polynomial.		itic trinomial	and identify the number of 10. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 3$	real zeros.		
Add or subtract the following polynomials.	Nrite your answer in		- ()	the graph inc	no soscor	creases slightly, and then
standard form.	white your answer in					e, so there is 1 real zero.
9. $(6x + 7) + (3x + 8)$	10. $(5x - 3) - (3x + 9)$)	11. $\overline{f(x)} = x^4 - 5x^2 + 1$			·
9 <i>x</i> + 15	2 <i>x</i>	- 12		e graph alterna	itely decrea	uses and increases, changing
11. $(2x^2 + 3x + 4) - (x^2 + x + 2)$	12. $(x^2 - 4x + 5) + (-$	$2x^2 \pm 7x = 10$				es, so there are 4 real zeros.
			Solve.			
$x^2 + 2x + 2$	$-x^{2} +$	3x - 5	12. The height, h, in feet, of a			
Solve.			by $h(t) = -16t^2 + 100t$		easured in see	conds. 161 ft and 105 ft
13. Britt has 4 full boxes plus 12 extra CDs, an			 a. Evaluate h(t) for t = 3 b. Describe what the val 		-	
3 full boxes and 5 extra CDs. If the number each box is represented by <i>c</i> , write an expr						by the bat and the height of
shows the total number of CDs that Britt an		7 <i>c</i> + 17		baseball 5 s a		
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An rights reserved.		•	vir rights reserved.			
LESSON Practice C			LESSON Review for	Mastery		
6-1 Polynomials			Review for 6-1 <i>Polynomials</i>	Mastery		
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T			6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> The degree of a polynomial	is the value of the		the term of the greatest degree.
6-1 Polynomials			6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> The degree of a polynomial	is the value of the		the term of the greatest degree. ged in order with exponents from
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$	the polynomial. $0x^2 + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6$	terms;	6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard	is the value of the form when the te	rms are arrar	nged in order with exponents from
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ quintic polynomials	ame the polynomial. $0x^2 + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 \pm 100$ mial with 6 terms	terms;	Description Description Description Description Description 0	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form	rms are arrar	
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Ne 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polyno</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standar	ame the polynomial. $0x^2 + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 \pm 100$ mial with 6 terms	terms;	E-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1	is the value of the form when the test standard Form 8	erms are arrar	nged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0.
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ quintic polynomials	ame the polynomial. $0x^2 + 2x - 1$; 9; 5; 6 pomial with 6 terms and form.	terms;	Description Description <t< th=""><th>is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 x + 3 4x - 5 $3^3 - x$</th><th>erms are arrar</th><th>nged in order with exponents from</th></t<>	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 x + 3 4x - 5 $3^3 - x$	erms are arrar	nged in order with exponents from
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. No 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polyno</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standar 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$	ame the polynomial. $ x^2 + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 $ pomial with 6 terms and form. $x^2 + 4x - 7$	terms;	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 $2x$ 2 $-x^2$ $-x^2$ 3 $4x$ 4 $6x^4 + x^3$	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 (+3) +4x-5 3^3-x $5x^2+3x-1$		nged in order with exponents from onstants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms.
6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polyno</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standa 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ <u>$6x^3 + 8$</u> 3. $(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)$	ame the polynomial. $ x^2 + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 $ pomial with 6 terms and form. $x^2 + 4x - 7$	lerms;	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 $2x$ 2 $-x^2$ $-x^2$ 3 $4x$ 4 $6x^4 + x^3$	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 x + 3 4x - 5 $3^3 - x$		nged in order with exponents from onstants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms.
6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polyno</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standa 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ <u>$6x^3 + 8$</u> 3. $(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)$	ame the polynomial. $ x^2 + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 2x - 2; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7;$	lerms;	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 22 2 $-x^2$ 3 $4x$ 4 $6x^4 + x^3 - 5$ 5 $9x^5$ + To arrange the polynomial 3	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $x^3 - 1$	c	nged in order with exponents from onstants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms.
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. To coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Not 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polyno</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standar 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)^2}$ $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^4}{4}$ 4. $(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + 3x^3)^2$	ame the polynomial. $ x^2 + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 2x - 2; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7; 7;$	lerms;	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 22 2 $-x^2$ 3 $4x$ 4 $6x^4 + x^3 - 5$ 5 $9x^5$ + To arrange the polynomial 3 greatest to least exponent.	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $x^3 - 1$ $x^2 - x^4 - 2x + 6$	c	nged in order with exponents from onstants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. To coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Not 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polyno</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standar 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)^2}$ $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^4}{4}$ 4. $(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + 3x^3)^2$	ame the polynomial. $ x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + \frac{1}{2}$ and form. $ x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $ x^{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2}$ $ x^{3} - 19x + 13 + \frac{1}{2}$ $ x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12 $	lerms;	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. $\begin{array}{r c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $x^3 - 1$ $x^2 - x^4 - 2x + 6$	Concentration of the second se	nged in order with exponents from onstants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from
6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. No 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomial</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standar 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8}{3}$ 3. $(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3) - (-2x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5 - 2x^5)$ 4. $(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9$	ame the polynomial. $1x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 5$ $3x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $2x^{3} - 1)$ $- 2x^{3} - 19x + 13$ $+ x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12)$ $x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19$		6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2 $-x^2$ 3 4 4 $6x^4 + x^3 - 5$ $5x^5 + 7$ To arrange the polynomial 3 greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $x^3 - 1$ $x^2 - x^4 - 2x + 6$	Concentration of the second se	nged in order with exponents from onstants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from
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6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. To coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Not 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomials</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $6x^3 + 8$ 3. $(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3) - (-2x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + 2x^5 - 7) - (-2$	ame the polynomial. $\begin{aligned} x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 & \text{indiviting boundary of the forms} \\ x^{2} + 4x - 7 \\ x^{2} - 1) \\ - 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 \\ + x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12) \\ x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19 \\ x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 & \text{to get a} \\ - 2x^{2} + 4x - 4 \end{aligned}$	sum of	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. $\begin{array}{r c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 +43 +4x - 5 $3^{-} - x$ $5x^{2} + 3x - 1$ $x^{3} - 1$ $x^{2} + x^{4} - 2x + 6$ $6x^{5} + x^{4}$ standard form.	rms are arrar C $x^5 - 7$ in sta $+ 3x^2 - 2x -$ Then identify	nged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from 7 The leading
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ quintic polynomial Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)^2}$ $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5}{(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)^2}$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^3 + 3x^2$? $\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 - x^3 + 3x^2}{(-3x^4 + 3x^3 - 13x^3 - 18x^3 - 18x^3 - 18x^5 - 18x^5 - 19x^5 - 2x^5 - 18x^5 - 19x^5 - 19x^5$	ame the polynomial. $x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 5$ and form. $x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $x^{3} - 1) + 5$ $x^{2} - 2x^{3} - 19x + 13$ $x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12)$ $x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19$ $x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 \text{ to get a}$ $- 2x^{2} + 4x - 4$ $x^{3} - 12x - x^{2} + 9 - 12x^{2}$	sum of	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2 2 - x^2 + 3 4 4 6 $x^4 + x^3 -$ 5 9 x^5 + To arrange the polynomial 3 greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial.	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 +43 +4x - 5 $3^{-} - x$ $5x^{2} + 3x - 1$ $x^{3} - 1$ $x^{2} + x^{4} - 2x + 6$ $6x^{5} + x^{4}$ standard form.	rms are arrar C $x^5 - 7$ in sta $+ 3x^2 - 2x -$ Then identify	nged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial as 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from - 7 the leading mial.
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ quintic polynomial Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)^2}$ $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5}{(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)^2}$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^3 + 3x^2$? $\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 - x^3 + 3x^2}{(-3x^4 + 3x^3 - 13x^3 - 18x^3 - 18x^3 - 18x^5 - 18x^5 - 19x^5 - 2x^5 - 18x^5 - 19x^5 - 19x^5$	ame the polynomial.	sum of	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2 2 - x^2 3 4 4 6 $x^4 + x^3 - 5$ 9 $x^5 + 7$ To arrange the polynomial 3 greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 + 3 + 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $-x^3 - 1$ $x^2 + x^4 - 2x + 6$ $6x^5 + x^4$ standard form. The form of terms of	rms are arrar C $x^{5} - 7$ in sta $+ 3x^{2} - 2x -$ Then identify each polyno 2. $5x^{2} +$	nged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from r - 7 the leading mial. $3x^4 - x$
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomial</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)}$ $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5}{(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)}$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^3 + 3x^2$? $\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 - x^3 + 3x^2}{(-3x^4 + 3x^2 - x^3 + 3x^2)^2}$ $\frac{-x^5 + 2x^4 - 3x^4 - 3x^5}{(-3x^5 + 2x^4 - 3x^5)}$ Graph each polynomial function on a calcular	ame the polynomial. $x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 5$ and form. $x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $x^{2} - 1) - 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 + x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12)$ $x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19$ $x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 \text{ to get a}$ $- 2x^{2} + 4x - 4$ $x^{3} - 12x - x^{2} + 9 - 12x^{2}$ $x^{3} + x^{2} + 6x - 10$	sum of	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2 2 -x ² + 3 4 6 5 9x ⁵ + To arrange the polynomial and greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num 1. $2x + x^3 - x^2 - 5$ Standard form: $x^3 - x^2$	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 + 3 + 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $-x^3 - 1$ $x^2 + x^4 - 2x + 6$ $6x^5 + x^4$ standard form. The form of terms of	rms are arrar C C C C C C C C	reged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from r = 7 the leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$
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6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynom</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standar 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)}$ $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5}{(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)}$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^3 + 3x^2$? $\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 - x^3 + 3x^2}{(-3x^4 + 3x^2 - x^3 + 3x^2)^2}$ 6. What polynomial could you subtract from 5 a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^2 - 3x^2 Graph each polynomial function on a calculation of the polynomial function on a calculation of the polynomial function on a calculation of the polynomial function on the polynomial function o	ame the polynomial. $x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 5$ and form. $x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $2x^{3} - 1) + 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 + 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 + 2x^{3} + 2x^{4} + 12) + 2x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19$ $x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 + 10 = 4x^{3} + 2x^{2} + 4x - 4$ $x^{3} + 12x - x^{2} + 9 - 12x^{3} + x^{2} + 6x - 10 + 2x^{2} + 8x^{3} + x^{2} + 6x - 10$ ator. Describe the graph,	sum of	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2 2 -x ² + 3 4 6 5 9x ⁵ + To arrange the polynomial and greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num 1. $2x + x^3 - x^2 - 5$ Standard form: $x^3 - x^2$	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 + 3 + 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $-x^3 - 1$ $x^2 + x^4 - 2x + 6$ $6x^5 + x^4$ standard form. The form of terms of	rms are arrar Ci Ci	reged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from r = 7 the leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomials</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)}$ $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5}{(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)}$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^3 + 3x^2 + x^4 + 8x^3 - 4x^5 + 2x^2 - 3x^3 + 3x^2 + x^4 + 8x^3 - 4x^5 + 3x^2 +$	ame the polynomial. $\begin{aligned} x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 & \text{identify} \\ \text{ard form.} \\ x^{2} + 4x - 7 \\ 2x^{3} - 1) \\ - 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 \\ x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12) \\ x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19 \\ x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 & \text{to get a} \\ - 2x^{2} + 4x - 4 \\ x^{3} - 12x - x^{2} + 9 - 12x^{2} \\ x^{3} + x^{2} + 6x - 10 \\ \text{ator. Describe the graph,} \\ \text{asses, decreases substance} \end{aligned}$	sum of 5 – 6x ⁴ to give	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 22 2 $-x^2$ 3 $4x$ 4 $6x^4 + x^3 - 5$ 9 $x^5 + 1$ To arrange the polynomial 3 greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num 1. $2x + x^3 - x^2 - 5$ Standard form: $x^3 - x^2$ Leading coefficient: 1	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $x^3 - 1$ $x^2 + x^4 - 2x + 6$ $6x^5 + x^4$ standard form. mber of terms of + 2x - 5	rms are arrar c $ix^{5} - 7$ in sta $+ 3x^{2} - 2x -$ Then identify each polyno 2. $5x^{2} +$ Standa Leadin Degree	reged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from 7 The leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$ g coefficient: <u>3</u>
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6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. No 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomial</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3 - 3x^4 - 4x^5 - 2x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5 - 2x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5 - 2x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^5 - 2x^5$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you subtract from 5 a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^5 - 2x^4 - 3x^5 + 2x^4 - 3x^5 Graph each polynomial could you subtract from 5 a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^5 - 2x^4 - 3x^5 + 2x^4 + 3x^5 + 2x^5 + 3x^5 + 2x^4 + 3x^5 + 2x^5 + 3x^5	ame the polynomial. $x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 10$ and form. $x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $x^{3} - 1) + 2x^{3} - 12x + 13 + 2x^{3} + 2x^{3} + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 1$	sum of 5 – 6x ⁴ to give antially, and then are 3 real zeros. es. It crosses the	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2x 2 $-x^2$ + 3 $4x$ 4 $6x^4 + x^3 - 5$ 5 $9x^5$ + 1 To arrange the polynomial 3 greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial and in coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial and in coefficient of this polynomial.	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 4x - 5 3 - x $5x^2 + 3x - 1$ $x^3 - 1$ $x^2 + x^4 - 2x + 6$ $6x^5 + x^4$ standard form. mber of terms of + 2x - 5	rms are arrar $x^5 - 7$ in sta $x^5 - 7$ in sta $x^2 - 2x - 3x^2 - 3x$	aged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from r - 7 The leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$ g coefficient: 3 $r - 2x^3 + 8$ $x^4 - x^2 - 3x^2$
6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. No 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomial</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3 - 1)(-2x^5 + 4x^4 - 4x^5 - 2x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 - 2x^5)$ $-x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^5 - 4x^4 - 3x^3 + 3x^2$? $\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 - 4x^3 - 18x^2 - 19x^5 - 2x^2}{7x^5 + 2x^4 - 3}$ Graph each polynomial could you subtract from 5 a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^5 - 2x^4 - 3 Graph each polynomial could you subtract from 5 a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^5 - 2x^4 - 3 Graph each polynomial could you subtract from 5 a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^5 - 2x^4 - 3 <i>Tx</i> ⁵ + 2x ⁴ - 3 <i>Ty</i> ⁵ + 2x ⁴ + 3 <i>Ty</i> ⁵	ame the polynomial. $\begin{aligned} x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 \\ \text{omial with 6 terms} \\ \text{ard form.} \\ \\ x^{2} + 4x - 7 \\ 2x^{3} - 1) \\ - 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 \\ + x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12) \\ x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19 \\ x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19 \\ x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 \text{ to get a} \\ - 2x^{2} + 4x - 4 \\ x^{3} - 12x - x^{2} + 9 - 12x^{2} \\ x^{3} + x^{2} + 6x - 10 \\ \text{ator. Describe the graph,} \\ ases, decreases substances and the set of the se$	sum of 5 – 6x ⁴ to give antially, and then are 3 real zeros. es. It crosses the	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2 2 -x ² 3 4 6 6 1 1 2 2 -x ² 3 4 6 1 2 2 -x ² 3 4 4 6 x ⁴ + x ³ 5 9x ⁵ + To arrange the polynomial a greatest to least exponent. 6 6 1 1 1 2 2 -x ² 3 4 4 6 1 2 2 -x ² 5 9x ⁵ + To arrange the polynomial in coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num 1. 2x + x ³ - x ² - 5 Standard form: x ³ - x ² Leading coefficient: 1 Degree: <u>3</u> Number of terms: <u>-</u>	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 + 3 + 4x - 5 3 - x $- x^3 - 1$ $x^2 + x^4 - 2x + 6$ $6x^5 + x^4$ standard form. mber of terms of + 2x - 5 - 4	rms are arrar $x^5 - 7$ in sta $x^5 - 7$ in sta $x^2 - 2x - 3x^2 - 3x$	aged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from r - 7 The leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$ g coefficient: 3 $r - 2x^3 + 8$ $x^4 - x^2 - 3x^2$
6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. No 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomial</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3)}$ $\frac{-x^5 - 4x^4 - 4x^5 - 2x^5}{(-x^5 - 2x^5) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)}$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^5 - 4x^4 - 3x^3 + 3x^2$? $\frac{x^4 + 8x^3 - 4x^3 - 3x^2}{7x^5 + 2x^4 - 3}$ 6. What polynomial could you subtract from 5 a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^5 - 2x^3 $\frac{7x^5 + 2x^4 - 3}{7x^5 + 2x^4 - 3}$ Graph each polynomial function on a calcular and identify the number of real zeros. 7. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x + 1$ From left to right, the graph increase increases again. It crosses the x-ca 8. $f(x) = 5x^4 + 4x^3 - 5x - 3$ From left to right, the graph decrease <u>x-axis twice, so the second</u>	ame the polynomial. $x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 10$ and form. $x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $x^{3} - 1) + 2x^{3} - 12x + 13 + 2x^{2} - 2x^{4} + 12 + 12x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19 + 12x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19 + 12x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19 + 12x^{2} + 2x^{2} - 2x^{4} + 12 + 2x^{2} - 2x^{4} + 2x^{2} + 2x^{2} - 2x^{4} + 2x^{2} + 2x^$	sum of ⁵ – 6x ⁴ to give antially, and then are 3 real zeros. es. It crosses the	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2x 2 -x ² 3 4x 4 6x ⁴ + x ³ - 5 9x ⁵ + To arrange the polynomial a greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num 1. 2x + x ³ - x ² - 5 Standard form: x ³ - x ² - Leading coefficient: 1 Degree: <u>3</u> Number of terms: 3. 6x ³ + 7x ⁵ Standard form: <u>7x⁵ +</u>	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 (+3)	rms are arrar Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci	red in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial as 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from x - 7 The leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$ g coefficient: 3 x - 4 r of terms: 3 $x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2$ rd form: $-x + 8$ $x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2$ rd form: $-x + 8$
6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomial</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3 - 4x^4 - 4x^5 - 2x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)$ 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^3 - 4x^4 - 4x^4 + 3x - x^3 + 3x^2$? 5. What polynomial could you subtract from 5 a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^5 - 2x^2 - 2x^5 - 2x^5 - 2x^4 - 3x^5 + 2x^4 - 3x^5 + 2x^4 - 3x^5 - 2x^5 -	ame the polynomial. $x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 + 5$ and form. $x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $x^{3} - 1) + 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 + 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 + 2x^{3} - 19x + 13 + 2x^{3} - 19x + 12 + 12 + 2x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x^{4} + 12 + 12 + 2x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19 + 12x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 + 7 + 10 + 12x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 + 7 + 10 + 12x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x^{4} + 9 + 12x^{3} + 2x^{2} - 8x^{4} + 7 + 2x^{2} + 8x^{4} + 7 + 9 + 12x^{3} + x^{2} + 6x - 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	sum of ⁵ – 6x ⁴ to give antially, and then are 3 real zeros. es. It crosses the	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2x 2 $-x^2 + \frac{3}{3}$ 4 $6x^4 + x^3 - \frac{5}{5}$ 9 $x^5 + \frac{1}{5}$ To arrange the polynomial 3 greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num 1. $2x + x^3 - x^2 - 5$ Standard form: $x^3 - x^2$. Leading coefficient: 1 Degree: <u>3</u> Number of terms: <u>3</u> 3. $6x^3 + 7x^5$	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 (+3)	rms are arrar Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci	aged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from r - 7 The leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$ g coefficient: 3 $r - 2x^3 + 8$ $x^4 - x^2 - 3x^2$
6-1 <i>Polynomials</i> Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^6 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ $quintic polynomial Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. (7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3 - 1)^2}{(-x^5 - 4x^4 - 4)^2}4. (-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^3)^2Solve.5. What polynomial could you add to 3x^4 - 9x^3 + 3x^2?6. What polynomial could you subtract from 5a difference of 19 + 8x^3 - 18x - 19x^5 - 2x^37x^5 + 2x^4 - 3Graph each polynomial function on a calcularand identify the number of real zeros.7. f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x + 1From left to right, the graph increase1x - 2x^3 - 5x - 3From left to right, the graph decreasex - axis twice, so ta 1Solve.9. The profit, P, earned by a small business end the polynomial function P(y) = 10y^3 - 50ynumber of years since 1990. Did the compresended to the complexity of the polynomial function P(y) = 10y^3 - 50y10. The profit, P, earned by a small business end the polynomial function P(y) = 10y^3 - 50y10. The profit P, earned by a small business end the polynomial function P(y) = 10y^3 - 50y10. The profit P, P, earned by a small business end the polynomial function P(y) = 10y^3 - 50y10. The profit P, earned by a small business end the polynomial function P(y) = 10y^3 - 50y10. The profit P and P$	ame the polynomial. $x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 ionial with 6 terms and form.$ $x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $x^{3} - 1) - 2x^{3} - 19x + 13$ $x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12)$ $x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19$ $x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 to get a$ $-2x^{2} + 4x - 4$ $x^{3} - 12x - x^{2} + 9 - 12x^{2}$ $x^{3} + x^{2} + 6x - 10$ ator. Describe the graph, asses, decreases substances and the graph, asses, decreases and the graph, asses, decreases, decreases, decreases, decreases, decreases,	sum of ⁵ – 6x ⁴ to give antially, and then are 3 real zeros. es. It crosses the	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2x 2 -x ² 3 4x 4 6x ⁴ + x ³ - 5 9x ⁵ + To arrange the polynomial a greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num 1. 2x + x ³ - x ² - 5 Standard form: x ³ - x ² - Leading coefficient: 1 Degree: <u>3</u> Number of terms: 3. 6x ³ + 7x ⁵ Standard form: <u>7x⁵ +</u>	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 (+3)	rms are arrar Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci	reged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from the leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$ g coefficient: 3 $x^2 - x$ x = 4 $x^4 - 2x^3 + 8$ $x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2$ rd form: $-x + 8$ g coefficient: 1
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6-1 Polynomials Rewrite each polynomial in standard form. T coefficient, degree, and number of terms. Na 1. $5x^3 + 2x - 1 - 10x^2 + 9x^5 - 3x^4$ $9x^5 - 3x^4 + 5x^3 - 10$ <u>quintic polynomial</u> Add or subtract. Write your answer in standard 2. $(7x^3 + 2x - 1) + (8x^2 - 6 + 2x - x^3)$ $\frac{6x^3 + 8x^3}{(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 + 2x^3 - 1)(-2x^5 + 2x^4 - 4x^5 - 2x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 - 2x^5)$ 3. $(12 - 11x - 5x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 - 2x^5) - (4x^4 + 8x - 4x^5 - 2x^5)$ 4. $(-3x^4 + x^6 - 9x^5 + 2x^2 - 7) - (-2x^5 + x^6 - 7x^5 - 2x^5)$ Solve. 5. What polynomial could you add to $3x^4 - 9x^3 + 3x^2$? $x^4 + 8x^3 - 18x^5 - 18x^5$	ame the polynomial. $x^{2} + 2x - 1; 9; 5; 6 ionial with 6 terms and form.$ $x^{2} + 4x - 7$ $x^{3} - 1) - 2x^{3} - 19x + 13$ $x - 4x^{2} - x^{4} + 12)$ $x^{4} + 6x^{2} - x - 19$ $x^{3} + 5x^{2} - x + 7 to get a$ $-2x^{2} + 4x - 4$ $x^{3} - 12x - x^{2} + 9 - 12x^{2}$ $x^{3} + x^{2} + 6x - 10$ ator. Describe the graph, asses, decreases substances and the graph, asses, decreases and the graph, asses, decreases, decreases, decreases, decreases, decreases,	sum of ⁵ – 6x ⁴ to give antially, and then are 3 real zeros. es. It crosses the	6-1 Polynomials The degree of a polynomial A polynomial is in standard greatest to least. Degree Polynomial in 0 1 2x 2 -x ² + 3 3 4x 4 6x ⁴ + x ³ - 5 5 9x ⁵ + 7 To arrange the polynomial 3 greatest to least exponent. 6 is the leading coefficient of this polynomial. Rewrite each polynomial in coefficient, degree, and num 1. $2x + x^3 - x^2 - 5$ Standard form: $x^3 - x^2$ - Leading coefficient: 1 Degree:	is the value of the form when the te Standard Form 8 + 3 + 4x - 5 3 - x $- x^3 - 1$ $x^2 + x^4 - 2x + 6$ $6x^5 + x^4$ standard form. mber of terms of + 2x - 5 $- \frac{4}{2}$	rms are arrar $ix^6 - 7$ in sta $+ 3x^2 - 2x -$ Then identify each polyno 2. $5x^2 +$ Standa Leadin Degree Numbe 4. $-3x^2 -$ Standa Leadin Degree	reged in order with exponents from constants have degree 0. This third degree polynomial has 2 terms. This fifth degree polynomial has 3 terms. Indard form, order the terms from the leading mial. $3x^4 - x$ rd form: $3x^4 + 5x^2 - x$ g coefficient: 3 $x^2 - 2x^3 + 8$ $x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2$ rd form: $-x + 8$ g coefficient: 1 y = 4