Name		Date	Class
Practice B			
<b>7-5</b> Polynomials			
Find the degree and numb	per of terms of each poly	nomial.	
<b>1.</b> $14h^3 + 2h + 10$	<b>2.</b> 7 <i>y</i> - 10 <i>y</i> <sup>2</sup>		<b>3.</b> $2a^2 - 5a + 34 - 6a^4$
Write each polynomial in s	standard form. Then, give	e the leadin	g
<b>4.</b> $3x^2 - 2 + 4x^8 - x$			
<b>5.</b> 7 + 50 $j$ - 3 $j$ <sup>3</sup> - 4 $j$ <sup>2</sup>			
<b>6.</b> $6k + 5k^4 - 4k^3 + 3k^2$			
Classify each polynomial	by its degree and numbe	r of torme	
<b>7.</b> $-5t^2 + 10$	<b>8.</b> $8w + 32 + 9w^4$	i oi terms.	9. $b - b^3 - 2b^2 + 5b^4$
Evaluate each polynomial	for the given value.		
<b>10.</b> $3m + 8 - 2m^3$ for $m =$	_1		
<b>11.</b> $4y^5 - 6y + 8y^2 - 1$ for	r <i>y</i> = −1		
<b>12.</b> $2w + w^3 - \frac{1}{2}w^2$ for $w = \frac{1}{2}w^2$	= 2		
13. An egg is thrown off the the ground can be appr where t is the time sinc	e top of a building. Its heigh oximated by the polynomia e it was thrown in seconds.	t in meters I 300 + 2 <i>t</i> -	above - 4.9 <i>t</i> ²,
<b>a.</b> How high is the egg	above the ground after 5 s	econds?	
<b>b</b> How high is the egg	above the ground after 6 s	ooondo?	

7-5 Polynomials	7-5 Polynomials		
Find the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.	Find the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.		
<b>1.</b> $4w^2$ <b>2.</b> $9x^3 + 2x$ <b>3.</b> $4p^5 - p^3 + p^2 + 11$	<b>1.</b> $14h^3 + 2h + 10$ <b>2.</b> $7y - 10y^2$ <b>3.</b> $2a^2 - 5a + 34 - 6a^4$		
Degree:2 Degree:3 Degree:5	3 2 4		
Terms: <u>1</u> Terms: <u>2</u> Terms: <u>4</u>	3 2 4		
Fill in each blank with monomial, binomial, or trinomial.	Write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading		
4. A <u>trinomial</u> is a polynomial with three terms.	coefficient. $4x^8 + 2x^2 = x + 2$		
5. A hinomial is a polynomial with one term.	4. $3x^2 - 2 + 4x^8 - x$ $-3x^3 - 4x^2 + 50x + 7$ $-3x^3 - 4x^2 + 50x + 7$		
6. A is a polynomial with two terms.	5. $7 + 50j - 3j^{2} - 4j^{2}$ 6. $6k + 5k^{4} - 4k^{3} + 2k^{2}$ 5. $5k^{4} - 4k^{3} + 3k^{2} + 6k$ 5. $5k^{4} - 4k^{3} + 3k^{2} + 6k$		
Write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $2x^2 + 12$	Classify each polynomial by its degree and number of terms.		
7. $12 + 3x^2 - x$ 3x - x + 12 $-\alpha^5 + \alpha^4 - 2\alpha^3$ -1	<b>7.</b> $-5t^2 + 10$ <b>8.</b> $8w + 32 + 9w^4$ <b>9.</b> $b - b^3 - 2b^2 + 5b^4$		
8. $g - 2g - g$ <u><math>g + g + 2g</math></u> <u><math>1</math></u> 9. $k^2 + k^4 - k^3 + 1$ $k^4 - k^3 + k^2 + 1$ 1	quadratic binomial quartic trinomial quartic polynomial		
First, classify each polynomial by its degree ( <i>linear, quadratic, cubic,</i> or <i>quartic</i> ). Then, classify it by its number of terms ( <i>monomial, binomial,</i> or <i>trinomial</i> ).			
<b>10.</b> $109z^2$ <b>11.</b> $3x + 11$ <b>12.</b> $b^3 - 2 + 2b^4$	Evaluate each polynomial for the given value.		
quadratic monomial linear binomial quartic trinomial	<b>10.</b> $3m + 8 - 2m^3$ for $m = -1$		
	- 11. $4y^5 - 6y + 8y^2 - 1$ for $y = -1$ 9		
13. Complete the table by evaluating the polynomial for each value of z.	12. $2w + w^3 - \frac{1}{2}w^2$ for $w = 2$ 10		
Polynomial $z = 0$ $z = 1$ $z = 2$ $z = -1$ $z = -2$ $2z + 3z^2 - 3$ $-3$ $2$ $13$ $-2$ $5$	<b>13.</b> An egg is thrown off the top of a building. Its height in meters above the ground can be approximated by the polynomial $300 + 2t - 4.9t^2$ ,		
14. The surface area of a subscience is approximated by the $r=2$ in.	where <i>t</i> is the time since it was thrown in seconds.		
polynomial $6r^2 + 6rh$ , where <i>r</i> is the radius and	187.5 m		
h is the height of the cylinder. Find the approximate surface area of the cylinder at right.	h How bids is the end above the ground after 6 seconds?		
h = 4 in.	135.6 m		
72 in <sup>2</sup>	100.0 m		
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LESSON Practice C	LESSON Reteach		
Practice C       7-5     Polynomials	<b>Reteach</b>		
Itesson       Practice C         Image: Polynomials       Polynomials         Find the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.       1         1       5 <sup>1/2</sup> + 00 + 01 <sup>2/2</sup> 0       0			
LESSON Practice C Polynomials Find the degree and number of terms of each polynomial. 1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ 2. $9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ 3. $-50 + 4r - t^3 + t^2 - 4$	Itesson         Reteach           7.5         Polynomials           A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.           The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.		
Image: LESSON         Practice C           Image: Polynomials         Polynomials           Find the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.         1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ 2. $9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ 3. $-50 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4r^2$	<b>Reteach</b> <b>T5</b> Polynomials A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials. The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial. Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ . Find the degree of $-4a^6b$ . $8y^2y^3$ The exponents are $2ad 3$ $-4a^6b$ . The exponent are 6 and 1		
Esson         Practice C           Image: Problem in the series of th	Reteach         755       Polynomials         A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.         The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.         Find the degree of 8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .         Find the degree of 8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .         Find the degree of the monomial		
State         State <t< td=""><td>Itesson       Reteach         75       Polynomials         A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.         The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.         Find the degree of 8x<sup>2</sup>y<sup>3</sup>.         Find the degree of 8x<sup>2</sup>y<sup>3</sup>.         Find the degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a<sup>6</sup>b.         8x<sup>2</sup>y<sup>3</sup>.         Find the degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a<sup>6</sup>b.         8x<sup>2</sup>y<sup>3</sup>.         Find the degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a<sup>6</sup>b.         8x<sup>2</sup>y<sup>3</sup>.         The degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a<sup>6</sup>b.         8x<sup>2</sup>y<sup>3</sup>.         Find the degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a<sup>6</sup>b.         8x<sup>2</sup>y<sup>3</sup>.       The exponents are 6 and 1.         The degree of the monomial is 6 + 1 = 7.</td></t<>	Itesson       Reteach         75       Polynomials         A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.         The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.         Find the degree of 8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .         Find the degree of 8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .         Find the degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a <sup>6</sup> b.         8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .         Find the degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a <sup>6</sup> b.         8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .         Find the degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a <sup>6</sup> b.         8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .         The degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a <sup>6</sup> b.         8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .         Find the degree of the monomial or a sum or difference of -4a <sup>6</sup> b.         8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .       The exponents are 6 and 1.         The degree of the monomial is 6 + 1 = 7.		
ULESSON       Practice C         Production       Polynomials         Find the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.         1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2.9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ $350 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4$ $5$ $9$ $5$ $3$ $4$ $5$ Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $5$	Itesson       Reteach         7.5       Polynomials         A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.         The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.         Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .         Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .         Find the degree of $4x^2y^3$ .         Find the degree of the monomial are 2 and 3.         -4a^6b. $8x^2y^3$ The degree of the monomial         is $2 + 3 = 5$ .         is $6 + 1 = 7$ .         The degree of the polynomial is the degree of the term with the greatest degree.		
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Practice C           Practice C           Polynomials           Find the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.           1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2.9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ 5         9           3         4           5         5           Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $2g^2 + 8g$ 4. $4g^3 + 8g - 4g^3 + 2g^2$ $2g^2 + 8g$ 5. $13 - 5h^3 + h^2 - h$ $-5h^3 + h^2 - h + 13$	ReteachTotalPolynomialsA monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of the monomialThe degree of the monomialis $2 + 3 = 5$ .The degree of the polynomial is the degree of the term with the greatest degree.Find the degree of $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ .Find the degree of $4ab + 9a^3$ . $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ $4ab + 9a^3$		
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Practice C           Image: Signed problem         Practice C           Image: Signed problem         Signed problem           1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2.9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ $350 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4t^2$ $5$ $9$ $5$ $3$ $4$ $5$ Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $4.4g^3 + 8g - 4g^3 + 2g^2$ $2g^2 + 8g$ $2$ $5.13 - 5h^3 + h^2 - h$ $-5h^3 + h^2 - h + 13$ $-5$ $6.2(3x + 4) - 4x + 8x^2$ $8x^2 + 2x + 8$ $8$ Classify each polynomial according to its degree and number of terms. $8x^2 + 2x + 8$ $8x^2 + 2x + 8x^2 + 2x + 8x^2 + 2x^2 + 8x^2 + 2x$	<b>Reteach</b> Itesson <b>Reteach7.5Polynomials</b> A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.Find the degree of 8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .Find the degree of 8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .Find the degree of 4a <sup>6</sup> b.8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .The degree of the monomialis 2 + 3 = 5.The degree of the monomialis 6 + 1 = 7.The degree of the polynomial is the degree of the term with the greatest degree.Find the degree of 2x <sup>4</sup> y <sup>3</sup> + 9x <sup>5</sup> .Find the degree of 4ab + 9a <sup>3</sup> . $\frac{2x^4y^3 + 9x^5}{5}$ $\frac{2x^4y^3 + 9x^5}{5}$ Degree of the polynomial is 7.The standard form of a polynomial is written with the terms in the leading coefficient.		
Practice CPolynomialsFind the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2. 9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ $350 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4$ $5$ 9 $5$ $3$ $4$ $5$ Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $4. 4g^3 + 8g - 4g^3 + 2g^2$ $2g^2 + 8g$ $2$ $5. 13 - 5h^3 + h^2 - h$ $-5h^3 + h^2 - h + 13$ $-5$ $6. 2(3x + 4) - 4x + 8x^2$ $8x^2 + 2x + 8$ $8$ Classify each polynomial according to its degree and number of terms. $7. 6t^3 + 54t^4 - 1$ $-1$ $-1$ quartic trinomial	LESSONReteachItessonPolynomialsA monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.Find the degree of 8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .Find the degree of 8x <sup>2</sup> y <sup>3</sup> .Find the degree of the monomialis 2 + 3 = 5.The degree of the monomial is the degree of the monomialis 2 + 3 = 5.Find the degree of the polynomial is the degree of the term with the greatest degree.Find the degree of 2x <sup>4</sup> y <sup>3</sup> + 9x <sup>5</sup> .Find the degree of 4ab + 9a <sup>3</sup> . $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ $7$ 5Degree of the23Degree of the gree. The coefficient of the first term is norder from the greatest degree to the least degree.Write 5x + 6x <sup>3</sup> + 4 + 2x <sup>4</sup> in standard form.		
Practice CPrice CPolynomialsFind the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2. 9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ $350 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4$ $5$ 9 $5$ $3$ $4$ $5$ Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $2g^2 + 8g$ $2$ $4. 4g^3 + 8g - 4g^3 + 2g^2$ $2g^2 + 8g$ $2$ $5. 13 - 5h^3 + h^2 - h$ $-5h^3 + h^2 - h + 13$ $-5$ $6. 2(3x + 4) - 4x + 8x^2$ $8x^2 + 2x + 8$ $8$ Classify each polynomial according to its degree and number of terms. $7. 6t^3 + 54t^4 - 1$ $quadratic trinomial$ $8. 4(4 \cdot 2^2 - s) = 11 + s^7$ $Tith degree polynomial$	<b>ReteachFestPolynomials</b> A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ Find the degree of the monomialis $2 + 3 = 5$ .The degree of the monomial is the degree of the term with the greatest degree.Find the degree of $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ .Find the degree of $4ab + 9a^3$ $2x^4y^3 + 9x^2$ $7$ 5Degree of the23Degree of the golynomial is 7.The standard form of a polynomial is written with the terms in order from the greatest degree to the least degree. The coefficient of the first term is the leading coefficient.Write $5x + 6x^3 + 4 - 2x^4$ $5x + 6x^3 + 4 - 2x^4$ Find the degree of each term.		
Practice C           Polynomials           Find the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.           1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2.9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ $350 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4t^2$ 5         9         5           3         4         5           Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient.           4. $4g^3 + 8g - 4g^3 + 2g^2$ $2g^2 + 8g$ 2           5. $13 - 5h^3 + h^2 - h$ $-5h^3 + h^2 - h + 13$ $-5$ 6. $2(3x + 4) - 4x + 8x^2$ $8x^2 + 2x + 8$ 8           Classify each polynomial according to its degree and number of terms.           7. $6t^3 + 54t^4 - 1$ quadratic trinomial           8. $14 \cdot 3w^2 + w$ $9.4(4s^2 - s) - 11 + s^7$ $7th$ degree polynomial	<b>ReteachReteachPolynomials</b> A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of $4a^6b$ . $8x^2y^3$ The exponents are 2 and 3. $-4a^6b$ The exponents are 6 and 1.The degree of the monomialis $6 + 1 = 7$ .The degree of the monomial is the degree of the term with the greatest degree.Find the degree of $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ .Find the degree of $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ .Find the degree of $4ab + 9a^3$ . $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ Adb $+ 9a^3$ $7$ 5 Degree of the polynomial is 7.Degree of the polynomial is 3.The standard form of a polynomial is written with the terms in order from the greatest degree to the least degree. The coefficient of the first term is the leading coefficient.Write $5x + 6x^3 + 4 + 2x^4$ in standard form. $5x + 6x^3 + 4 - 2x^4$ Find the degree of each term.		
Practice CPrice CPolynomialsFind the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2. 9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ $350 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4$ $5$ 9 $5$ $3$ $4$ $5$ Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $4. 4g^3 + 8g - 4g^3 + 2g^2$ $2g^2 + 8g$ $2$ $5. 13 - 5h^3 + h^2 - h$ $-5h^3 + h^2 - h + 13$ $-5$ $6. 2(3x + 4) - 4x + 8x^2$ $8x^2 + 2x + 8$ $8$ Classify each polynomial according to its degree and number of terms. $7. 6t^3 + 54t^4 - 1$ $quartic trinomial$ $8. 14 \cdot 3w^2 + w$ $quadtratic binomial$ $9. 4(4s^2 - s) - 11 + s^7$ $7th$ degree polynomial	<b>ReteachFestPolynomials</b> A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of $4a^6b$ . $8x^2y^3$ The exponents are 2 and 3. $-4a^6b$ $8x^2y^3$ The exponents are 2 and 3. $-4a^6b$ The degree of the monomialis $6 + 1 = 7$ .The degree of the polynomial is the degree of the term with the greatest degree.Find the degree of $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ .Find the degree of $4ab + 9a^3$ . $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ $7$ 5Degree of the polynomial is 7.The standard form of a polynomial is written with the terms in order from the greatest degree to the least degree. The coefficient of the first term is the leading coefficient.Write $5x + 6x^3 + 4 - 2x^4$ $5x + 6x^3 + 4 - 2x^4$ $2x^4 + 6x^3 + 5x + 4$ Write the terms in order of degree.		
Practice CPrice CFind the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2. 9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ $350 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4$ $5$ 9 $5$ $3$ $4$ $5$ Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $4. 4g^3 + 8g - 4g^3 + 2g^2$ $2g^2 + 8g$ $2$ $5. 13 - 5h^3 + h^2 - h$ $-5h^3 + h^2 - h + 13$ $-5$ $6. 2(3x + 4) - 4x + 8x^2$ $8x^2 + 2x + 8$ $8$ Classify each polynomial according to its degree and number of terms. $7. 6t^3 + 54t^4 - 1$ quartic trinomial $8. 14 \cdot 3w^2 + w$ quadratic binomial $9. 4(4s^2 - s) - 11 + s^7$ $7th$ degree polynomialEvaluate each polynomial for the given value. $10. 4m - 4 - 4m^3$ for $m = -2$ $20$ $20$	<b>ReteachFissionPolynomials</b> A monomial is a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables with whole- number exponents. A polynomial is a monomial or a sum or difference of monomials.The degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial.Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .Find the degree of $8x^2y^3$ .The degree of the monomialis $2 + 3 = 5$ .The degree of the monomial is the degree of the term with the greatest degree.Find the degree of $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ .Find the degree of $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ .Find the degree of $4ab + 9a^3$ . $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ $2x^4y^3 + 9x^5$ The standard form of a polynomial is written with the terms in order from the greatest degree to the lead tegree. The coefficient of the first term is the leading coefficient.Write $5x + 6x^3 + 4 - 2x^4$ The degree of each term. $\frac{5x}{1}$ $\frac{5x}{2}$ $\frac{5x}{3}$ $\frac{5x}{3}$ $\frac{5x}{4}$		
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Practice CFind the degree and number of terms of each polynomial.1. $5t^5 + 60 + 3t^3$ $2.9p + 31p^9 + 6p^2 - 42$ $350 + 4r - r^3 + r^2 - 4$ $5$ 9 $5$ $3$ 4 $5$ Simplify and write each polynomial in standard form. Then, give the leading coefficient. $4. 4g^3 + 8g - 4g^3 + 2g^2$ $2g^2 + 8g$ $2$ $5. 13 - 5h^3 + h^2 - h$ $-5h^3 + h^2 - h + 13$ $-5$ $6. 2(3x + 4) - 4x + 8x^2$ $8x^2 + 2x + 8$ $8$ Classify each polynomial according to its degree and number of terms.7. $6f^3 + 54t^4 - 1$ quartic trinomial $8. 14 \cdot 3w^2 + w$ quadratic binomial $9. 4(4s^2 - s) - 11 + s^7$ Th degree polynomialEvaluate each polynomial for the given value. $10. 4m - 4 - 4m^3$ for $m = -2$ $20$ $11. 12y^7 - 6y^2 + 8y^3 - y$ for $y = -1$ $-25$ $123a + a^3 - \frac{1}{3}a^2$ for $a = 3$ $15$ 13. A certain company's profit in dollars can be modeled with the polynomial $-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 100x - 200$ where x is the number of items produced and sold.a. What is the profit if they produce and sell 10 of their products?\$750b. What is the profit if they produce and sell 10 of their products?\$4800c. Evaluate the company's profit polynomial for $x = 0$ . What does this number represent? $-200$ It represents how much money they will lose (\$200) for not producing or selling anything.	<b>ReteachFigure 1Figure 1ReteachFigure 1Figure 1ReteachFigure 1Figure 1Figure 1ReteachFigure 1Figure 1</b> Find the degree of the monomial is the sum of the exponents in the monomial. <b>Find the degree of 1Find the degree of 1AAAAAAAAAFind the degree of 8Find the degree of 1AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</b> <th <="" colspan="2" td=""></th>		
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