

## Unit 5.2 Introduction to Polynomials and Addition and Subtraction

1. Identify each expression as a monomial or polynomial

a.  $3x^4$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $4xy^3$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $14a^7 - 2a - 6$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $7x + 3$  \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $4m^37y^2$  \_\_\_\_\_

f.  $\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{2}{5}x$  \_\_\_\_\_

2. Simplify the polynomial by combining like terms. Write the polynomial in descending order and state the degree and the leading coefficient

a.  $6a^5 + 2a^2 - 7a^3 - 3a^2$

b.  $7x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + x - 5x^3 + 1$

c.  $2x + 4x^2 + 6x + 9x^3$

3. Evaluate the given polynomials

a.  $p(x) = x^2 + 14x - 3$  for  $p(-1)$

b.  $g(x) = 3x^3 - 9x^2 - 10x - 11$  for  $g(3)$

c.  $q(a) = 2a^4 + 3a^2 - 8a$  for  $q(-1)$

d.  $f(x) = 3x+5$  for  $f(a+2)$

e.  $h(x) = 5x - 10$  for  $h(2a+7)$

4. Simplify the following polynomials using addition and subtraction

a.  $(2x^2 - x - 1) + (x^2 + x + 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

b.  $(-4x^2 + 2x - 1) + (3x^2 - x + 2) + (x - 8) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

c.  $(4x^2 + x - 1) + (6x - 5) - (3x^2 - 4x + 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

d.  $(x^2 + 2x - 1) + (3x^2 - x + 2) + (2x^3 - 4x - 8) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $(2x^2 - x - 10) - (-x^2 + 3x - 2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

f.  $(-3x^4 + 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 6x + 12) - (x^4 + 9x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

g.  $(3x^4 - 2x^3 - 8x - 1) - (5x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 10) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

h.  $5x + 2(x - 3) - (3x + 7) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

i.  $(x^2 - 1) + 2[4 + (3 - x)] =$  \_\_\_\_\_

j. Subtract  $3x^2 - 4x + 2$  from the sum of  $4x^2 + x - 1$  and  $6x - 5$