6-1 Operations with Polynomials

Vocabulary: Monomial

Binomial

Trinomial

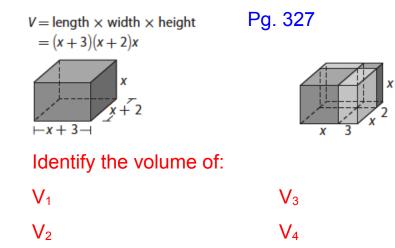
Polynomial

Like Terms

Pg. 318

The data from the U.S. Census Bureau for 2005–2009 shows that the number of male students enrolled in high school in the United States can be modeled by the function $M(x) = -10.4x^3 + 74.2x^2 - 3.4x + 8320.2$, where *x* is the number of years after 2005 and M(x) is the number of male students in thousands. The number of female students enrolled in high school in the United States can be modeled by the function $F(x) = -13.8x^3 + 55.3x^2 + 141x + 7880$, where *x* is the number of female students in thousands. Estimate the total number of students enrolled in high school in the United States in 2005 and F(x) is the number of female students in thousands.

In the equation T(x) = M(x) + F(x), T(x) is the total number of students in thousands.



Multiplying Polynomials pg. 328

 $5x \cdot 6x^{3} = 30x^{1+3} -2x^{2}y^{4}z \cdot 5y^{2}z = -10x^{2}y^{4+2}z^{1+1}$ $= 30x^{4} = -10x^{2}y^{6}z^{2}$

$$(2+3x)(1+x) = 2(1+x) + 3x(x+1)$$

= 2(1) + 2(x) + 3x(x) + 3x(1)
= 2 + 2x + 3x^{1+1} + 3x
= 2 + 5x + 3x^{2}

Multiply the following polynomials pg. 329 $(3+2x)(4-7x+5x^2)$

$$(x-6)(3-8x-4x^2)$$

Multiplying with a table

$$(x^{2}+3x-5)(x^{2}-x+1)$$

	x ²	-X	1
x ²			
+3x			
-5			