## MAT0028 ~ Lesson 26

Work the following examples as you listen to the recorded lecture.

## Adding and Subtracting Polynomials

## Remember:

Terms are separated by addition and subtraction signs.
The number of terms determines the name of the polynomial.
For example, binomials have 2 terms and trinomials have 3 terms
The largest exponent determines the degree of the polynomial.
For example, if the largest exponent is 3, it is a third degree polynomial.

Example 1:
Example 2:
$9 x-20 x$
$14 x^{2}+9 x^{2}$
$15 x^{2}-3 x^{2}-x$

Example 4: $6 a^{2}-4 a b+7 b^{2}-a^{2}-5 a b+9 b^{2}$

Example 5: $(2 x+5)-(3 x-9)$

Example 6: $\left(x^{2}+2 x+1\right)-\left(3 x^{2}-6 x+2\right)$

Example 7: $\left(5 u^{5}-4 u^{2}+3 u-7\right)-\left(3 u^{5}+6 u^{2}-8 u+2\right)$

Example 8: $\left(7 x^{2}+2 x-9\right)+\left(-3 x^{2}+5\right)$

