Polynomials

Main idea

Monomials

Example:
$4x^3$ Cubic
5 Constant

Number of terms:
One

Degree:
Sum the exponents of its variables

Binomials

Example:
$7x + 4$ Linear
$9x^4 + 11$ 4th degree

Number of terms:
Two

Degree:
The degree of monomial with greatest degree

Trinomials

Example:
$3x^2 + 2x + 1$ Quadratic

Number of terms:
Three

Degree:
The degree of the monomial with greatest degree

Polynomials

Example:
$3x^5 + 2x^3 + 5x^2 + x - 4$ 5th degree

Number of terms:
Many (> three)

Degree:
The degree of the monomial with greatest degree

So what? What is important to understand about this?

The concept is important for the AHSGE Objective I-2. You may add or subtract polynomials when determining or representing a customer's order at a store.