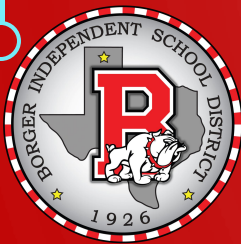


BOARD NOTES

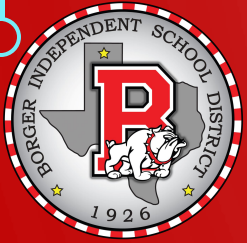
29 OCTOBER 2019



2A.7 (B) add, subtract, and multiply polynomials;
2A.7 (C) determine the quotient of a polynomial of degree three and of degree four when divided by a polynomial of degree one and of degree two;
2A.7 (D) determine the linear factors of a polynomial function of degree three and of degree four using algebraic methods;



We will be able to define a polynomial given a function.



WHAT WE NEED:

- Definition of polynomial

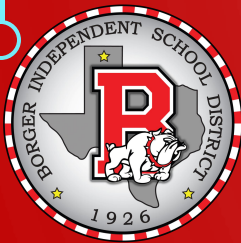
I WILL BE ABLE TO COMPLETE MY HOMEWORK GIVEN THE

- Function

Let n be a nonnegative integer and let $a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_2, a_1, a_0$ be real numbers, with $a_n \neq 0$. The function defined by

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

is called a polynomial function of degree n . The number a_n , the coefficient of the variable to the highest power, is called the leading coefficient.

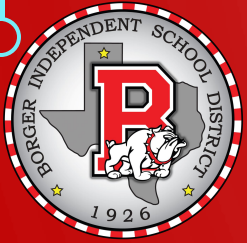


Laws of Exponents

If s , t , a , and b are real numbers with $a > 0$ and $b > 0$, then

$$a^s \cdot a^t = a^{s+t} \quad (a^s)^t = a^{st} \quad (ab)^s = a^s \cdot b^s$$

$$1^s = 1 \quad a^{-s} = \frac{1}{a^s} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^s \quad a^0 = 1$$

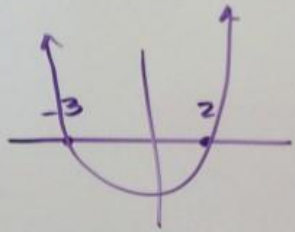




DEGREE, # ZEROS, $n-1$ # OF POSSIBLE TURNS

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x^1 + a_0 x^0$$

\mathbb{R} $-2, \frac{1}{3}, \pi, \sqrt{2}$
 n = NON NEGATIVE INTEGER



1 2 3 4 5 ...

$\frac{1}{2}$, No

1.1, No

-1, No

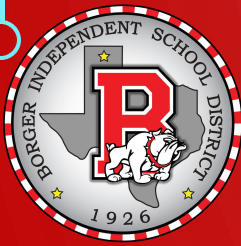
π , No



$(a^s)^t = a^{st}$
 $\frac{1}{a^s} = a^{-s}$
 $a^s \cdot a^t = a^{s+t}$
HW 1-10
12¹/₃ 14

$f(x) = 3x^4 + 6x^2 - 5x^0$
Yes, DEGREE 4, TERMS 3

$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + 8$ $\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$
No, $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$



$$3) f(x) = 3x^{-4} + 6x^2$$

No, x^{-4}

$$4) f(x) = \frac{3}{x} - 5$$

$$= 3x^{-1} - 5$$

No, x^{-1}

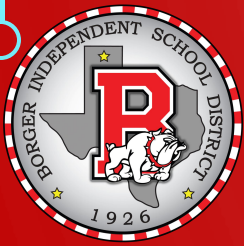
$$5) f(x) = \frac{x^0}{3} - 5$$

YES, 1, 2

$$6) f(x) = \frac{3x^4 + 6x - 5}{x^2 - 4}$$

No, x^{-2}

RATIONAL



7) $5x(x-3)^2 = f(x)$

YES, 3, 3

$x \cdot x^2 = x^{1+2} = x^3$

$(x-3)(x-3)$
3 TERMS

8) $f(x) = 5^x + 3$

NO, EXPONENTIAL

X IS THE POWER

FACTORED FORM

$f(x) = (x-2)(x+3)$

ZEROS -3, 2

$f(x) = x(x-4)^2$

3, ZEROS 0, 4