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MATH 1314 + MATH 0270
College Algebra with Foundations
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Polynomials

Poly- "many"
nomials- "numeric parts" terms

$2x$ - factors (things multiplied)

$\frac{2x}{2+x}$ terms- things added or subtracted

(I) Distinguish by the number of terms

A. $3x$ → monomial
B. $5x+7$ → binomial
C. $x^2+3x-14$ → trinomial

(II) Distinguished by their degree. Definition of a degree - the largest exponent in any term of the polynomial.

(ex) $7x^5-5x^3+2x-9$ Degree of ? (5)

"Standard Form" - that the terms are in decreasing order. ($7x^5-5x^3+2x-9$ is in S.F.)

"Leading Term" - 1st term when in standard form. $7x^5-5x^3+2x-9$ → $\boxed{7x^5}$

"Leading Coefficient" - coefficient of the leading term
$7x^5-5x^3+2x-9$ → $\boxed{7}$

To be a polynomial exponents are positive integers.

Integers (+) = {1, 2, 3, 4...}