U2L5 Multiplying and Polynomials
January-12-15 10:14 AM
(A) Revien

1) $\left(4 x^{2}(3 x)+\left(1 x^{2}-8\right)=5 x^{2}+3 x-8\right.$
2) $(4 A+2 B)+(-3 A+4 B)=1 A+6 B$
3) What is the degree?
$3 A^{2} B^{2} \oplus 8 \oplus 4 a^{1} b^{4} \Theta 8 a^{3}=5^{\text {th }}$ degree $V$
(47) (0) (5tr) (30)
(B) Mult $\&$ Divide Polynomials by a CONSTANT

Ex 1) $3(2 x)=6 x /$
4) $\frac{4 m^{2}-8}{54 \pi}=+1 m^{2}-2$
2) $3(-2 m+4)=-6 m+12$
3) $-2\left(-n^{2}+2 n-1\right)=+2 n^{2}-4 n+2$
5) $\frac{-3 m^{2}+15 m n-21 n^{2}}{5-37}=+1 m^{2}-5 m n+7 n^{2}$

Reminder:

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
(-) \cdot(-)=\oplus \\
(+) \cdot(t)=\oplus \\
(-) \cdot(+)=\Theta
\end{array}\right\}
$$

(C) Muttiply \& Divide Polynomials by a MONOMIAL

Ex 1) $2 A^{\prime}(5 A)=10 A^{2}$
3) $\frac{-10 m^{2}}{2 m^{1}}=$
$-5 m^{\prime}$
2) $-2 x(-3 x+4)=+6 x^{2}-8 x$

* Kint;:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A^{1} \cdot A^{1}=A^{+1}=A^{2} \\
& A^{2} \cdot A^{3}=A^{2,3}=A^{5} A
\end{aligned}
$$

4) $\frac{\left(30 K^{2}-18 k\right)}{-6 K^{1}}=-5 K+3 / \sqrt{ } / 0 R$

A chints: $\frac{m^{2}}{m^{1}}=m^{2-1}=m^{\prime}$
Assignment: U2L5 wist \# 9 A, 10A, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22, (25.

