• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:  $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$ 

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials: Example 1:

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

 $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$ We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

(2x+6)+(x+3) =

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

(2x+6)+(x+3) =

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

(2x+6) + (x+3) =

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

(2x+6) + (x+3) = 2x + x + 6 + 3

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order. So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3)

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order. So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9Since we are just adding, we can add in any order. So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) =$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

$$(2x^3-3x^2+5x+1)+(x^2-2)=2x^3-2x^2$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + \mathbf{5x} + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + \mathbf{5x}$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

We rearrange and add the terms of the same power, called *like terms* **Example 2:** 

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

We rearrange and add the terms of the same power, called *like terms* **Example 2:** 

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

We rearrange and add the terms of the same power, called *like terms* **Example 2:** 

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) - (x^2 - 2) =$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

We rearrange and add the terms of the same power, called *like terms* **Example 2**:

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) - (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

We rearrange and add the terms of the same power, called *like terms* **Example 2:** 

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) - (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 4x^2$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

We rearrange and add the terms of the same power, called *like terms* **Example 2:** 

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + \mathbf{5x} + 1) - (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + \mathbf{5x}$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

#### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

We rearrange and add the terms of the same power, called *like terms* **Example 2**:

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) - (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x + 3$$

• We defined a Polynomial P(x) to be a function of the form:

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

We will now look at how to Add two polynomials:

### Example 1:

$$(2x+6) + (x+3) = (2x+x) + (6+3) = 3x+9$$

Since we are just adding, we can add in any order.

So, let's rearrange to a more convenient order.

While we rarely write out these steps, we do them.

Even if we have larger polynomials, we add the same way.

We rearrange and add the terms of the same power, called *like terms* **Example 2:** 

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) + (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$$

$$(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 1) - (x^2 - 2) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x + 3$$