

Jan 13, 2011  
Section 10

### §1.3 Algebraic Expression

Def: A monomial is a function  
of the form  $ax^n$

$a$  = real number constant

$n$  = non-negative whole number.

Ex: Monomials:

$$x^2, 2x^4, 3$$

degree is the exponent on  $x$ .

degrees 2, 4, 0.

Def: A binomial is a sum or  
difference of 2 monomials.

A trinomial is "————"

"————" of 3 monomials.

A polynomial is a sum/difference  
of monomials.

**Def:**

The degree of a polynomial is the highest exponent that appears on the variable (when the poly is expanded)

Ex:  $x^9 - 10^{20}x^3$  degree: 9

$x(x+1)(2-x^4)$  degree: 6.

## Algebra Review: Working w/polynomials:

Ex 1: Expand the polynomial:

(a)  $(3x+5)^2 = (3x+5)(3x+5)$  F.O.I.L.  
 $= 9x^2 + 15x + 15x + 25$   
 $= 9x^2 + 30x + 25$

(or use squaring formula:  
 $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ )

(b)  $(2x - \sqrt{y})(2x + \sqrt{y}) = 4x^2 + 2x\sqrt{y} - 2x\sqrt{y} - y$   
 $= 4x^2 - y$

(or use diff squares:  
 $(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$ )

Ex2: Factoring (rewrite as a product of factors)

**Pg 29 Factoring formulas**

(a)  $2x^4 - 8x = 2x(x^3 - 4) = 2x(x^3 - \sqrt[3]{4})(x^2 + \sqrt[3]{4})x + \sqrt[3]{4}$   
↑  
ugly to factor ....

(b)  $2x^4 - 8x^2 = 2x^2(x^2 - 4) = 2x^2(x+2)(x-2)$

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

↑  
factoring formula  
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~~$(A^3 - B^3) = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$~~

Factoring fractional exponents

Ex3:  $3x^{3/2} - 9x^{1/2} + 6x^{-1/2}$

$= 3x^{-1/2}(x^2 - 3x^1 + 2)$

$= \boxed{3x^{-1/2}(x-2)(x-1)}$

(pull out smallest exponent of x)

$= \boxed{\frac{3(x-2)(x-1)}{x^{1/2}}}$

$= \boxed{\frac{3(x-2)(x-1)}{\sqrt{x}}}$

Ex 4:  $(2+x)^{-2/3} x + (2+x)^{1/3}$   
 $= (2+x)^{-2/3} (x + (2+x)^1)$   
 $= (2+x)^{-2/3} (2+2x)$   
 $= \frac{2(1+x)}{(\sqrt[3]{2+x})^2}$

§1.4: Domain: Given a function  $f(x)$ ,  
the domain of  $f$  is simply  
all real values  $x$  that  
can be plugged into  $f$ .

Ex: Find domain:

(a)  $y = x^2$ .  $D: \mathbb{R}, (-\infty, \infty)$

(b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ ;  $\begin{matrix} \text{Can't} \\ \text{Divide by zero.} \end{matrix}$   
 $D: x \neq -1$   
 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

Recall:  $( \quad )$   
 $\uparrow$  excluded  $\uparrow$   
 $[ \quad ]$   
included  $\searrow$

$$\textcircled{c} f(x) = \sqrt{9-x}$$

$$9-x \geq 0$$

$$9 \geq x$$

$$D: 9 \geq x$$
$$(-\infty, 9]$$