

**Term:** a single number or product of a number and variable raised to a power.  $3x^2$  or 4.

**Variable:** is a letter whose value is an unknown real number.

**Coefficient:** the number part of a term  $3x^2 \rightarrow 3$ .

**Constant:** a term with no variable  $3x^2 + 2 \rightarrow 2$ .

**Polynomial:** an expression with one or more terms, separated by addition or subtraction. Ex) Monomial-1 Binomial-2 Trinomial-3

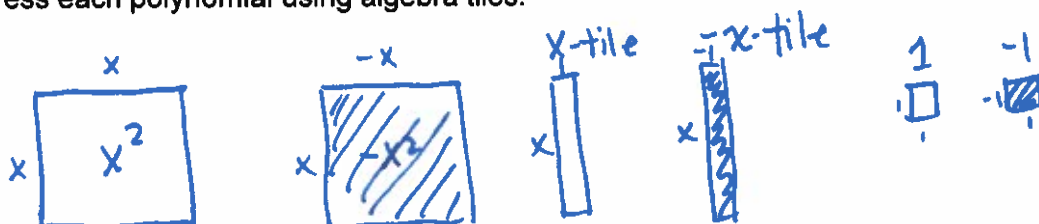
**Degree of a term:** the sum of the exponents on the variables in a single term

**Degree of a polynomial:** the degree of the highest-degree term in a polynomial.

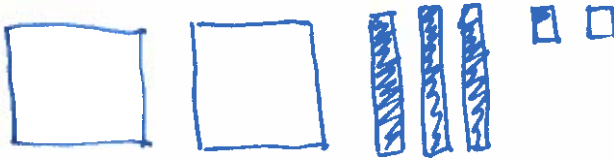
1. Classify each polynomial by the number of terms, polynomial type, and degree.

	Terms	Polynomial	Degree
a) $4b^2 - 2$	2	Binomial	2
b) $-19$	1	Monomial	0
c) $x^2 + 4xy - 8y^2$	3	Trinomial	2
d) $c^2 - cd + 5d^2$	3	Trinomial	2
e) $-7a$	1	monomial	1

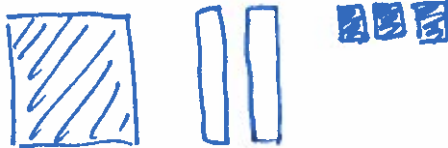
2. Express each polynomial using algebra tiles.



a)  $2x^2 - 3x + 2$



b)  $-x^2 + 2x - 3$



3. A hockey team receives 2 points for a win and 1 point for an overtime loss. The total number of points can be calculated using the expression  $2w + l$ , where  $w$  is the number of wins and  $l$  is the number of overtime losses. Calculate the number of points for each team.

a) Canucks won 48 games and had 10 overtime losses.

$$2w + l$$

$$2(48) + 10 = 96 + 10 = 106$$

b) Flames won 32 games and had 9 overtime losses.

$$2w + l$$

$$2(32) + 9 = 64 + 9 = 73$$

c) Jets won 39 games and had 3 overtime losses.

$$2w + l$$

$$2(39) + 3$$

$$78 + 3 = 81$$