

**DECEMBER 10, 2015**

**UNIT 4: POLYNOMIALS**

**SECTION 5.2:  
LIKE TERMS AND  
UNLIKE TERMS**

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*MATH 9***



## **WHAT'S THE POINT OF TODAY'S LESSON?**

**We will continue working on the Math 9 Specific Curriculum Outcome (SCO) "Patterns and Relations 5" OR PR5 which states:**

**PR5: "Demonstrate an understanding of polynomials (limited to polynomials of degree less than or equal to 2)."**



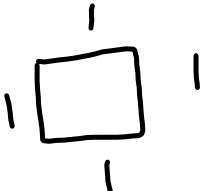
## What does THAT mean???

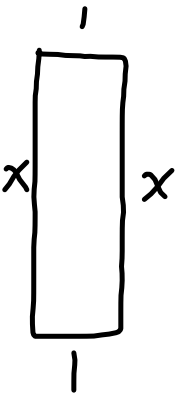
Polynomials, or "pre-algebra", prepare us for solving equations ("algebra").

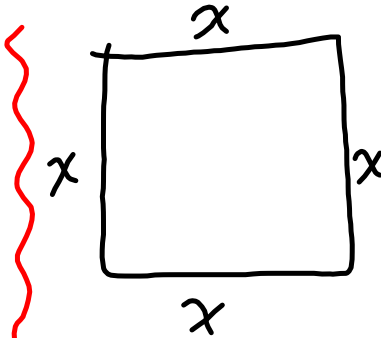
SCO PR5 means that we will learn about the different parts of polynomials which are a combination of numbers, variables (letters) and mathematical operations (+ / - / x). We will use "algebra tiles" (little plastic rectangles and squares) to help us understand polynomials.



**HOMEWORK QUESTIONS?**  
**(Pages 222 / 223, #6 TO #8, #12 and #13)**


$$P = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$
$$= 4$$


$$P = x + x + 1 + 1$$
$$= 2x + 2$$


$$P = x + x + x + x$$
$$= 4x$$

**EXAMPLE 3 - PAGE 220/221:**

Write a polynomial to represent the **perimeter** of each rectangle.

**Remember: P (rectangle) =  $s + s + s + s$  OR  $= 2l + 2w$**



$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= x + x + x + x + \\
 &\quad x + x + x + x \\
 &= 3x + x + 3x + x \\
 &= 8x
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= x + x + x + 1 + \\
 &\quad 1 + x + x + x + \\
 &\quad 1 + 1 \\
 &= 3x + 2 + 3x + 2 \\
 &= 6x + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

**EXAMPLE 3 - PAGE 220/221 (cntd.):**

Each polynomial represents the perimeter of a rectangle. Use algebra tiles to make the rectangle.

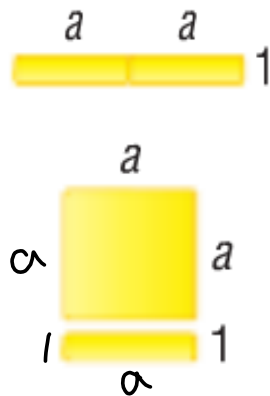
a)  $4a + 2$

b)  $10b$

*Work backward...*

$$4a + 2$$

$$= 2a + 2a + 1 + 1$$

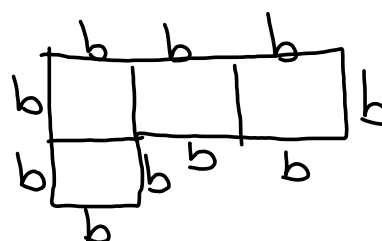
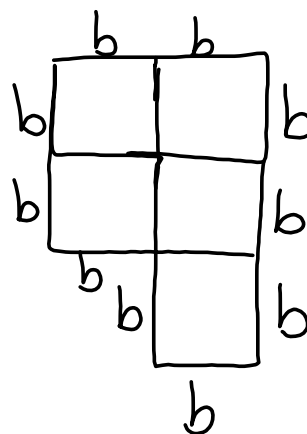
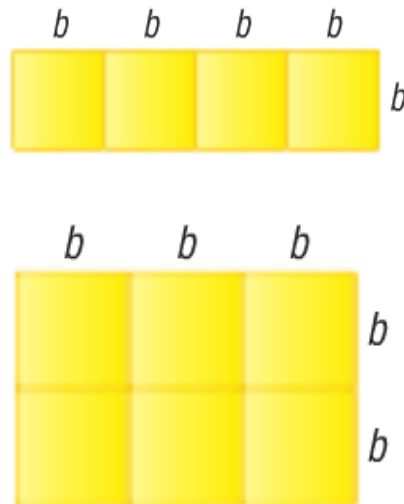


$$10b$$

$$= 4b + 4b + b + b$$

**OR**

$$= 3b + 3b + 2b + 2b$$

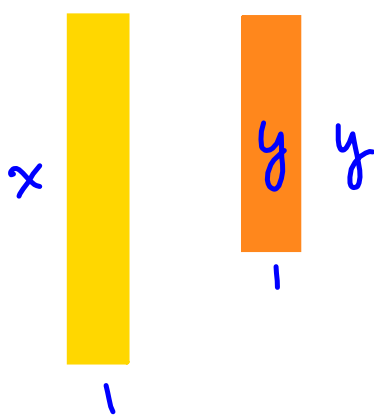


**EXAMPLE 4 - PAGE 221:**

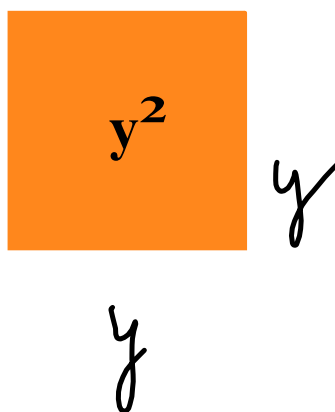
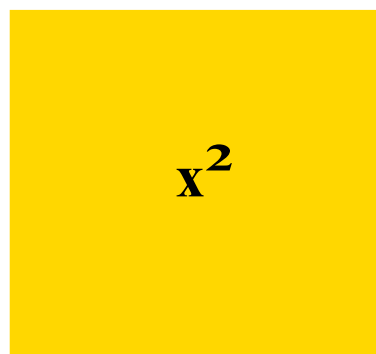
A polynomial may contain more than one variable. Here is a polynomial containing two variables - "x" and "y"; simplify the polynomial:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{unlike terms (diff. degrees)} \\
 & \textcircled{4xy} - \textcircled{y^2} - 3x^2 + \textcircled{2xy} - x - \textcircled{3y^2} \\
 = & 4xy + 2xy - y^2 - 3y^2 - 3x^2 - x \\
 = & 6xy - 4y^2 - 3x^2 - x \\
 = & -3x^2 - 4y^2 - x + 6xy
 \end{aligned}$$









## **CONCEPT REINFORCEMENT:**

### **MMS9**

**Page 223: #14, #15 and #19**

**Page 224: #20 and #22**