

6.2 I can demonstrate understanding of operations with polynomials.**Level 1:**

Perform the indicated operation:

1. $(2m^5 + 2m^4 + 5) + (7m^5 + 2m - 3)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2m^5 + 2m^4 + 0m^3 + 0m^2 + 0m + 5 \\
 + (7m^5 + 0m^4 + 0m^3 + 0m^2 + 2m - 3) \\
 \hline
 9m^5 + 2m^4 + 0 + 0 + 2m + 2 \\
 \hline
 9m^5 + 2m^4 + 2m + 2
 \end{array}$$

3. $(2x^5 + 3x^3 - 2x + 1) + (-x^5 + 6x^4 + 2x^3 - 5)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x^5 + 0x^4 + 3x^3 - 0x^2 - 2x + 1 \\
 + (-x^5 + 6x^4 + 2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 5) \\
 \hline
 x^5 + 6x^4 + 5x^3 - 2x - 4 \\
 \hline
 x^5 + 6x^4 + 5x^3 - 2x - 4
 \end{array}$$

5. $(x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 8) + (4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x + 12)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 8 \\
 + (4x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x + 12) \\
 \hline
 5x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 20 \\
 \hline
 5x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 20
 \end{array}$$

6. $(x^3 + 2x^2 - 12x + 4) - (3x^3 + 4x^2 - 8x - 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 + 2x^2 - 12x + 4 \\
 - (3x^3 + 4x^2 - 8x - 2) \\
 \hline
 -2x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 6 \\
 \hline
 -2x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 6
 \end{array}$$

7. $(x-1)(x^2+4x-3)$

	x^2	$+4x$	-3
x	x^3	$+4x^2$	$-3x$
-1	$-1x^2$	$-4x$	$+3$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - 7x + 3$$

2. $(3x+7) - (5x^2 - 6x + 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0x^2 + 3x + 7 \\
 - (5x^2 - 6x + 2) \\
 \hline
 -5x^2 + 9x + 5 \\
 \hline
 -5x^2 + 9x + 5
 \end{array}$$

4. $(4x^2 + 2x - 20) - (-8x^2 + 7x - 12)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4x^2 + 2x - 20 \\
 - (-8x^2 + 7x - 12) \\
 \hline
 12x^2 - 5x - 8 \\
 \hline
 12x^2 - 5x - 8
 \end{array}$$

8. $(x+1)(2x-1)(x+3)$

	$2x$	-1
x	$2x^2$	$-1x$
1	$2x$	-1

$$2x^2 + x - 1$$

	$2x^2$	$+x$	-1
x	$2x^3$	$+x^2$	$-1x$
$+3$	$+6x^2$	$+3x$	-3

$$2x^3 + 7x^2 + 2x - 3$$

Unit 6.2 REVIEW Intermediate Algebra

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9. $(2x-3)^3$

$(2x-3)(2x-3)(2x-3)$

$2x$	-3
$4x^2$	$-6x$
$-6x$	$+9$

$4x^2$	$-12x$	$+9$
$8x^3$	$-24x^2$	$+18x$
$-12x^2$	$+36x$	-27

$8x^3 - 36x^2 + 54x - 27$

11. $(2x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 4) \div (x+2)$

$x+2 \overline{) 2 \quad 1 \quad -8 \quad -4}$	
$\underline{-2 \quad -4}$	
$x = -2 \quad 0 \quad -4 \quad 6 \quad 4$	
$\underline{-2 \quad -4 \quad -4}$	
$-2 \quad 2 \quad -3 \quad -2 \quad 0$	Remainder

$2x^2 - 3x - 2$

13. $(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 29x - 60) \div (x-4)$

$x-4=0$	$2 \quad 3 \quad -29 \quad -60$
$+4 \quad +4$	
$x=4$	$0 \quad 8 \quad 44 \quad 60$
$\underline{4}$	$2 \quad 11 \quad 15 \quad 0$

$2x^2 + 11x + 15$

10. $(x^2 + 3x + 1)(3x^2 - 2x + 4)$

$3x^2$	$3x^4$	$+9x^3$	$+3x^2$
$-2x$	$-2x^3$	$-6x^2$	$-2x$
$+4$	$4x^2$	$+12x$	$+4$

$3x^4 + 7x^3 + x^2 + 10x + 4$

$3x^4 + 7x^3 + x^2 + 10x + 4$

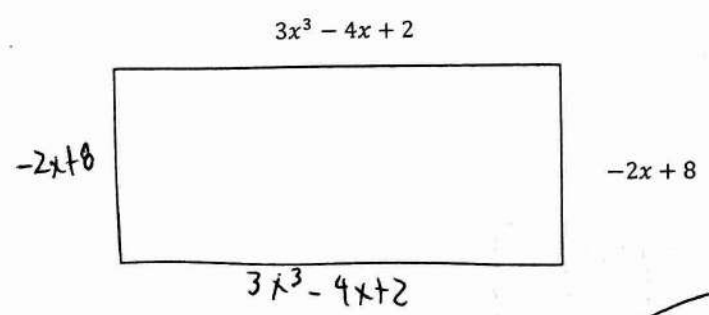
12. $(x^2 + 5x + 3) \div (x+6)$

$x+6 \overline{) 1 \quad 5 \quad 3}$	
$\underline{-6 \quad -6}$	
$x = -6 \quad 0 \quad -6 \quad 6$	
$\underline{-6 \quad -6}$	
$-6 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 9$	Remainder

$x - 1 + \frac{9}{x+6}$

Level 2:

14. Find the perimeter and area of the rectangle: (opposite sides =)



Perimeter (add all sides)

$3x^3$	$-4x + 2$
$3x^3$	$-4x + 2$
$-2x + 8$	
$-2x + 8$	
$6x^3$	$-12x + 20$

Area $B \times h$

$2x$	$6x^4$	$+8x^2$	$-4x$
$+8$	$24x^3$	$-32x$	$+16$

Perimeter: $6x^3 - 12x + 20$

Area: $6x^4 + 24x^3 + 8x^2 - 36x + 16$

Level 3:15. Find the values of m and n that will make the following statement true:

$$(3x + m)(x^2 + nx + 6) = 3x^3 - 10x^2 + 10x + 12$$

$$m = \underline{2}$$

$$n = \underline{-4}$$

$$(3x + m)(x^2 + nx + 6)$$

	x^2	$+nx$	$+6$
$3x$	$3x^3$	$3nx^2$	$+18x$
$+m$	$+mx^2$	$+nm x$	$+6m$

$\downarrow -10x^2$ $\downarrow = 12$

$$3nx^2 + 2x^2 = -10x^2$$

$$\frac{3nx^2}{3} = \frac{-12x^2}{3}$$

$$n = -4$$

16. Create two polynomials that have a sum of $-3x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 5$

$$\underline{-3x^3 + 2x^2} + \underline{-4x + 5}$$

17. Create two polynomials that have a difference of $x^4 + 4x^2 - 7x + 12$

$$\underline{2x^4 + 6x^2 + 10} - \underline{x^4 + 2x^2 - 2}$$

18. The area of a rectangle is $3x^2 + 13x - 30$. The width of the rectangle is $x + 6$. What is the length?

$$(3x^2 + 13x - 30) \div (x + 6)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} x+6 & 3 & 13 & -30 & \\ -6 & & & & \\ \hline x-5 & & -18 & 30 & \\ -6 & 3 & -5 & 0 & \end{array}$$

$3x - 5$