

Today's Plan:

Learning Target (standard): I will multiply polynomials.

Students will: Complete practice problems over previous concepts at the boards, put up homework problems on the board and make necessary corrections to their own work, take notes over new material and complete practice problems over new concepts.

Teacher will: Provide practice problems over previous concepts, check homework problems for accuracy and provide students feedback, describe and provide examples of new concepts and assign students assessment problems over new concepts.

Assessment: Board work, homework check and homework assignment

Differentiation: Students will work at the board, go over and correct homework at their seats, actively engage in lecture over new concepts, practice new concepts with the aid of other students and the teacher and complete homework assignment.

p.114 #66-96 even

$$66) 243$$

$$68) y^3$$

$$70) \frac{a^3 b^2}{4}$$

$$72) \frac{1}{x^8}$$

$$74) \frac{1}{125x^6}$$

$$76) x^9$$

$$78) a^2$$

$$80) \frac{1}{x^6 y^{10}}$$

$$82) \frac{1}{2187a}$$

$$84) \frac{y^6}{x^3}$$

$$86) \frac{x^6}{y^4}$$

$$88) \frac{y^{12}}{x^9 z^{16}}$$

$$90) \frac{y^8}{x^4}$$

$$92) \frac{b^2 c^2}{a^4}$$

$$94) -\frac{9a}{8b^6}$$

$$96) \frac{b^{10}}{a^{10}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 82) & \underline{(3a)^{-3}} \underline{(9a^{-1})^{-2}} \\
 & 3^{-3} \underline{a^{-3}} \cdot 9^{-2} \underline{a^2} \\
 & 3^{-3} \cdot a^{-1} \cdot 9^{-2} \\
 & \frac{1}{3^3 \cdot a^1 \cdot 9^2} \\
 & \frac{1}{27 \cdot a \cdot 81} \\
 & \frac{1}{2187a}
 \end{aligned}$$

Simplify:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x^2 y^{-4})^2 &= x^4 y^{-8} \\
 &= \frac{x^4}{y^8}
 \end{aligned}$$

Simplify:

$$\frac{(-4x^2y^3)^2}{(2xy^2)^3}$$

$$= \frac{(-4)^2 x^4 y^6}{2^3 x^3 y^6}$$

$$= \frac{16 x^4 y^6}{8 x^3 y^6}$$

$$= 2x$$

~~x · x · x · x~~
~~x · x · x~~

Simplify:

$$\left[(xy^{-2})^3 \right]^{-2} = \left[x^3 y^{-6} \right]^{-2}$$

$$= x^{-6} y^{12}$$

$$= \frac{y^{12}}{x^6}$$

Simplify:

$$\begin{aligned}\left[(x^{-2}y^{-1})^2\right]^{-3} &= [x^{-4}y^{-2}]^{-3} \\ &= x^{12}y^6\end{aligned}$$

Simplify:

$$\begin{aligned}(2a^{-1})^{-2}(2a^{-1})^4 &= \underline{2^{-2}} \underline{a^2} \cdot \underline{2^4} \underline{a^{-4}} \\ &= 2^2 a^{-2} \\ &= \frac{4}{a^2}\end{aligned}$$

Polynomials:

- A **monomial** is a constant (a number), a variable, or a product of a constant and one or more variables 3 x $-2x^2yz^3$
- A **coefficient** is the numerical factor in a monomial $5xy$
- Monomials that are identical or that differ only in their coefficients are called **similar** or **like** terms $-2x^2y^3 + 5x^2y^3 = 3x^2y^3$
- A **polynomial** is a monomial or a sum of monomials. The monomials are called **terms** of the polynomial
- A polynomial in **descending order** is in alphabetical order from highest to lowest exponent

$$x^3y^4 + x^4y^7 - x^2y + y$$

$$x^4y^7 + x^3y^4 - x^2y + y$$

Rules for Exponents: $a, b, m, n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$1) ax^m + bx^m = (a+b)x^m \quad 3x^2 + 4x^2 = 7x^2$$

$$2) (ax^m)(bx^n) = (ab)x^{m+n} \quad 9x^3 \cdot 3x^7 = 27x^{10}$$

$$3) (ax^m)^n = a^n x^{mn} \quad (4a^2b^3)^3 = 4^3 a^6 b^9$$

$$4) \frac{ax^m}{bx^n} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)x^{m-n} \quad \frac{8x^7}{2x^3} = 4x^4 = 64a^6b^9$$

Simplify:

$$(2x^2 - 3x - 7)(-2x^2)$$

$$-4x^4 + 6x^3 + 14x^2$$

Simplify:

$$(5x + 9y)(3x + 2y)$$

$$15x^2 + 10xy + 27xy + 18y^2$$

$$15x^2 + 37xy + 18y^2$$

Assignment:

p.123 #4-60 (by 4)