Today's Plan:

Learning Target (standard): I will perform operations on 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

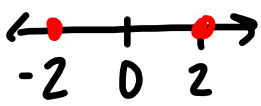
Differentiation: Students will work at the board, go over and correct homework at their seats, actively engage in lecture over new concepts, practice new concepts with the aid of other students and the teacher and complete homework assignment.

Solve:

$|2-5x|=2$

distance

-2, 2



$2-5x=-2$

$-5x=-4$

$x=\frac{4}{5}$

$2-5x=2$

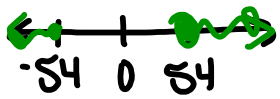
$-5x=0$

$x=0$

$x=\frac{4}{5}, 0$

Solve. Write the solution in set and interval form.

$$|7x-9|-4\geq 50$$



$|7x-9|\geq 54$

$7x-9\leq -54$ $\quad$ $7x-9\geq 54$

$7x\leq -45$ $\quad$ $7x\geq 63$

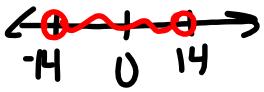
$x\leq -\frac{45}{7}$ $\quad$ $x\geq 9$

$\{x \mid x\leq -\frac{45}{7}, x\geq 9\}$

$(-\infty, -\frac{45}{7}] \cup [9,\infty)$

Solve. Write the solution in set and interval form.

$$-9+|-10-4n|<5$$



$|-10-4n|<14$

$-14<-10-4n<14$

$-14<-10-4n$ $\quad$ $-10-4n<14$

$-4<-4n$ $\quad$ $-4n<24$

$1>n$ $\quad$ $n>-6$

$\{n \mid -6<n<1\}$

$(-6,1)$

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

$1) ax^m + bx^m =$ $(a+b)x^m$

$3x^2 + 2x^2 = 5x^2$

Combining like terms

$-4x^3 - 3x^2$

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

$2) \left(ax^m\right)\left(bx^n\right) =$ $(ab)x^{m+n}$

- multiplying variables

$-2x^3 \cdot 4x^5$

$-2 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x$

$-8x^8$

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

$3)\left(ax^m\right)^n = a^n x^{mn}$

- raising a power to a power

$(2x^4)^3 = 2x^4 \cdot 2x^4 \cdot 2x^4$

$= 8x^{12}$

$2^3 x^{12} = 8x^{12}$

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

$4)\dfrac{ax^m}{bx^n} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right) x^{m-n}$

- dividing monomials

$\dfrac{8x^7}{2x^3} = \dfrac{8 \cdot xxxxxxx}{2xxx}$

$= 4x^4$

Simplify.

$$\left(x^2-3x+8\right)-\left(2x^2-3x+7\right)$$

$x^2-3x+8-2x^2+3x-7$

$-x^2+1$

* descending order *
- highest exponent to lowest

Simplify.

$$\left(b^{2n}-b^n-3\right)-\left(2b^{2n}-3b^n+4\right)$$

$b^{2n}-b^n-3-2b^{2n}+3b^n-4$

$-b^{2n}+2b^n-7$

Simplify:

$$(-2ab^4)(-3a^2b^4)$$

$-2ab^4 \cdot -3a^2b^4$

$6a^3b^8$

Simplify:

$$(-2ab^2)^3$$

$= -2^3 a^3 b^6$

$= -8a^3b^6$

Simplify:

$$(xy)(x^2y)^4$$

$$xy^1 \cdot x^8y^4$$

$$x^9y^5$$

Assignment:

p.113 #4-64 (by 4)