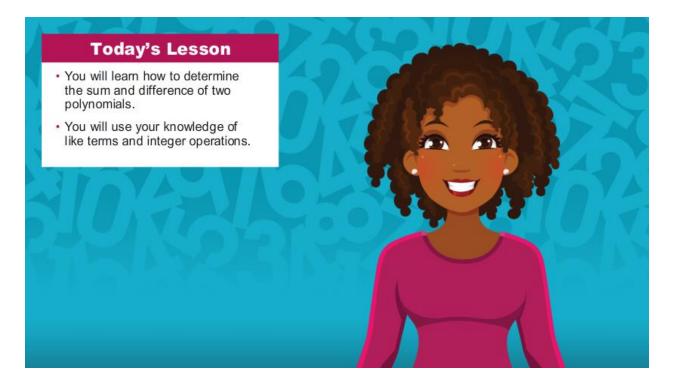
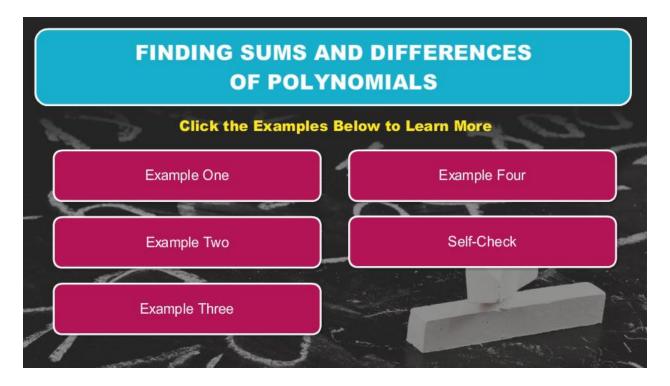
Introduction



I'm so glad you could join me for this lesson in Algebra I. In this lesson you, will learn how to determine the sum and difference of two polynomials. Your knowledge of like terms and integer operations will be useful tools during this lesson. Let's get started!



Finding Sums and Differences of Polynomials



Click the examples below to learn more.

- Example One
- Example Two
- Example Three
- Example Four
- Self-Check



Example 1

EXAMPLE 1

Simplify the expression $(5x^2 - 2x + 1) + (7x^2 + x - 3)$

$$(5x^2 - 2x + 1) + (7x^2 + x - 3)$$

$$(5x^2 + 7x^2) + (-2x + x) + (1 - 3)$$

The Associative Property of Addition states that you can regroup terms while adding.

Simplify the expression below.

$$(5x^2 - 2x + 1) + (7x^2 + x - 3)$$

In this example, you will learn how to determine the sum by adding horizontally. Begin by identifying the like terms. Remember: Like terms include the same variable, raised to the same power.

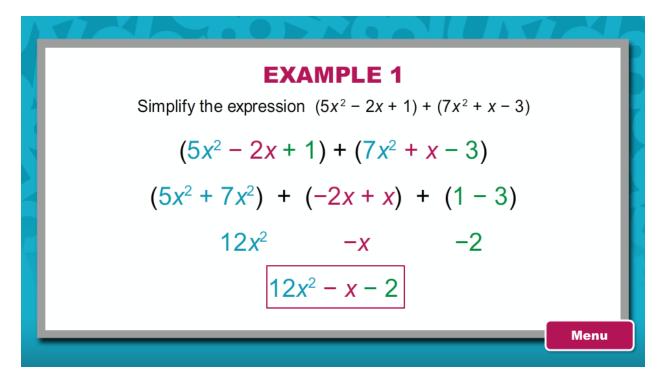
$$(5x^2 - 2x + 1) + (7x^2 + x - 3)$$

Recall that the Associative Property of Addition states that you can regroup terms while adding. So, group the like terms together.

$$(5x^2 + 7x^2) + (-2x + x) + (1 - 3)$$



Example 1 (continued)



Then simplify each group.

$$(5x^{2} + 7x^{2}) + (-2x + x) + (1 - 3)$$

$$12x^{2} - x - 2$$

Your work is complete. The sum is $12x^2 - x - 2$.



Example 2

EXAMPLE 2

Simplify the expression $(-4x^2 + 3x + 2) + (6x^2 + 4)$

$$(-4x^2 + 3x + 2) + (6x^2 + 4)$$

Click each of the terms above to identify the like terms.

Simplify the expression below.

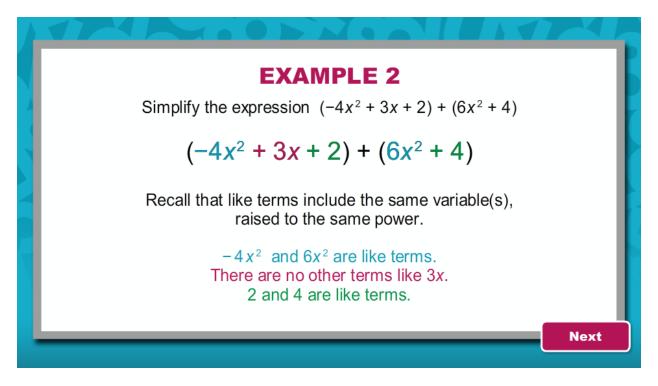
$$(-4x^2 + 3x + 2) + (6x^2 + 4)$$

In this example, you will learn how to find the sum by adding vertically.

Begin by identifying the like terms.



Example 2 (continued)

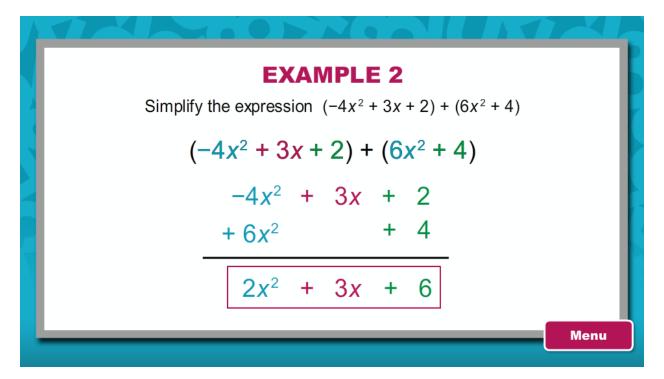


Recall that like terms include the same variables raised to the same power.

$$(-4x^2 + 3x + 2) + (6x^2 + 4)$$
 The terms $-4x^2$ and $6x^2$ are like terms. There are no other terms like $3x$. The terms 2 and 4 are like terms.



Example 2 (continued)

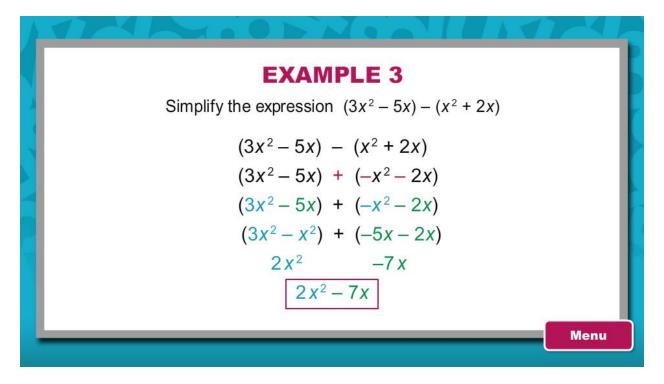


Now that you have identified the like terms, line them up vertically. Then, find the sum.

Your work is complete. The sum is $2x^2 + 3x + 6$.



Example 3



Simplify the expression below.

$$(3x^2 - 5x) - (x^2 + 2x)$$

$$(3x^2 - 5x) - (x^2 + 2x)$$
 In this example, you must find the difference of two binomials.

$$(3x^2-5x)+(-x^2-2x)$$
 Recall that subtraction is the same as adding the opposite. So, instead of subtracting the quantity (x^2+2x) , add the quantity $(-x^2-2x)$. One way to think about this is that the subtraction problem becomes an addition problem. And each term in the second binomial becomes its opposite.

$$(3x^2 - 5x) + (-x^2 - 2x)$$
 Now, you can determine the sum of the binomials. In this example, you will use the regrouping method. Identify the like terms.

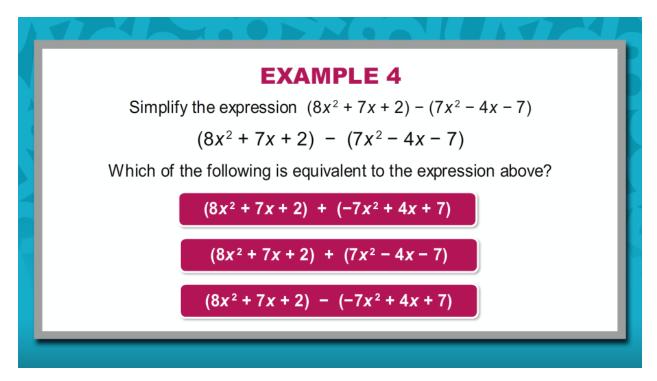
$$(3x^2 - x^2) + (-5x - 2x)$$
 Then group the like terms together. Now, simplify each group.

$$2x^2$$
 — $7x$ Now, simplify each group.

$$2x^2 - 7x$$
 Your work is complete. The difference of the two binomials is $2x^2 - 7x$.



Example 4



Simplify the expression below.

$$(8x^2 + 7x + 2) - (7x^2 - 4x - 7)$$

To determine the difference of the trinomials, rely on the fact that subtraction is equivalent to adding the opposite.

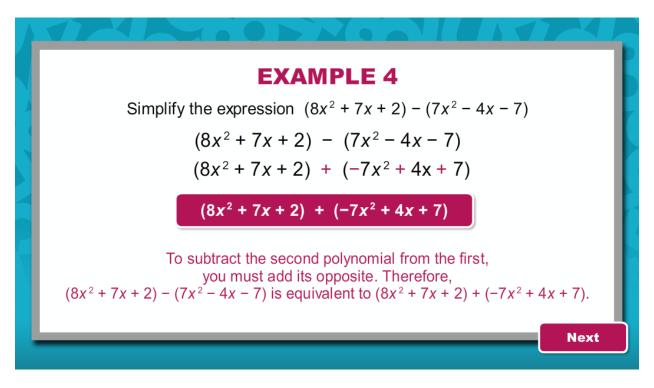
Which of the following expressions is equivalent to $(8x^2 + 7x + 2) - (7x^2 - 4x - 7)$?

A)
$$(8x^2 + 7x + 2) + (-7x^2 + 4x + 7)$$

B)
$$(8x^2 + 7x + 2) + (7x^2 - 4x - 7)$$

C)
$$(8x^2 + 7x + 2) - (-7x^2 + 4x + 7)$$

Example 4 (continued)

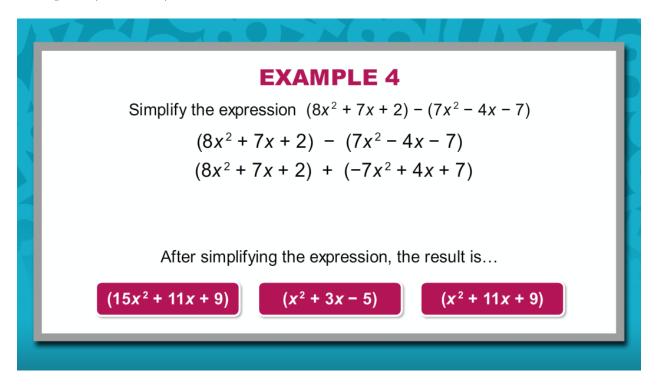


To subtract the second polynomial from the first, you must add its opposite. Therefore,

$$(8x^2 + 7x + 2) - (7x^2 - 4x - 7)$$
 is equivalent to $(8x^2 + 7x + 2) + (-7x^2 + 4x + 7)$.



Example 4 (continued)



Now, determine the sum of the trinomials. You may choose to group the like terms together and add horizontally, or you may find the sum by aligning the like terms vertically.

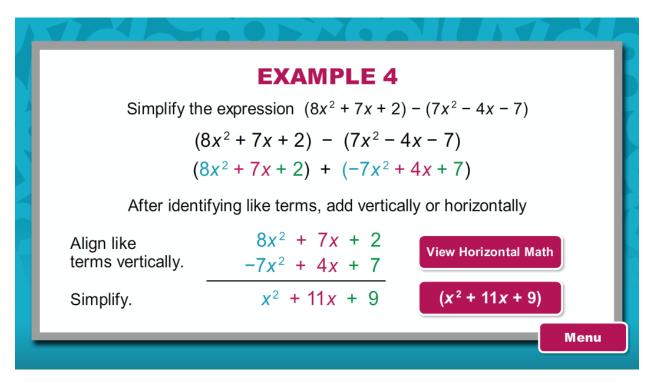
After simplifying the expression the result is . . .

A)
$$15x^2 + 11x + 9$$

B)
$$x^2 + 3x - 5$$

C)
$$x^2 + 11x + 9$$

Example 4 (continued)



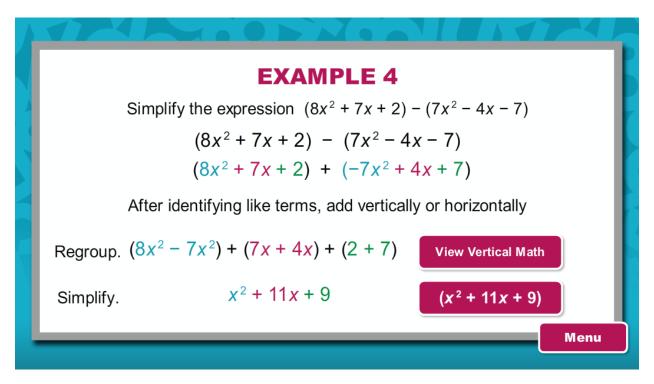
Begin by identifying like terms.

$$(8x^2 + 7x + 2) + (-7x^2 + 4x + 7)$$

If you chose to add vertically:



Example 4 (continued)

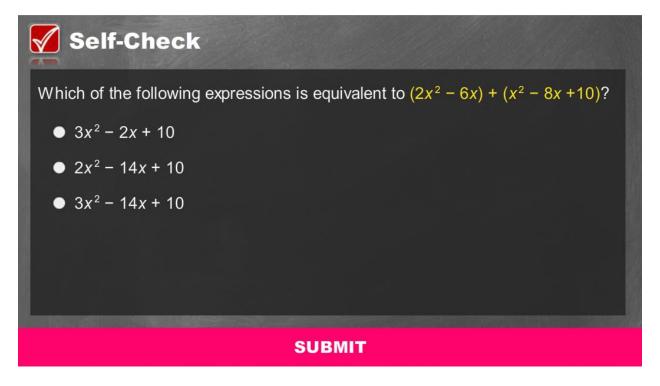


If you chose to add horizontally:

$$(8x^2 - 7x^2) + (7x + 4x) + (2 + 7)$$
 Regroup $x^2 + 11x + 9$ Simplify



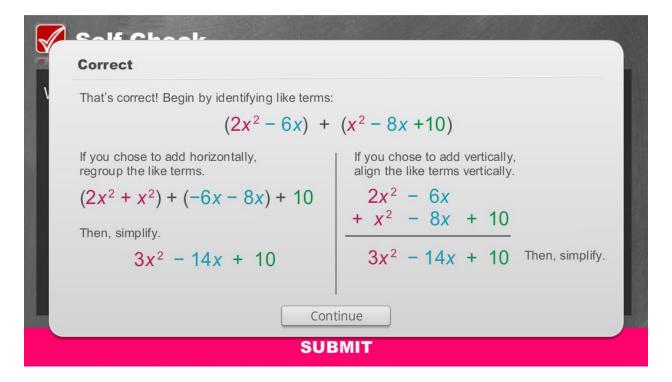
Self-Check 1



Solve the problem in the image above to check your understanding of the content.



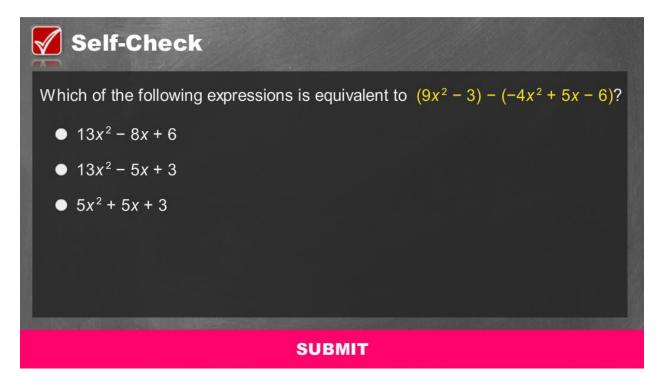
Self-Check 1: Answer



For your reference, the image above shows the correct solution to the self-check problem.



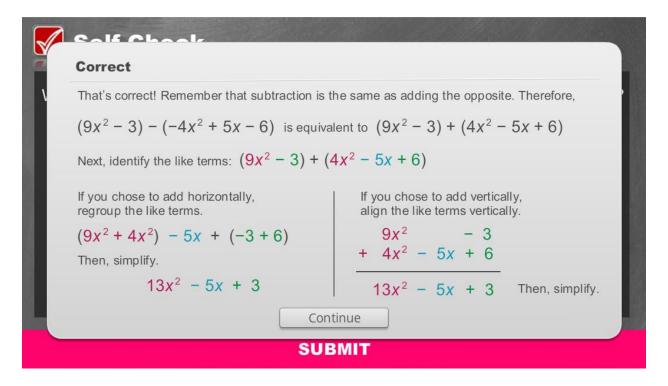
Self-Check 2



Solve the problem in the image above to check your understanding of the content.



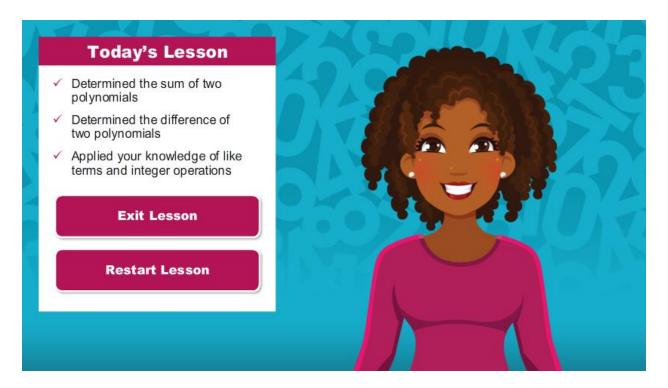
Self-Check 2: Answer



For your reference, the image above shows the correct solution to the self-check problem.



Conclusion



Congratulations! You have reached the conclusion of this lesson in Algebra I, where you learned how to determine the sum and difference of two polynomials. Your knowledge of like terms and integer operations were useful tools to help you successfully progress through this lesson.

