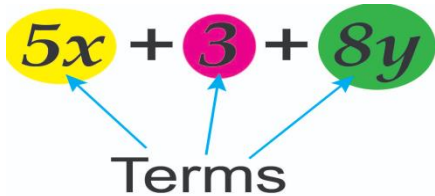


# POLYNOMIALS

- **Constants:** A symbol having a fixed numerical value is called a constant (0 to 9)
- **Variables:** A symbol which may be assigned different numerical values is known as variable (a to z).
- **Algebraic expressions:** A combination of constants (0 to 9) and variables (a to z). Connected by some or all of the operations +, -, × and is known as algebraic expression. For example  $x + 3$ ,  $x - 3$ .
- **Terms:** The several parts of an algebraic expression separated by '+' or '-' operations are called the terms of the expression. For example



- **Polynomials:** An algebraic expression in which the variables involved have only non-negative integral powers is called a polynomial.

Or

we can say power of An algebraic expression should be in whole number

(i)  $3x^7 - 9x^2 - 2x - 8$  is a polynomial in variable  $x$ .

(ii)  $9 + 8x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 6x^{-2}$  is an expression but not a polynomial.

Polynomials are denoted by  $p(x)$ ,  $q(x)$  and  $r(x)$  etc.

- **Coefficients:** In the polynomial  $7x^3 + 9x^2 + 5x + 1$ , coefficient  $x^3$ ,  $x^2$ ,  $x$  are 7, 9, 5 respectively

and we also say that +1 is the constant term in it.

- Degree of a polynomial in one variable: In case of a polynomial in one variable the highest power of the variable is called the degree of the polynomial.
- Classification of polynomials on the basis of degree.

Degree	Polynomial	Example
(a) 1	Linear	$2x + 3$
(b) 2	Quadratic	$ax^2 + bx + c$ etc.
(c) 3	Cubic	$x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$ etc. etc.
(d) 4	Biquadratic	$x^4 - 1$

Classification of polynomials on the basis of no. of terms

No. of terms	Polynomial & Examples.
(i) 1	Monomial - $\frac{1}{3}$
(ii) 2	Binomial - $(3 + 6x), (x - 5y)$ etc.
(iii) 3	Trinomial- $2x^2 + 4x + 2$ etc. etc.

**Some algebraic identities useful in factorization:**

$$(i) \quad (x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$(ii) \quad (x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$$

$$(iii) \quad x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)(x + y)$$

$$(iv) \quad (x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$$

$$(v) \quad (x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$$

$$(vi) \quad (x + y)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy(x + y)$$

$$(vii) \quad (x - y)^3 = x^3 - y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$$

$$(viii) \quad x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx)$$

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz \quad \text{if } x + y + z = 0$$