

Unit 7 Day 3 Notes on Challenge and Application Problems

Why are these two examples different? Simplify both.

a) $(3x^4 - 2x) + (2x^2 - 5x + 3x^4)$ *Combine like terms*

$$-7x + 6x^4 + 2x^2$$

a) $\boxed{6x^4 + 2x^2 - 7x}$ (standard form!)

b) $(3x^4 - 2x)(2x^2 - 5x + 3x^4)$ *distribute first, then combine like terms*

$$\underline{6x^6} - \underline{15x^5} + \underline{9x^8} - \underline{4x^3} + \underline{10x^2} - \underline{6x^5}$$

b) $\boxed{9x^8 + 6x^6 - 21x^5 - 4x^3 + 10x^2}$

Simplify the polynomial. Then, name the polynomial by degree and number of terms.

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

$$6x^2 + 14x - 12x - 28$$

$$\boxed{6x^2 + 2x - 28}$$

quadratic trinomial

2) $8y(y^2 - 2y + 1) + (y^3 - 5y)$

$$8y^3 - 16y^2 + 8y + y^3 - 5y$$

$$\boxed{9y^3 - 16y^2 + 3y}$$

cubic trinomial

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

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

$$\boxed{3x^2 + 2x - 5}$$

quadratic trinomial

4) $3(a + 1)(4a - 5) - (7 + a)$

$$(3a + 3)(4a - 5) - (7 + a)$$

$$12a^2 - 15a + 12a - 15 - 7 - a$$

$$\boxed{12a^2 - 4a - 22}$$

quadratic trinomial

5) What is the difference between Perimeter and Area?

distance around

space inside

6) What is the formula for the following:

a) Area of a Square = $s \cdot s$
 $= s^2$

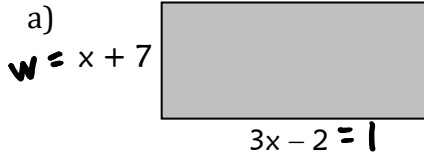
b) Area of a Rectangle = $l \cdot w$

c) Area of a Triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h$

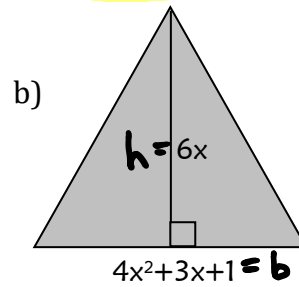
Applications

Example 1: Write a simplified polynomial that represents the **AREA** of the shaded region.

Note: Diagrams are not drawn to scale.

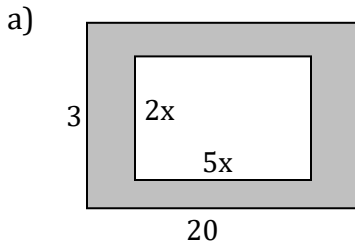


$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= l \cdot w \\
 &= (3x - 2)(x + 7) \\
 &= 3x^2 + 21x - 2x - 14 \\
 &= \boxed{3x^2 + 19x - 14}
 \end{aligned}$$

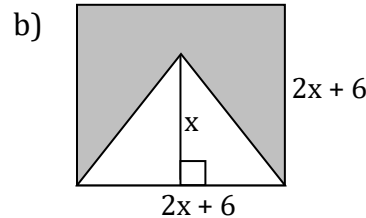


$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(4x^2 + 3x + 1)(6x) \\
 &= (2x^2 + 1.5x + .5)(6x) \\
 &= \boxed{12x^3 + 9x^2 + 3x}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2: Write a simplified polynomial for the **AREA of the shaded region only.** = Area of the whole - Area of the unshaded



$$\begin{aligned}
 A(\text{whole}) - A(\text{unshaded}) \\
 60 - 10x^2 \\
 \boxed{-10x^2 + 60}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A(\text{whole}) - A(\text{unshaded}) \\
 (2x + 6)(2x + 6) - \frac{1}{2}(x)(2x + 6) \\
 4x^2 + 24x + 36 - x^2 - 3x \\
 \boxed{3x^2 + 21x + 36}
 \end{aligned}$$