

MPM 1DI

Unit 2 Polynomials

Day 6 - Simplifying Polynomials Part II (Adding and Subtracting Polynomials)

Adding and Subtracting Polynomials

Part 1 - Adding Polynomials

When adding polynomials, remove the brackets, collect like terms, then simplify.

Example #1: Simplify

$$\begin{aligned} 1. & \quad (3x + 2) + (5x + 3) \\ & = 3x + 2 + 5x + 3 \\ & = 3x + 5x + 2 + 3 \\ & = 8x + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. & \quad (-3n + 5) + (n - 4) \\ & = -3n + 5 + n - 4 \\ & = -3n + n + 5 - 4 \\ & = -2n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. & \quad (6r + 5) + (4r - 1) + (3r - 2) \\ & = 6r + 5 + 4r - 1 + 3r - 2 \\ & = 6r + 4r + 3r + 5 - 1 - 2 \\ & = 13r + 2 \end{aligned}$$

Part 2 - Subtracting Polynomials

When subtracting polynomials, we add the opposite.

Opposites add to give 0.

So the opposite of 5 is -5.

The opposite of $-4x$ is $4x$.

Example #2: State the opposite of each of the following polynomials.

$$1. 3x^2 + 2x - 1 \rightarrow -3x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$2. -4x^3 + 2x^2 - 1 \rightarrow 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$$

$$3. (-3r^2 + 4r + 6) \rightarrow (+3r^2 - 4r - 6)$$

Example #3: Simplify

$$\begin{aligned} 1. (6r + 5) - (4r + 1) \\ &= \{6r + 5\} + \{-4r - 1\} \\ &= 6r + 5 - 4r - 1 \\ &= 6r - 4r + 5 - 1 \\ &= 2r + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. (4d - 1) - (-3d - 1) \\ &= (4d - 1) + (3d + 1) \\ &= 4d - 1 + 3d + 1 \\ &= 4d + 3d - 1 + 1 \\ &= 7d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. (6m^2 - 5mn - 5n^2) - (-6m^2 + 4mn + 7n^2) \\ &= (6m^2 - 5mn - 5n^2) + (6m^2 - 4mn - 7n^2) \\ &= \cancel{6m^2} - 5mn - \cancel{5n^2} + \cancel{6m^2} - 4mn - \cancel{7n^2} \\ &= 6m^2 + 6m^2 - 5mn - 4mn - 5n^2 - 7n^2 \\ &= 12m^2 - 9mn - 12n^2 \end{aligned}$$