

Writing Polynomials in Descending Degree

When a polynomial is written in **descending degree**, it is easier to find the overall degree of the polynomial because it will be the exponent on the first term (called the "*leading term*")

Example: Re-write the following in descending degree
What is the type and degree of the polynomial?

$$+3x + 5(-4x^2) = -4x^2 + 3x + 5$$

degree 2 trinomial

Practice:

$$\text{a) } +4x + (7x^2) = 7x^2 + 4x$$

degree 2 binomial

$$\text{b) } +5x(-3x^3) = -3x^3 + 5x$$

degree 3 binomial

$$\text{c) } (-1) + 5x(-7x^2) = -7x^2 + 5x - 1$$

degree 2 trinomial

Assignment:

Handout #1 - 30

Name the type of polynomial

State the degree

Re-write in descending degree if not already in order

(Hint - there are only 5 that need to be re-written)