

Definition and classification of polynomials

When we multiply a number (coefficient) for an unknown (variable) is a monomial. But what if we add instead of multiply?

$$x^6 + 10$$

$$x + 1$$

What happens when we add monomials that are similar? and if we subtract them?

When we join not similar monomials by adding or subtracting them we get a polynomial.

$$2x^2 + x - 1$$

that is the result of adding the monomials $2x^2$ and x , and subtracting the monomial 1.

Or

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

that is the result of adding the monomials $3x^5$ and x , and subtracting the monomials x^2 and 5.

In mathematics, to call polynomials we use one letter followed by a parenthesis with the variable (or variables, separated by commas). So the above examples would be:

$$p(x)=2x^2+x-1 \text{ and } q(x)=3x^5-x^2+x-5$$

If there is more than one variable, as we said:

$$p(x) = 2x^2 + x - 1 \text{ and } q(x) = 3x^5 - x^2 + x - 5$$

If there is more than one variable, as we said:

$$p(x, y) = x^6y + xy - x$$

$$q(x, y, z) = xyz^2 + xyz - xy^3z - zyz + zy - z$$

$$r(x, y, z, t) = xyz t$$

Be careful in the way we represent polynomials because it is easy to make notation mistakes.

$$q(x, y) = 3x^2y + 4x, q(x) = 3x^2y + 4x$$

In the first polynomial, "y" acts as a variable. However, in the second, the "y" is a coefficient (which value is y, a number that we don't know a priori).

So they are two different polynomials (For example, the first one has degree 3 and the second one has degree 2).

Now, using as an example the polynomial $p(x)=2x^2+x-1$, we define the following characteristics of a polynomial:

1. Variable/s of the polynomial: unknown or unknowns that we find in the polynomial. In the polynomial $p(x)$, x .
2. Degree of the polynomial: the greatest exponent of all monomials which has the polynomial. In our example $\max\{2,1,0\}=2$
3. Leading coefficient: the coefficient of the monomial which has the higher degree. In our case, 2.
4. Independent term: the coefficient of the monomial with exponent zero. If there is no such monomial then is equal to 0. In our case, it is -1 .