Problem 1 *Consider the function* $f(x) = -x^4 + x^3 + 2\,x + 16$. *How many terms in* $f(x)$ *are* ***not*** *monomials?* $\boxed{0}$.

Feedback(*`attempt`*): *Monomials are the terms that look like* ax^n *for some real number* a *and* n *needs to be a whole number. In other words, terms that look like (number)*$\times x^n$ *(where* n *can be 0, 1, 2, etc) are monomials. Notice that, if* $n = 0$ *then this will actually just look like a constant (since* $x^0 = 1$*), so even constants count as monomials.*

Problem 2 *Consider the function* $f(x) = -5\,x^5 - 4\,x - 4\,\sqrt{x} - 21$. *How many terms in* $f(x)$ *are* ***not*** *monomials?* $\boxed{1}$.

Feedback(*`attempt`*): *Monomials are the terms that look like* ax^n *for some real number* a *and* n *needs to be a whole number. In other words, terms that look like (number)*$\times x^n$ *(where* n *can be 0, 1, 2, etc) are monomials. Notice that, if* $n = 0$ *then this will actually just look like a constant (since* $x^0 = 1$*), so even constants count as monomials.*

Problem 3 *Consider the function* $f(x) = -4\,\sqrt{x} + \dfrac{1}{x^2} + 4\,e^x + 6$. *How many terms in* $f(x)$ *are* ***not*** *monomials?* $\boxed{3}$.

Feedback(*`attempt`*): *Monomials are the terms that look like* ax^n *for some real number* a *and* n *needs to be a whole number. In other words, terms that look like (number)*$\times x^n$ *(where* n *can be 0, 1, 2, etc) are monomials. Notice that, if* $n = 0$ *then this will actually just look like a constant (since* $x^0 = 1$*), so even constants count as monomials.*
