

Mathematics Notebook of Essential Questions

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Contents

I	Reference
1	Numbers
1.1	Number Systems
1.2	Prime Numbers
1.2.1	Listing of Prime Numbers 2-997
2	Operations
2.1	Dyadic Operations
3	Notation
3.1	Negation Notation
3.2	Multiplication Notation
3.3	Power Notation
3.4	Logarithm Notation
3.5	Derivative Notation
4	Properties
4.1	Summary of Field Properties
4.2	Properties of Addition
4.3	Properties of Multiplication
4.4	Properties of Subtraction
4.5	Properties of Powers
4.6	Properties of Equality
4.7	Properties of Inequality
5	Identities
5.1	Power Identities
5.2	Logarithm Identities
5.3	Trigonometric Identities
6	Calculus Rules
6.1	Monomial Derivative Rules
6.2	Derivative Structural Rules

6.3	Trigonometric Derivative Rules	24
6.4	Logarithm Derivative Rules	25
6.5	Exponential Derivative Rules	25

II	Algebra	
7	Simplifying Univariate Polynomials	29
7.1	Classification of Univariate Polynomial Expressions	29
7.2	Degree -1 Univariate Polynomials	30
7.3	Degree 0 Univariate Polynomials	30
7.4	Degree 1 Univariate Polynomials	31
7.5	Degree 2 Univariate Polynomials	45
7.6	Degree 3 Univariate Polynomials	55
7.7	Degree n Univariate Polynomials	55
8	Simplifying Univariate Monomials	57
8.1		57
9	Solving Linear Equations	59
9.1	Power Inverse	59
10	Solving Quadratic Equations	65
10.1	Power Inverse	65
10.2	Completing The Square	65
	Bibliography	71
	Bibliography	71
	Websites	71
	Articles	71
	Index	73

Reference

1	Numbers	7
1.1	Number Systems	
1.2	Prime Numbers	
2	Operations	9
2.1	Dyadic Operations	
3	Notation	11
3.1	Negation Notation	
3.2	Multiplication Notation	
3.3	Power Notation	
3.4	Logarithm Notation	
3.5	Derivative Notation	
4	Properties	15
4.1	Summary of Field Properties	
4.2	Properties of Addition	
4.3	Properties of Multiplication	
4.4	Properties of Subtraction	
4.5	Properties of Powers	
4.6	Properties of Equality	
4.7	Properties of Inequality	
5	Identities	19
5.1	Power Identities	
5.2	Logarithm Identities	
5.3	Trigonometric Identities	
6	Calculus Rules	23
6.1	Monomial Derivative Rules	
6.2	Derivative Structural Rules	
6.3	Trigonometric Derivative Rules	
6.4	Logarithm Derivative Rules	
6.5	Exponential Derivative Rules	

1. Numbers

1.1 Number Systems

Definition 1.1.1 – Natural Numbers.

$$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

-  It is not uncommon for zero to be excluded from the natural numbers. In fact, some exclude zero from the natural numbers and then describe the set of natural numbers that include zero the whole numbers.

$$\mathbb{W} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

For the purposes of these notes, zero will be included within the set of natural numbers.

Definition 1.1.2 – Integers.

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

Definition 1.1.3 – Positive Integers.

$$\mathbb{Z}^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

Definition 1.1.4 – Rational Numbers.

$$\mathbb{Q} = \{m/n \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0\}$$

Definition 1.1.5 – Proper Fraction. Given $m < n$, then the fraction m/n is called **proper**.

Definition 1.1.6 – Improper Fraction. Given $m > n$, then the fraction m/n is called **improper**.

1.2 Prime Numbers

Definition 1.2.1 – Greatest Common Divisor. Suppose that m and n are positive integers. The greatest common divisor is the largest divisor (factor) common to both m and n .

Definition 1.2.2 – Relatively Prime. Two integers m and n are relatively prime to each other, $m \perp n$, if they share no common positive integer divisors (factors) except 1.

$$m \perp n \text{ if } \gcd(m, n) = 1.$$

1.2.1 Listing of Prime Numbers 2-997

2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37
41	43	47	53	59	61	67	71	73	79	83	89
97	101	103	107	109	113	127	131	137	139	149	151
157	163	167	173	179	181	191	193	197	199	211	223
227	229	233	239	241	251	257	263	269	271	277	281
283	293	307	311	313	317	331	337	347	349	353	359
367	373	379	383	389	397	401	409	419	421	431	433
439	443	449	457	461	463	467	479	487	491	499	503
509	521	523	541	547	557	563	569	571	577	587	593
599	601	607	613	617	619	631	641	643	647	653	659
661	673	677	683	691	701	709	719	727	733	739	743
751	757	761	769	773	787	797	809	811	821	823	827
829	839	853	857	859	863	877	881	883	887	907	911
919	929	937	941	947	953	967	971	977	983	991	997

2. Operations

2.1 Dyadic Operations

Definition 2.1.1 – Operation of Addition (OOA).

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} a \\ \text{Augend} \end{array}}_{\text{Sum}} + \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{Addend} \end{array}}_{\text{Sum}} \quad (2.1)$$

More generally,

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} a \\ \text{Summand} \end{array}}_{\text{Sum}} + \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{Summand} \end{array}}_{\text{Sum}} \quad (2.2)$$

Definition 2.1.2 – Operation of Multiplication (OOM).

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} a \\ \text{Multiplicand} \end{array}}_{\text{Product}} \times \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{Multiplier} \end{array}}_{\text{Product}} \quad (2.3)$$

More generally,

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} a \\ \text{Factor} \end{array}}_{\text{Product}} \times \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{Factor} \end{array}}_{\text{Product}} \quad (2.4)$$

Definition 2.1.3 – Operation of Exponentiation (OOE).

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{base} \end{array}}_{\text{Power}}^m \quad (2.5)$$

Definition 2.1.4 – Common Denominator (CD).

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} = \frac{a+c}{b} \quad (2.6a)$$

$$\frac{a+c}{b} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} \quad (2.6b)$$

Rule 2.1.1 – Fraction Operation of Addition (FOOA).

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd} \quad (2.7a)$$

$$\frac{ad + bc}{bd} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} \quad (2.7b)$$

3. Notation

3.1 Negation Notation

Notation 3.1.1 – Operation of Negation (ONeg).

$$\neg a = \neg a \quad (3.1a)$$

$$\neg a = -a \quad (3.1b)$$

I have used a different symbol, \neg , as the prefix negation operator only to differentiate it from the minus sign infix operator symbol, $-$, which is also used as the infix operator for the dyadic operation of subtraction. I will refer to this change of symbol as ONeg. This is used only as a teaching tool and should not be confused with the logic negation operator. Another advantage of using this symbol is that it reduces the number of delimiters used in an expression for example, $\neg a$ versus $(-a)$.

- Negative five: -5
- Negative five: $\neg 5$
- Four minus five: $4 - 5$
- Four minus negative five: $4 - \neg 5$
- Four minus negative five: $4 - (-5)$
- Four minus negative five: $4 - \neg 5$
- Negative four minus five: $-4 - 5$
- Negative four minus five: $\neg 4 - 5$

3.2 Multiplication Notation

Notation 3.2.1 – Multiplication Center-Dot (MC).

$$a \cdot b \quad (3.2)$$

Notation 3.2.2 – Multiplication Juxtaposition (MJ).

$$ab, a(b), (a)b, (a)(b), a[b], [a]b, [a][b] \quad (3.3)$$

Notation 3.2.3 – Multiplication Times (MT).

$$a \times b \quad (3.4)$$

Notation 3.2.4 – Juxtaposition to Center-Dot (JTC).

$$ab = a \cdot b \quad (3.5)$$

Notation 3.2.5 – Center-Dot to Justaposition (CTJ).

$$a \cdot b = ab \quad (3.6)$$

3.3 Power Notation

Notation 3.3.1 – Power Exponent Negative Exponent (PoNegE).

$$b^{-k} = \frac{1}{b^k} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\frac{1}{b^k} = b^{-k} \quad (3.8)$$

Notation 3.3.2 – Power To Factor (PoTF).

$$a^n = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_{n-1} \cdot a_n \quad (3.9)$$

Notation 3.3.3 – Power To Logarithm (PoTL).

$$y = b^x \Rightarrow x = \log_b y \quad (3.10)$$

Notation 3.3.4 – Factor To Power (FTPo).

$$a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_{n-1} \cdot a_n = a^n \quad (3.11)$$

Notation 3.3.5 – Radical To Power (RTPo).

$$\sqrt[m]{b^n} = b^{\frac{n}{m}} \quad (3.12)$$

3.4 Logarithm Notation

Notation 3.4.1 – Logarithm Exponent Visible (LEV).

$$\log_b y \Rightarrow \log_b y = x \quad (3.13)$$

Notation 3.4.2 – Logarithm to Power (LTPo).

$$x = \log_b y \Rightarrow y = b^x \quad (3.14)$$

3.5 Derivative Notation

Notation 3.5.1 – Leibniz's first derivative.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d[f(x)]}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] \quad (3.15)$$

Notation 3.5.2 – Leibniz's second derivative.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \quad (3.16)$$

Notation 3.5.3 – Leibniz's nth derivative.

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \quad (3.17)$$

Notation 3.5.4 – Leibniz's Evaluate derivative.

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=a} = \frac{dy}{dx}(a) \quad (3.18)$$

Notation 3.5.5 – LaGrange's first derivative.

$$f'(x) \quad (3.19)$$

Notation 3.5.6 – LaGrange's second derivative.

$$f''(x) \quad (3.20)$$

Notation 3.5.7 – LaGrange's nth derivative.

$$f^{(n)}(x) \quad (3.21)$$

Notation 3.5.8 – LaGrange's Evaluate derivative.

$$f'(a) \quad (3.22)$$

Notation 3.5.9 – Euler's first derivative.

$$Df = D_x f \quad (3.23)$$

Notation 3.5.10 – Euler's second derivative.

$$D^2 f = D_x^2 f \quad (3.24)$$

Notation 3.5.11 – Euler's nth derivative.

$$D^n f = D_x^n \quad (3.25)$$

4. Properties

4.1 Summary of Field Properties

Name	Addition	Multiplication
Commutative	$a + b = b + a$	$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$
Associative	$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$	$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
Distributive	$a(b + c) = ab + ac$	$(a + b)c = ac + bc$
Identity	$a + \mathbf{0} = a = \mathbf{0} + a$	$a \cdot \mathbf{1} = a = \mathbf{1} \cdot a$
Inverse	$a + (-a) = 0 = (-a) + a$	$a \cdot a^{-1} = 1 = a^{-1} \cdot a$

Table 4.1: Summary of the Field Properties

4.2 Properties of Addition

Property 4.2.1 – Commutative Property of Addition (CPA).

$$ab = ba \quad (4.1)$$

Property 4.2.2 – Associative Property of Addition (APA).

$$a + b + c = (a + b) + c \quad (4.2a)$$

$$a + b + c = a + (b + c) \quad (4.2b)$$

Property 4.2.3 – Distributive Property Factoring (DPF).

$$ba + ca = (b + c)a \quad (4.3a)$$

$$ab + ac = a(b + c) \quad (4.3b)$$

Property 4.2.4 – Additive Identity (AId).

$$a + \mathbf{0} = a \quad (4.4a)$$

$$a = a + \mathbf{0} \quad (4.4b)$$

Property 4.2.5 – Additive Inverse (AI).

$$a + (-a) = 0 \quad (4.5a)$$

4.3 Properties of Multiplication

Property 4.3.1 – Commutative Property of Multiplication (CPM).

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a \quad (4.6)$$

Property 4.3.2 – Associative Property of Multiplication (APM).

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = (a \cdot b) \cdot c \quad (4.7a)$$

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c) \quad (4.7b)$$

Property 4.3.3 – Distributive Property Expanding (DPE).

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac \quad (4.8a)$$

$$(b + c)a = ba + ca \quad (4.8b)$$

Property 4.3.4 – Multiplicative Identity (Mid).

$$1a = a \quad (4.9a)$$

$$a = 1a \quad (4.9b)$$

- R** If the coefficient of a univariate monomial is the multiplicative identity 4.9a, 1, then it is not shown in its canonical form.

$$\begin{aligned} C_k x^k &= C_k x^k \\ &= 1x^k \\ &= x^k \end{aligned}$$

Property 4.3.5 – Multiplicative Inverse (MI).

$$a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1 \quad (4.10a)$$

$$a \cdot a^{-1} = 1 \quad (4.10b)$$

4.4 Properties of Subtraction

Definition 4.4.1 – Definition of Subtraction (DOS).

$$a - b = a + \neg b \quad (4.11a)$$

$$a + \neg b = a - b \quad (4.11b)$$

4.5 Properties of Powers

Property 4.5.1 – Power Inverse (Pold).

$$1 = b^0 \quad (4.12a)$$

$$b^0 = 1 \quad (4.12b)$$

4.6 Properties of Equality

Property 4.6.1 – Reflexive Property of Equality (RPE).

$$a = a \quad (4.13a)$$

Property 4.6.2 – Substitution Property of Equality (SPE).

Given $a = b$, then

$$E(a) = E(b) \quad (4.14)$$

$E(x)$ represents any expression.

Property 4.6.3 – Symmetric Property of Equality (SyPE).

$$a = b \quad \text{then} \quad b = a \quad (4.15a)$$

Property 4.6.4 – Transitive Property of Equality (TPE).

$$\text{if } a = b \quad \text{and} \quad b = c \quad \text{then} \quad a = c \quad (4.16a)$$

Property 4.6.5 – Zero Factor Property (ZFP).

$$\text{if } a \cdot b = 0 \quad \text{then} \quad a = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad b = 0 \quad (4.17a)$$

4.7 Properties of Inequality

Property 4.7.1 – Substitution Property of Inequality (SPln).

$$a < b \text{ then } a + c < b + c \quad (4.18a)$$

$$a < b \text{ and } c > 0, \text{ then } ca < cb \quad (4.18b)$$

$$a < b \text{ and } c < 0, \text{ then } ca > cb \quad (4.18c)$$

Property 4.7.2 – Transitive Property of Inequality (TPIn).

$$\text{if } a < b \text{ and } b < c \text{ then } a > c \quad (4.19a)$$

5. Identities

5.1 Power Identities

Rule 5.1.1 – Power of Power (PoPo).

$$(b^m)^k = b^{m \cdot k} \quad (5.1a)$$

$$b^{m \cdot k} = (b^m)^k \quad (5.1b)$$

Rule 5.1.2 – Power of a Product (PoPr).

$$(a \cdot b)^k = a^k \cdot b^k \quad (5.2a)$$

$$a^k \cdot b^k = (a \cdot b)^k \quad (5.2b)$$

Rule 5.1.3 – Product Common Base Powers (PrCBPo).

$$b^m \cdot b^n = b^{m+n} \quad (5.3a)$$

$$b^{m+n} = b^m \cdot b^n \quad (5.3b)$$

Rule 5.1.4 – Quotient Common Base Powers (QCBPo).

$$\frac{b^m}{b^n} = b^{m-n} \quad (5.4a)$$

$$b^{m-n} = \frac{b^m}{b^n} \quad (5.4b)$$

Rule 5.1.5 – Power of a Quotient of Powers (PoQPo).

$$\left(\frac{a^m}{b^n}\right)^k = \frac{a^{m \cdot k}}{b^{n \cdot k}} \quad (5.5a)$$

$$\frac{a^{m \cdot k}}{b^{n \cdot k}} = \left(\frac{a^m}{b^n}\right)^k \quad (5.5b)$$

Rule 5.1.6 – Power of a Product of Powers (PoPrPo).

$$(a^m \cdot b^n)^k = a^{m \cdot k} \cdot b^{n \cdot k} \quad (5.6a)$$

$$a^{m \cdot k} \cdot b^{n \cdot k} = (a^m \cdot b^n)^k \quad (5.6b)$$

5.2 Logarithm Identities

Rule 5.2.1 – Logarithm Power of a Power (LPoPo).

$$\log_b x^n = n \log_b x \quad (5.7a)$$

$$n \log_b x = \log_b x^n \quad (5.7b)$$

Rule 5.2.2 – Logarithm Product of Common Base Powers (LPrCBPo).

$$\log_b(mn) = \log_b m + \log_b n \quad (5.8a)$$

$$\log_b m + \log_b n = \log_b(mn) \quad (5.8b)$$

Rule 5.2.3 – Logarithm Quotient of Common Base Powers (LQCBPo).

$$\log_b \left(\frac{m}{n} \right) = \log_b m - \log_b n \quad (5.9a)$$

$$\log_b m - \log_b n = \log_b \left(\frac{m}{n} \right) \quad (5.9b)$$

5.3 Trigonometric Identities

Rule 5.3.1 – Trigonometric Reciprocal Identities (TRId).

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{\csc \theta} \quad (5.10a)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sec \theta} \quad (5.10b)$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} \quad (5.10c)$$

$$\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \quad (5.10d)$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \quad (5.10e)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\cot \theta} \quad (5.10f)$$

Rule 5.3.2 – Trigonometric Pythagorean Identities (TPythagId).

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \quad (5.11a)$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = \tan^2 \theta + 1 \quad (5.11b)$$

$$\csc^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta \quad (5.11c)$$

Rule 5.3.3 – Trigonometric Tangent Identity (TanId).

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \quad (5.12a)$$

Rule 5.3.4 – Trigonometric Cotangent Identity (CotId).

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \quad (5.13a)$$

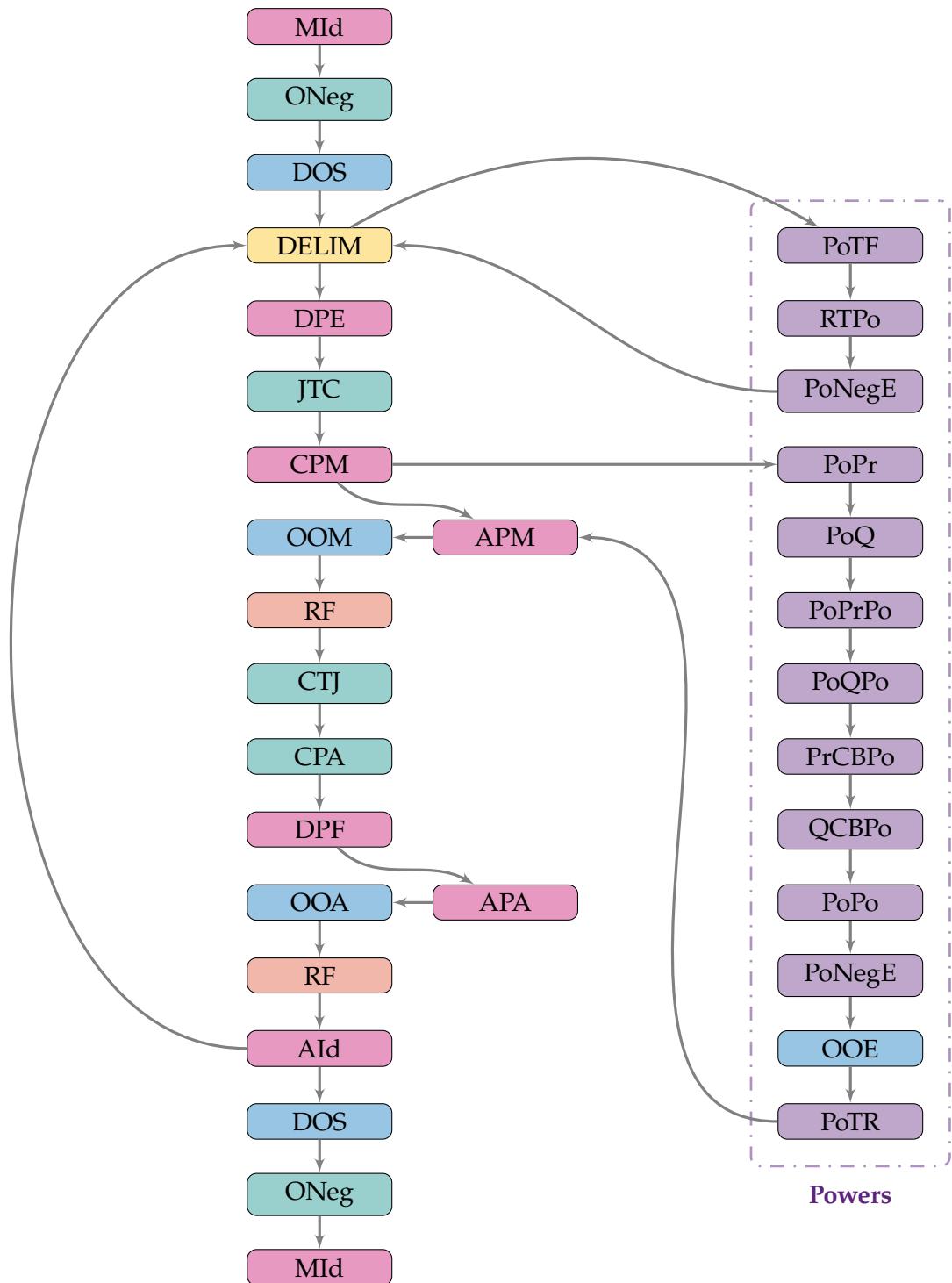


Figure 5.1: Simplifying Expressions Workflow:

■ Property, ■ Operation, ■ Notation, ■ Powers, ■ Delimiters, ■ Process, ■ Not Used

6. Calculus Rules

6.1 Monomial Derivative Rules

Rule 6.1.1 – Derivative of a Constant (DC).

$$[c]' = 0 \quad (6.1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [c] = 0 \quad (6.2)$$

Rule 6.1.2 – Derivative of a Constant Multiple (DCM).

$$[cf(x)]' = c[f(x)]' \quad (6.3)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [cf(x)] = c \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] \quad (6.4)$$

Rule 6.1.3 – Derivative of a Power (DPo).

$$[x^n]' = nx^{n-1} \quad (6.5)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^n] = nx^{n-1} \quad (6.6)$$

6.2 Derivative Structural Rules

Rule 6.2.1 – Derivative of a Sum (DS).

$$[f(x) + g(x)]' = f'(x) + g'(x) \quad (6.7)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) + g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] + \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] \quad (6.8)$$

Rule 6.2.2 – Derivative of a Difference (DD).

$$[f(x) - g(x)]' = f'(x) - g'(x) \quad (6.9)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) - g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] - \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] \quad (6.10)$$

Rule 6.2.3 – Derivative of a Product (DPr).

$$[f(x)g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \quad (6.11)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(x)g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]g(x) + f(x)\frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] \quad (6.12)$$

Rule 6.2.4 – Derivative of a Quotient (DQ).

$$\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right]' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \quad (6.13)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{\frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] g(x) - f(x) \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2} \quad (6.14)$$

Rule 6.2.5 – Derivative of a Composite Function (DComp).

$$[f(g(x))]' = [g(x)]' [f(g(x))]' \quad (6.15)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(g(x))] = \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] \frac{d}{dx} [f(g(x))] \quad (6.16)$$

6.3 Trigonometric Derivative Rules

Rule 6.3.1 – Derivative of Sine (DSin).

$$[\sin(x)]' = \cos(x) \quad (6.17)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin(x)] = \cos(x) \quad (6.18)$$

Rule 6.3.2 – Derivative of Cosine (DCos).

$$[\cos(x)]' = -\sin(x) \quad (6.19)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cos(x)] = -\sin(x) \quad (6.20)$$

Rule 6.3.3 – Derivative of Tangent (DTan).

$$[\tan x]' = \sec^2 \quad (6.21)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan x] = \sec^2 \quad (6.22)$$

Rule 6.3.4 – Derivative of Cosecant (DCsc).

$$[\csc x]' = -\csc x \cot x \quad (6.23)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\csc x] = -\csc x \cot x \quad (6.24)$$

Rule 6.3.5 – Derivative of Secant (DSec).

$$[\sec x]' = \sec x \tan x \quad (6.25)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sec x] = \sec x \tan x \quad (6.26)$$

Rule 6.3.6 – Derivative of Cotangent (DCot).

$$[\cot x]' = -\csc^2 x \quad (6.27)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cot x] = -\csc^2 x \quad (6.28)$$

6.4 Logarithm Derivative Rules

Rule 6.4.1 – Derivative of a Logarithm (DL).

$$[\log_a x]' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \quad (6.29)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\log_a x] = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \quad (6.30)$$

Rule 6.4.2 – Derivative of a Natural Logarithm (DNL).

$$[\ln x]' = \frac{1}{x} \quad (6.31)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\ln x] = \frac{1}{x} \quad (6.32)$$

6.5 Exponential Derivative Rules

Rule 6.5.1 – Derivative of an Exponential(DExp).

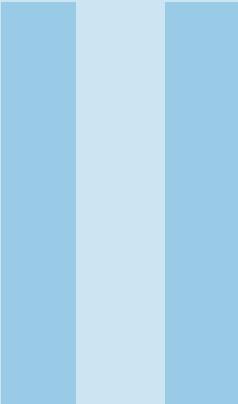
$$[a^x]' = a^x \ln a \quad (6.33)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [a^x] = a^x \ln a \quad (6.34)$$

Rule 6.5.2 – Derivative of a Natural Exponential(DNExp).

$$[e^x]' = e^x \quad (6.35)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [e^x] = e^x \quad (6.36)$$



Algebra

7	Simplifying Univariate Polynomials	29
7.1	Classification of Univariate Polynomial Expressions	
7.2	Degree -1 Univariate Polynomials	
7.3	Degree 0 Univariate Polynomials	
7.4	Degree 1 Univariate Polynomials	
7.5	Degree 2 Univariate Polynomials	
7.6	Degree 3 Univariate Polynomials	
7.7	Degree n Univariate Polynomials	
8	Simplifying Univariate Monomials	57
8.1		
9	Solving Linear Equations	59
9.1	Power Inverse	
10	Solving Quadratic Equations	65
10.1	Power Inverse	
10.2	Completing The Square	
	Bibliography	71
	Bibliography	71
	Websites	
	Articles	
	Index	73

7. Simplifying Univariate Polynomials

7.1 Classification of Univariate Polynomial Expressions

Definition 7.1.1 – Indeterminate.

x

An indeterminate is a symbol that is treated as a variable, but does not stand for anything else but itself and is used as a placeholder.

- it does **not** designate a constant or a parameter
- it is **not** an unknown that could be solved for
- it is **not** a variable designating a function argument

[1]

Definition 7.1.2 – Coefficient.

Cx^k

A coefficient, C is a real number multiplicative factor.

Definition 7.1.3 – Univariate Monomial.

$C_k x^k$

A univariate monomial is made up of two factors. The first factor of a monomial, C_k , is the **coefficient**. The second factor of each monomial, x^k , is an indeterminate raised to a non-negative integer power k .

Example 7.1 – id:20141120-202842.

Express $1x^2$ in canonical form.

(S)

Solution:

x^2

MId(4.9b)

■

Definition 7.1.4 – Univariate Polynomial Expression.

$$\sum_{k=0}^n C_k x^k = C_n x^n + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_k x^k + \cdots + C_2 x^2 + C_1 x^1 + \underbrace{C_0}_{C_0 x^0} \quad (7.1)$$

A univariate polynomial in an indeterminate x is an expression made up of one or more summands of the form $C_k x^k$, which are called monomials. The first factor of each monomial, C_k , is a numerical factor called the **coefficient** where $C_k \in \mathbb{C}$. The second factor of each monomial, x^k , is an indeterminate raised to a non-negative integer power i .

Polynomial [2]

Definition 7.1.5 – Degree of the Indeterminate.

$$x^k$$

The exponent of an indeterminate power, k is called the degree of the indeterminate.

Polynomial [2]

Definition 7.1.6 – Degree of the Univariate Polynomial.

$$C_n x^n + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_k x^k + \cdots + C_2 x^2 + C_1 x^1 + \underbrace{C_0}_{C_0 x^0}$$

The degree of the univariate polynomial is determined by the monomial with the largest degree of the indeterminate.

7.2 Degree -1 Univariate Polynomials

Monomials

7.3 Degree 0 Univariate Polynomials

$$C_n x^n + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_k x^k + \cdots + C_2 x^2 + C_1 x^1 + \underbrace{C_0}_{C_0 x^0}$$

Degree 0 univariate polynomial expressions are made up of univariate monomials, C_0 , called **constants**. The power identity is an indeterminate raised to a power of 0 has a value of 1. Thus, $x^0 = 1$ and results in the monomial $C_0 \cdot 1$. The canonical form of a product does not show the multiplicative identity factor, so what remains of this monomial product is only the coefficient factor C_0 and from now on will be referred to as a **constant**.

Example 7.2 – id:20141121-093747.

Express $13x^0$ in canonical form.

(S)

Solution:

13

■

Monomials

Degree 0 univariate polynomial expressions are usually a monomial in their canonical form if C_0 is a non-zero real number. The exception is if $C_0 = 0$, the additive identity, then the result is the zero polynomial, which can be considered a degree -1 polynomial.

The expression can be manipulated into its monomial canonical form by simplifying the expression. Simplifying the expression can be defined as evaluating the expression by following order of operations, which is the same as evaluating an arithmetic expression.

7.4 Degree 1 Univariate Polynomials

$$C_n x^n + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_k x^k + \cdots + C_2 x^2 + C_1 x^1 + \underbrace{C_0}_{C_0 x^0}$$

Degree 1 univariate polynomial expressions can be expressed with at most two different terms and consequently this expression in its canonical form has at most two monomial summands – called a binomial.

Definition 7.4.1 – Univariate Like Terms.

$$C_1 x^k = C_2 x^k$$

Two or more univariate monomials are defined as having like terms if each monomial has the same term, which will be the same indeterminate raised to the same positive integer power.

Sometimes the word **term** is used to describe monomials (including both the coefficient and the term), which may be confusing when trying to define like terms. For this reason, we will refer to the summands of a polynomial as monomials.

The monomials $5x^1$ and $3x^1$ can be described as having like terms because they share the common term x^1 . One could also say that $5x^1$ and $3x^1$ are like terms by definition and consequently giving the reader an impression that $5x^1$ and $3x^1$ are terms themselves.



A degree 1 indeterminate does not display the multiplicative identity in the exponent when its in canonical form.

Example 7.3 – id:20141120-202042.

Express $5x^1$ in canonical form



Solution:

$$5x \quad \text{MId(4.9b)}$$

■

Example 7.4 – id:20141121-093439.

Express $7x^1 + 5$ in canonical form.

(S) _____**Solution:**

$$7x + 5 \quad \text{MId(4.9b)}$$

■

Monomials

Essential Questions 7.1

1. How do we simplify univariate polynomial expressions?

If the constant monomial is 0, the additive identity, then the canonical form of a degree 1 univariate polynomial is a degree 1 monomial.

Simplifying Univariate Monomial Expressions

The definition of a univariate monomial expression is based on the expanded canonical form of some polynomial expression. It might be that the original expression might not be in the expanded canonical form, so a process called **simplifying by expanding** will be introduced to manipulate the expression such that it can be written in its expanded canonical form.

This process of simplifying by expanding polynomial expressions will be developed to the extent that it will be used to simplify multivariate polynomials. We will start by simplifying univariate monomial expressions.

Example 7.5 – id:20141120-203846.

Simplify $6x + 7x$

(S) _____**Solution:**

Notice that the indeterminate of each monomial is of degree 1; however, the exponent 1 is not shown. The monomials $6x$ and $7x$ have a like term of x .

$$(6 + 7)x$$

DPF(4.3a)

$$13x$$

OOA(2.1)

Notice that the sum of two monomials that have like terms can be found by adding the coefficients of the monomials. The distributive property in the factoring direction provides some insight to why we can add the coefficients of monomials that have like terms.

S _____**Less Steps Solution:**

$$13x$$

OOA(2.1)

Example 7.6 – id:20141027-075159.Simplify $7 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm}$ **S** _____**Solution:**

$$(7 + 8) \text{ cm}$$

DPF(4.3a)

$$15 \text{ cm}$$

OOA(2.1)

R _____

Remember, if a monomial does not have a coefficient factor, then it's implied that the coefficient factor is 1, the multiplicative identity, and consequently its not explicitly shown.

Example 7.7 – id:20141121-185558.Simplify $x + 5x$ **S** _____**Solution:**

It can be useful when simplifying expressions to make the multiplicative identity (MId) factor explicit.

$1x + 5x$

MId(4.9a)

$(1 + 5)x$

DPF(4.3a)

$6x$

OOA(2.1)

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$1x + 5x$

MId(4.9a)

$6x$

OOA(2.1)

As one becomes more experienced, there is no reason to make the multiplicative identity coefficient explicit.

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$6x$

OOA(2.1)

Example 7.8 – id:20141121-190857.

Simplify $8x - 6x$

S**Solution:**

$8x + -6x$

DOS(4.11a)

$(8 + -6)x$

DPF(4.3a)

$2x$

OOA(2.1)

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$8x + -6x$

DOS(4.11a)

$2x$

OOA(2.1)

Example 7.9 – id:20141121-193636.

Simplify $3x - 5x$

(S) _____

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3x + -5x & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ (3 + -5)x & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ -2x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ -2x & \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \end{array}$$

(S) _____

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3x + -5x & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ -2x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ -2x & \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \end{array}$$

(S) _____

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} -2x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.10 – id:20141106-150622.

Simplify $13x - x$

(S) _____

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 13x - 1x & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\ 13x + -1x & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ (13 + -1)x & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 12x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

(S) _____

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 13x + -x & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ 12x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

■

It is possible for a univariate monomial to have more than two terms in its non-canonical form. The associative property of addition will be used to help simplify these expressions.

Example 7.11 – id:20141121-184652.

Simplify the expression $3x + 7x + 8x$

(S)

$$\begin{array}{ll} (3x + 7x) + 8x & \text{APA(4.2a)} \\ (3 + 7)x + 8x & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 10x + 8x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ (10 + 8)x & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 18x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (3x + 7x) + 8x & \text{APA(4.2a)} \\ 10x + 8x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ 18x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

You might have noticed that this expression could be simplified in one step by adding the coefficient of the three monomials $3x$, $7x$ and $8x$, which have the like term x .

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$18x \quad \text{OOA(2.1)}$$

■

Example 7.12 – id:20141106-152020.

Simplify $4x - 2x - x$

S**Solution:**

$4x - 2x - 1x$	MId(4.9a)
$4x + \neg 2x + \neg 1x$	DOS(4.11a)
$(4 + \neg 2)x + \neg 1x$	DPF(4.3a)
$2x + \neg 1x$	OOA(2.1)
$(2 + \neg 1)x$	DPF(4.3a)
$1x$	OOA(2.1)
x	MId(4.9b)

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$4x + \neg 2x + \neg x$	DOS(4.11a)
x	OOA(2.1)

Example 7.13 – id:20141108-194431.Simplify $-3 \cdot 7x - 2x \cdot 4$ **S****Solution:**

$\neg 3 \cdot 7x - 2x \cdot 4$	ONeg(3.1a)
$\neg 3 \cdot 7x + \neg 2x \cdot 4$	DOS(4.11a)
$\neg 3 \cdot 7 \cdot x + \neg 2 \cdot x \cdot 4$	JTC(3.5)
$\neg 3 \cdot 7 \cdot x + \neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x$	CPM(4.6)
$(\neg 3 \cdot 7) \cdot x + (\neg 2 \cdot 4) \cdot x$	APM(4.7a)
$\neg 21 \cdot x + \neg 8 \cdot x$	OOM(2.3)
$\neg 21x + \neg 8x$	CTJ(3.6)
$(\neg 21 + \neg 8)x$	DPF(4.3a)
$\neg 29x$	OOA(2.1)
$\neg 29x$	ONeg(3.1b)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} -3 \cdot 7x + -2x \cdot 4 & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ -3 \cdot 7 \cdot x + -2 \cdot 4 \cdot x & \text{CPM(4.6)} \\ -21x + -8x & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ -29x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.14 – id:20141108-194156.Simplify $3 \cdot 5x + 3x \cdot 4$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x + 3 \cdot x \cdot 4 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot x & \text{CPM(4.6)} \\ (3 \cdot 5) \cdot x + (3 \cdot 4) \cdot x & \text{APM(4.7a)} \\ 15 \cdot x + 12 \cdot x & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ 15x + 12x & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\ (15 + 12)x & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 27x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot x & \text{CPM(4.6)} \\ 15x + 12x & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ 27x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.15 – id:20141108-173613.Simplify $8x \cdot 5$

(S)

■

Solution:

$8 \cdot x \cdot 5$	JTC(3.5)
$8 \cdot 5 \cdot x$	CPM(4.6)
$(8 \cdot 5) \cdot x$	APM(4.7a)
$40 \cdot x$	OOM(2.3)
$40x$	CTJ(3.6)

Binomials**Example 7.16 – id:20141109-090809.**

Simplify by expanding $5(x + 4)$

S _____**Solution:**

$5(1x + 4)$	MId(4.9a)
$5 \cdot 1x + 5 \cdot 5$	DPF(4.3a)
$5 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 5$	JTC(3.5)
$5 \cdot x + 25$	OOM(2.3)
$5x + 25$	CTJ(3.6)

S _____**Less Steps Solution:**

$$5x + 20 \quad \text{DPE}(4.8a)$$

Example 7.17 – id:20141109-091015.

Simplify by expanding $5(3x - 9)$

S _____

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 5(3x + -9) & \text{DOS}(4.11a) \\
 5 \cdot 3x + 5 \cdot -9 & \text{DPE}(4.8a) \\
 5 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 5 \cdot -9 & \text{JTC}(3.5) \\
 15 \cdot x + -45 & \text{OOM}(2.3) \\
 15x + -45 & \text{CTJ}(3.6) \\
 15x - 45 & \text{DOS}(4.11b)
 \end{array}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 5(3x + -9) & \text{DOS}(4.11a) \\
 15x + -45 & \text{DPE}(4.8a) \\
 15x - 45 & \text{DOS}(4.11b)
 \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.18 – id:20141109-092448.

Simplify by expanding $-(5x + 7)$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 -1(5x + 7) & \text{MId}(4.9a) \\
 -1 \cdot 5x + -1 \cdot 7 & \text{DPE}(4.8a) \\
 -1 \cdot 5 \cdot x + -1 \cdot 7 & \text{JTC}(3.5) \\
 -5 \cdot x + -7 & \text{OOM}(2.3) \\
 -5x + -7 & \text{CTJ}(3.6) \\
 -5x - 7 & \text{DOS}(4.11b) \\
 -5x - 7 & \text{ONeg}(3.1b)
 \end{array}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$-5x - 7 \quad \text{DPE}(4.8a)$$

■

Example 7.19 – id:20141109-092651.

Simplify by expanding $-13(7x - 9)$

(S) _____

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} -13(7x + -9) & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ -13 \cdot 7x + -13 \cdot -9 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ -13 \cdot 7 \cdot x + -13 \cdot -9 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ -91 \cdot x + 117 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ -91x + 117 & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\ -91x + 117 & \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \end{array}$$

(S) _____

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} -13(7x + -9) & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ -91x + 117 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \end{array}$$

Example 7.20 – id:20141109-092910.

Simplify by expanding $a(x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

(S) _____

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} a(1x + b) & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\ a \cdot 1x + a \cdot b & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ a \cdot 1 \cdot x + a \cdot b & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ 1 \cdot a \cdot x + a \cdot b & \text{CPM(4.6)} \\ 1ax + ab & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ ax + ab & \text{MId(4.9b)} \end{array}$$

(S) _____

Less Steps Solution:

$$ax + ab \quad \text{DPE(4.8a)}$$

Example 7.21 – id:20141109-093220.

Simplify by expanding $5(x + 2) + 4$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5(1x + 2) + 4 & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\ 5 \cdot 1x + 5 \cdot 2 + 4 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ 5 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 2 + 4 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ 5 \cdot x + 10 + 4 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ 5x + 10 + 4 & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\ 5x + 14 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5x + 10 + 4 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ 5x + 14 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.22 – id:20141109-093419.

Simplify by expanding $7x + 5(4x + 8)$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 7x + 5 \cdot 4x + 5 \cdot 8 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ 7 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 8 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ 7 \cdot x + 20 \cdot x + 40 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ 7x + 20x + 40 & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\ (7 + 20)x + 40 & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 27x + 40 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.23 – id:20141109-094928.

Simplify by expanding $4(3x + 4) + x + 6$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 4(3x + 4) + 1x + 6 & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 4 \cdot 3x + 4 \cdot 4 + 1x + 6 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 4 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 4 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot x + 6 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 12 \cdot x + 16 + 1 \cdot x + 6 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 12x + 16 + 1x + 6 & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 12 + 1x + 16 + 6 & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 (12 + 1)x + 16 + 6 & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\
 13x + 22 & \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{array}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 12x + 16 + x + 6 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 12x + x + 16 + 6 & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 13x + 22 & \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{array}$$

Example 7.24 – id:20141109-095151.

Simplify by expanding $5(x - 4) + 3x - 5$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 5(1x - 4) + 3x - 5 & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 5(1x + -4) + 3x + -5 & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 5 \cdot 1x + 5 \cdot -4 + 3x + -5 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 5 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 5 \cdot -4 + 3 \cdot x + -5 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 5 \cdot x + -20 + 3 \cdot x + -5 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 5x + -20 + 3x + -5 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 5x + 3x + -20 + -5 & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 (5 + 3)x + -20 + -5 & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\
 8x + -25 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
 8x - 25 & \text{DOS(4.11b)}
 \end{array}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 5(x + -4) + 3x + -5 & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 5x + -20 + 3x + -5 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 5x + 3x + -20 + -5 & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 8x + -25 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
 8x - 25 & \text{DOS(4.11b)}
 \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.25 – id:20141109-095536.Simplify by expanding $8x - 5 - 4(x - 3)$ **S****Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 8x - 5 - 4(1x - 3) & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 8x + -5 + -4(1x + -3) & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 8x + -5 + -4 \cdot 1x + -4 \cdot -3 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 8 \cdot x + -5 + -4 \cdot 1 \cdot x + -4 \cdot -3 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 8 \cdot x + -5 + -4 \cdot x + 12 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 8x + -5 + -4x + 12 & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 8x + -4x + -5 + 12 & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 (8 + -4)x + -5 + 12 & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\
 4x + 7 & \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{array}$$

■

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 8x + -5 + -4(x + -3) & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 8x + -5 + -4x + 12 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 8x + -4x + -5 + 12 & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 4x + 7 & \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.26 – id:20141109-095842.Simplify by expanding $5(x + 3) + 3(x + 2)$

S**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 2 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ 5 \cdot x + 15 + 3 \cdot x + 6 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ 5x + 15 + 3x + 6 & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\ 5x + 3x + 15 + 6 & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\ (3 + 5)x + 15 + 6 & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 8x + 21 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5x + 15 + 3x + 6 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ 5x + 3x + 15 + 6 & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\ 8x + 21 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

7.5 Degree 2 Univariate Polynomials

Monomials

Example 7.27 – id:20141106-151138.Simplify $4x^2 + 12x^2$ **S****Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} (4 + 12)x^2 & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 16x^2 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$16x^2 \quad \text{OOA(2.1)}$$

Example 7.28 – id:20141106-154547.Simplify $x^2 - x + x^2 + x$

S**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 1x^2 - 1x + 1x^2 + 1x & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 1x^2 + \neg 1x + 1x^2 + 1x & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 1x^2 + 1x^2 + \neg 1x + 1x & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 (1 + 1)x^2 + (\neg 1 + 1)x & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\
 2x^2 + 0x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
 2x^2 & \text{MId(4.9b)}
 \end{array}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 x^2 + \neg x + x^2 + x & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 x^2 + x^2 + \neg x + x & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 2x^2 & \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.29 – id:20141108-194709.Simplify $-2x^4x - x \cdot -x^3$ **S****Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 -2x^4x - 1x \cdot 1x^3 & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 -2x^4x - 1x \cdot 1x^3 & \text{ONeg(3.1a)} \\
 \neg 2 \cdot x \cdot 4 \cdot x + \neg 1 \cdot x \cdot 1 \cdot x \cdot 3 & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 \neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x + \neg 1 \cdot \neg 1 \cdot 3 \cdot x \cdot x & \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 \neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x^2 + \neg 1 \cdot \neg 1 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 & \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 (\neg 2 \cdot 4) \cdot x^2 + (\neg 1 \cdot \neg 1 \cdot 3) x^2 & \text{APM(4.7a)} \\
 \neg 8x^2 + 3x^2 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 (\neg 8 + 3)x^2 & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\
 \neg 5x^2 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
 -5x^2 & \text{ONeg(3.1b)}
 \end{array}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -2x^4x + -x \cdot -x^3 & \quad \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 -2 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x + 3 \cdot -x \cdot -x & \quad \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 -2 \cdot 4 \cdot x^2 + 3 \cdot x^2 & \quad \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 -8x^2 + 3x^2 & \quad \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 -5x^2 & \quad \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rule 7.5.1 – Product of a Common Base Powers (PrCBPo).

$$b^m \cdot b^n = b^{m+n} \quad (7.2a)$$

$$b^{m+n} = b^m \cdot b^n \quad (7.2b)$$

Rule 7.5.2 – Quotient of a Common Base Powers (QCBPo).

$$\frac{b^m}{b^n} = b^{m-n} \quad (7.3a)$$

$$b^{m-n} = \frac{b^m}{b^n} \quad (7.3b)$$

Rule 7.5.3 – Power of a Power (PoPo).

$$(b^m)^k = b^{m \cdot k} \quad (7.4a)$$

$$b^{m \cdot k} = (b^m)^k \quad (7.4b)$$

Example 7.30 – id:20141108-191616.Simplify $-5x \cdot 4x$

(S) _____

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -5x \cdot 4x & \quad \text{ONeg(3.1a)} \\
 -5 \cdot x \cdot 4 \cdot x & \quad \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 -5 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x & \quad \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 -5 \cdot 4 \cdot x^2 & \quad \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 (-5 \cdot 4) \cdot x^2 & \quad \text{APM(4.7a)} \\
 -20 \cdot x^2 & \quad \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 -20x^2 & \quad \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 -20x^2 & \quad \text{ONeg(3.1b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} -5 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x & \text{CPM(4.6)} \\ -5 \cdot 4 \cdot x^2 & \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\ -20x^2 & \text{OOM(2.3)} \end{array}$$

■

Binomials**Example 7.31 – id:20141106-152339.**Simplify $3x^2 + 2x + 5x^2 + 4x$ **S****Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3x^2 + 5x^2 + 2x + 4x & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\ (3 + 5)x^2 + (2 + 4)x & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 8x^2 + 6x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

If needed we could continue and express it in the simplified factored form using the distributive property

$$(4x + 3)2x \quad \text{DPF(4.3a)}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3x^2 + 5x^2 + 2x + 4x & \text{CPA(4.1)} \\ 8x^2 + 6x & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.32 – id:20141107-121834.Simplify $(\sqrt{9 - x^2})^2$ **S**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\sqrt{9 - 1x^2})^2 && \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 & (\sqrt{9 + -1x^2})^2 && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 & [(9 + -x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^2 && \text{RTPo(3.12)} \\
 & 9 + -1x^2 && \text{PoPo(7.4a)} \\
 & -1x^2 + 9 && \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 & -x^2 + 9 && \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 & -x^2 + 9 && \text{ONeg(3.1b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$9 - x^2 \quad \text{PoPo(7.4a)}$$

It might be easier to view this using a variable substitution for the radicand, $9 - x^2$. Let $k = 9 + -1x^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\sqrt{k})^2 && \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 & (\sqrt{k})^2 && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 & [(k)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^2 && \text{RTPo(3.12)} \\
 & k && \text{PoPo(7.4a)} \\
 & 9 + -1x^2 && \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 & -1x^2 + 9 && \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 & -x^2 + 9 && \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 & -x^2 + 9 && \text{ONeg(3.1b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(D)

Dependencies:example ??-20141105-144223

Example 7.33 – id:20141209-145211.Simplify $2x(2x + 4) + x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 0$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2x \cdot 2x + 2x \cdot 4 + x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 0 && \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 & 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot x \cdot 4 + x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 0 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 & 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x \cdot x + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2 + 0 && \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 & 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2 + 0 && \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 & 4 \cdot x^2 + 8 \cdot x + 2 \cdot x^2 + 0 && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 & 4x^2 + 8x + 2x^2 + 0 && \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 & 4x^2 + 2x^2 + 8x && \text{APA(4.2a)} \\
 & (4 + 2)x^2 + 8x && \text{DPF(4.3b)} \\
 & 6x^2 + 8x && \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(D)

Dependencies:example ??-20141209-144203



Trinomials

Example 7.34 – id:20141109-133008.

Simplify by expanding $(x + 5)(x - 8)$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1x + 5)(1x - 8) && \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 & (1x + 5)(1x + -8) && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 & 1x(1x + -8) + 5(1x + -8) && \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 & 1x \cdot 1x + 1x \cdot -8 + 5 \cdot 1x + 5 \cdot -8 && \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 & 1 \cdot x \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot x \cdot -8 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 5 \cdot -8 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 & 1 \cdot 1 \cdot x \cdot x + -8 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot 5 \cdot x + -8 \cdot 5 && \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 & 1 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2 + -8 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot 5 \cdot x + -8 \cdot 5 && \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 & 1 \cdot x^2 + -8 \cdot x + 5 \cdot x + -40 && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 & 1x^2 + -8x + 5x + -40 && \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 & 1x^2 + -3x + -40 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
 & 1x^2 - 3x - 40 && \text{DOS(4.11b)} \\
 & x^2 - 3x - 40 && \text{MId(4.9a)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (x + 5)(x + -8) & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 x(x + -8) + 5(x + -8) & \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 x^2 + -8x + 5x + -40 & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 x^2 - 3x - 40 & \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{array}$$

Example 7.35 – id:20141109-133316.

Simplify by expanding $(x + a)(x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

(S)**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (1x + a)(1x + b) & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 1x(1x + b) + a(1x + b) & \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 1x \cdot 1x + 1x \cdot b + a \cdot 1x + a \cdot b & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 1 \cdot x \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot x \cdot b + a \cdot 1 \cdot x + a \cdot b & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 1 \cdot 1 \cdot x \cdot x + 1 \cdot b \cdot x + 1 \cdot a \cdot x + a \cdot b & \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 1 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2 + 1 \cdot b \cdot x + 1 \cdot a \cdot x + a \cdot b & \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 1 \cdot x^2 + 1 \cdot b \cdot x + 1 \cdot a \cdot x + a \cdot b & \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 1x^2 + 1bx + 1ax + ab & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 1x^2 + (1b + 1a)x + ab & \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\
 x^2 + (b + a)x + ab & \text{MId(4.9b)}
 \end{array}$$

(S)**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 x(x + b) + a(x + b) & \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 x^2 + (b + a)x + ab & \text{DPE(4.8a)}
 \end{array}$$

Example 7.36 – id:20141109-140659.

Simplify by expanding $(2x + 3)(5x + 13)$

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2x(5x + 13) + 3(5x + 13) && \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 & 2x \cdot 5x + 2x \cdot 13 + 3 \cdot 5x + 3 \cdot 13 && \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 & 2 \cdot x \cdot 5 \cdot x + 2 \cdot x \cdot 13 + 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 13 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 & 2 \cdot 5 \cdot x \cdot x + 2 \cdot 13 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 13 && \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 & 2 \cdot 5 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 13 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 13 && \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 & 10 \cdot x^2 + 26 \cdot x + 16 \cdot x + 39 && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 & 10x^2 + 26x + 15x + 39 && \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 & 10x^2 + 41x + 39 && \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2x(5x + 13) + 3(5x + 13) && \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 & 10x^2 + 26x + 15x + 39 && \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 & 10x^2 + 41x + 39 && \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 7.37 – id:20141109-141019.Simplify by expanding $(-3x - 5)(7x + 8)$ **S****Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-3x - 5)(7x + 8) && \text{ONeg(3.1a)} \\
 & (-3x + -5)(7x + 8) && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 & -3x(7x + 8) + -5(7x + 8) && \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 & -3x \cdot 7x + -3x \cdot 8 + -5 \cdot 7x + -5 \cdot 8 && \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 & -3 \cdot x \cdot 7 \cdot x + -3 \cdot x \cdot 8 + -5 \cdot 7 \cdot x + -5 \cdot 8 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 & -3 \cdot 7 \cdot x \cdot x + -3 \cdot 8 \cdot x + -5 \cdot 7 \cdot x + -5 \cdot 8 && \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 & -3 \cdot 7 \cdot x^2 + -3 \cdot 8 \cdot x + -5 \cdot 7 \cdot x + -5 \cdot 8 && \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 & -21 \cdot x^2 + -24 \cdot x + -35 \cdot x + -40 && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 & -21x^2 + -24x + -35x + -40 && \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 & -21x^2 + -59x + -40 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
 & -21x^2 - 59x - 40 && \text{DOS(4.11b)} \\
 & -21x^2 - 59x - 40 && \text{ONeg(3.1b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (-3x + -5)(7x + 8) & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 -3x(7x + 8) + -5(7x + 8) & \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 -21x^2 + -24x + -35x + -40 & \text{CTJ(4.8a)} \\
 -21x^2 - 59x - 40 & \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.38 – id:20141109-141347.Simplify by expanding $(ax + b)(cx + d)$, where $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ **S****Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 ax(cx + d) + b(cx + d) & \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 ax \cdot cx + ax \cdot d + b \cdot cx + b \cdot d & \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 a \cdot x \cdot c \cdot x + a \cdot x \cdot d + b \cdot c \cdot x + b \cdot d & \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 a \cdot c \cdot x \cdot x + a \cdot d \cdot x + b \cdot c \cdot x + b \cdot d & \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 a \cdot c \cdot x^2 + a \cdot d \cdot x + b \cdot c \cdot x + b \cdot d & \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd & \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd & \text{DPF(4.3a)}
 \end{array}$$

S**Less Steps Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 ax(cx + d) + b(cx + d) & \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd & \text{DPE(4.8a)}
 \end{array}$$

■

Example 7.39 – id:20141105-161225.Simplify $\left(2 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2$ by expanding.**S**

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(2 - \frac{1x}{2}\right)^2 && \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
 & \left(2 + -\frac{1x}{2}\right)^2 && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
 & \left(2 + -\frac{1x}{2}\right)\left(2 + -\frac{1x}{2}\right) && \text{PoTF(3.9)} \\
 & 2\left(2 + -\frac{1x}{2}\right) + -\frac{1x}{2}\left(2 + -\frac{1x}{2}\right) && \text{DPE(4.8b)} \\
 & 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot -\frac{1x}{2} + -\frac{1x}{2} \cdot 2 + -\frac{1x}{2} \cdot -\frac{1x}{2} && \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 & 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x + -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot 2 + -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 & 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x + -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x + -\frac{1}{2} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot x && \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
 & 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x + -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x + -\frac{1}{2} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2 && \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
 & 4 + -1 \cdot x + -1 \cdot x + \frac{1}{4} \cdot x^2 && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 & 4 + -1x + -1x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 && \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
 & \frac{1}{4}x^2 + -1x + -1x + 4 && \text{CPA(4.1)} \\
 & \frac{1}{4}x^2 + -2x + 4 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
 & \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2x + 4 && \text{DOS(4.11b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 7x + 20x + 40 && \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\
 & 27x + 40 && \text{OOA(2.1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

■

7.6 Degree 3 Univariate Polynomials**Monomials****Binomials****Trinomials****Polynomials****7.7 Degree n Univariate Polynomials****Monomials****Binomials****Trinomials****Polynomials**

8. Simplifying Univariate Monomials

8.1

9. Solving Linear Equations

9.1 Power Inverse

Example 9.1 – id:20141206-102142.

Solve the equation $x + a = b$ for x

(S) _____

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} [x + a] + \neg a = [b] + \neg a & \text{SPE(4.14)} + \text{AI(4.5a)} \\ x + (a + \neg a) = b + \neg a & \text{APA(4.2b)} \\ x + 0 = b + \neg a & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ x = b + \neg a & \text{AId(4.4b)} \\ x = b - a & \text{DOS(4.11b)} \end{array}$$

■

Example 9.2 – id:20141111-222931.

Solve the equations $x + 8 = 0$

(S) _____

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} [x + 8] + \neg 8 = [0] + \neg 8 & \text{SPE(4.14)} + \text{AI(4.5a)} \\ x + (8 + \neg 8) = 0 + \neg 8 & \text{APA(4.2b)} \\ x + 0 = \neg 8 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ x = \neg 8 & \text{AId(4.4b)} \\ x = -8 & \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \end{array}$$

(S) _____

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} [x + 8] + \neg 8 = [0] + \neg 8 & \text{SPE(4.14)} + \text{AI(4.5a)} \\ x = -8 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

D

Dependencies:
example ??-20141111-190212

Example 9.3 – id:20141206-101632.

Solve the equation $x + 4 = 7$

S

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} [x + 4] + \neg 4 = [7] + \neg 4 & \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\ x + (4 + \neg 4) = 7 + \neg 4 & \text{APA(4.2b)} \\ x + 0 = 3 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ x = 3 & \text{AId(4.4b)} \end{array}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} [x] + 4 + \neg 4 = [7] + \neg 4 & \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\ x = 3 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{array}$$

Example 9.4 – id:20141206-101107.

Solve the equation $x - 8 = 15$ for x

S

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} x + \neg 8 = 15 & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ [x + \neg 8] + 8 = [15] + 8 & \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\ x + (\neg 8 + 8) = 15 + 8 & \text{APA(4.2b)} \\ x + 0 = 23 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ x = 23 & \text{AId(4.4b)} \end{array}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} [x + \cancel{-8}] + 8 &= [15] + 8 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\ x &= 23 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

■

Example 9.5 – id:20141206-102404.

Solve the equation $5x = 9$ for x .

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{5}[5x] &= \frac{1}{5}[9] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\ \frac{1}{5} \cdot [5 \cdot x] &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 9 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ \left(\frac{1}{5} \cdot 5\right) \cdot x &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 9 && \text{APM(4.7b)} \\ 1 \cdot x &= \frac{9}{5} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ x &= \frac{9}{5} && \text{MId(4.9b)} \end{aligned}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{5}[5x] &= \frac{1}{5}[9] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\ x &= \frac{9}{5} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \end{aligned}$$

■

Example 9.6 – id:20141206-104404.

Solve the equation $ax = b$ for x .

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{a}[\mathbf{ax}] &= \frac{1}{a}[\mathbf{b}] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\ \frac{1}{a} \cdot (a \cdot x) &= \frac{1}{a} \cdot b && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ \left(\frac{1}{a} \cdot a\right) \cdot x &= \frac{1}{a} \cdot b && \text{APM(4.7b)} \\ 1 \cdot x &= \frac{b}{a} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ x &= \frac{b}{a} && \text{MId(4.9b)}\end{aligned}$$

■

Example 9.7 – id:20141206-102723.Solve the equation $-2x = 7$ for x

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}-2x &= 7 && \text{ONeg(3.1a)} \\ -\frac{1}{2}[-2x] &= -\frac{1}{2}[7] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10b)} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2 \cdot x) &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot -2\right) \cdot x &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 && \text{APM(4.7b)} \\ 1 \cdot x &= -\frac{7}{2} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ 1 \cdot x &= -\frac{7}{2} && \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \\ x &= -\frac{7}{2} && \text{MId(4.9b)}\end{aligned}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{1}{2}[-2x] &= -\frac{1}{2}[7] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10b)} \\ x &= -\frac{7}{2} && \text{OOM(2.3)}\end{aligned}$$

■

Example 9.8 – id:20141111-215726.

Solve the equation $2x + 5 = 0$ for x

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [2x + 5] + \neg 5 &= [0] + \neg 5 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\
 2x + (5 + \neg 5) &= 0 + \neg 5 && \text{APA(4.2a)} \\
 2x + 0 &= \neg 5 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
 2x &= \neg 5 && \text{AId(4.4a)} \\
 \frac{1}{2}[2x] &= \frac{1}{2}[\neg 5] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\
 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \neg 5 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\right) \cdot x &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \neg 5 && \text{APM(4.7a)} \\
 1 \cdot x &= \frac{\neg 5}{2} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
 1x &= -\frac{5}{2} && \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \\
 x &= -\frac{5}{2} && \text{MId(4.9b)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(S)

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [2x + 5] + \neg 5 &= [0] + \neg 5 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \quad (9.1) \\
 2x &= \neg 5 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \quad (9.2) \\
 \frac{1}{2}[2x] &= \frac{1}{2}[\neg 5] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \quad (9.3) \\
 x &= -\frac{5}{2} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \quad (9.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

(D)

Dependencies:

example ??-20141111-192213

■

10. Solving Quadratic Equations

10.1 Power Inverse

Example 10.1 – id:20141107-131748.

Solve the equation $2 - x^2 = 0$ for x

(S)

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2 - 1x^2 = 0 & \text{MId(4.9a)} \\ 2 + -1x^2 = 0 & \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ [2 + -1x^2] + 1x^2 = [0] + 1x^2 & \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\ 2 + (-1x^2 + 1x^2) = 0 + 1x^2 & \text{APA(4.2a)} \\ 2 + 0 = 0 + 1x^2 & \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ 2 = 1x^2 & \text{AId(4.4a)} \\ 2 = x^2 & \text{MId(4.9b)} \\ \pm [2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = [x^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} & \\ \pm 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = x & \text{PoPo(7.4a)} \\ \pm \sqrt{2} = x & \text{PoTR(??)} \\ x = \pm \sqrt{2} & \text{SyPE(4.15a)} \end{array}$$

■

10.2 Completing The Square

Completing the square is an algebraic algorithm used to find the solutions of quadratic equations of the form, $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. Essentially, we want to manipulate this equation such that $x = \text{some value}$. To gain some understanding of how this algorithm works, we will consider each step individually. Let's begin with a quadratic equation in the general form: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

Since we are trying to manipulate the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ such that $x = \text{some value}$, we first want the coefficient factor a to be equal to 1. This is done by multiplying both expressions by the multiplicative inverse of a (step 1) followed by simplifying both expressions.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a}[ax^2 + bx + c] &= \frac{1}{a}[0] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\ \frac{1}{a} \cdot ax^2 + \frac{1}{a} \cdot bx + \frac{1}{a} \cdot c &= \frac{1}{a}[0] && \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ \frac{1}{a} \cdot a \cdot x^2 + \frac{1}{a} \cdot b \cdot x + \frac{1}{a} \cdot c &= \frac{1}{a}[0] && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ x^2 + \frac{b}{a} \cdot x + \frac{c}{a} &= 0 && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} &= 0 && \text{CTJ(3.6)} \end{aligned}$$

We now have three terms in the left hand expression where the first two terms have at least one variable factor, x . The problem is that the third term is a constant and we want $x = \text{some value}$. This next step is to get rid of the $\frac{c}{a}$ term, which can be done by using the additive inverse followed by simplifying both expressions.

$$\begin{aligned} \left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right] + -\frac{c}{a} &= [0] + -\frac{c}{a} && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\ x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} + -\frac{c}{a} &= 0 + -\frac{c}{a} && \text{APA(4.2a)} \\ x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x &= -\frac{c}{a} && \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

The next step is called completing the square. The idea is to add a *New* constant, k , to the left-hand expression, $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + k$, such that the quadratic expression can then be factored as two identical factors, $(x + m)(x + m) = (x + m)^2$, where $k = m \cdot m$. Notice that since we are adding a constant term, k , to the left-hand expression, then we must also add this constant, k , to the right-hand expression, $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + k = -\frac{c}{a} + k$. To determine the values of both m and k we should refer to the organization of the two factors that make up the product of a quadratic expression, $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + k = (x + m)^2$.

Since both factors of this new quadratic expression are the same, both terms that make up the middle term, must also be the same. We know that $mx + mx = \frac{b}{a}x$, so we should be able to determine the value of m from this equation. If we can determine the value of m , then we can determine the value of k .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b}{a}x &= mx + mx \\ &= 2mx && \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

Solving for m ,

$$\begin{aligned}2mx &= \frac{b}{a}x \\2 \cdot m \cdot x &= \frac{b}{a} \cdot x && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ \frac{1}{2} [2 \cdot m \cdot x] &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{b}{a} \cdot x \right] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\m \cdot x &= \frac{b}{2a} \cdot x && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\[m \cdot x] \frac{1}{x} &= \left[\frac{b}{2a} \cdot x \right] \frac{1}{x} && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\m &= \frac{b}{2a} && \text{OOM(2.3)}\end{aligned}$$

$\left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x \right] + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \left[-\frac{c}{a} \right] + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2$	SPE(4.14)
$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2$	APA(4.2b)
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right) \left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right) = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2$	DPF(4.3b)
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a} \right)^2$	PoTF(3.9)
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{(b)^2}{(2a)^2}$	PoQPo(5.5a)
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{2^2 a^2}$	PoPrPo
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$	OOE
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} \cdot \frac{4a}{4a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$	MId
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{c \cdot 4 \cdot a}{a \cdot 4 \cdot a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$	JTC
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{4 \cdot a \cdot c}{4 \cdot a \cdot a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$	CPM
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{4 \cdot a \cdot c}{4 \cdot a^2} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$	PrCBPo
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = -\frac{4ac}{4a^2} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$	CTJ
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{-4ac + b^2}{4a^2}$	CD
$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$	CPA
$\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \left[\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$	PoI

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + \frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 + -4ac}{4a^2}} && \text{PoPrPo} \\
 x + \frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + -4ac}}{\sqrt{4a^2}} && \text{PoQPo} \\
 x + \frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + -4ac}}{4^{\frac{1}{2}}a} && \text{PoPrPo} \\
 x + \frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + -4ac}}{2a} && \text{OOE} \\
 \left[x + \frac{b}{2a} \right] + -\frac{b}{2a} &= \left[\pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + -4ac}}{2a} \right] + -\frac{b}{2a} && \text{AI} \\
 x + \frac{b}{2a} + -\frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + -4ac}}{2a} + -\frac{b}{2a} && \text{APA} \\
 x + \frac{b}{2a} + -\frac{b}{2a} &= -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + -4ac}}{2a} && \text{CPA} \\
 x &= -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + -4ac}}{2a} && \text{OOA} \\
 x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + -4ac}}{2a} && \text{CD} \\
 x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} && \text{DOS} \\
 x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} && \text{ETR} \\
 x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} && \text{ONeg}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Articles

Index

A

- Additive Identity 15
Additive Inverse 16

C

- Classification of Univariate Polynomial Expressions 29
Coefficient 29
Common Denominator 9

D

- Definition of Subtraction 17
Degree n Univariate Polynomials 55
Degree -1 Univariate Polynomials 30
Degree 0 Univariate Polynomials 30
Degree 1 Univariate Polynomials 31
Degree 2 Univariate Polynomials 45
Degree 3 Univariate Polynomials 55
Degree of the Indeterminate 30
Degree of the Univariate Polynomial 30
DerivativeRules
 Derivative of a Composite Function 24
 Derivative of a Constant 23
 Derivative of a Constant Multiple 23
 Derivative of a Difference 23
 Derivative of a Logarithm 25
 Derivative of a Natural Exponential 26
 Derivative of a Natural Logarithm 25
 Derivative of a Power 23
 Derivative of a Product 24
 Derivative of a Quotient 24
 Derivative of a Sum 23
 Derivative of Cosecant 25
 Derivative of Cosine 24
 Derivative of Cotangent 25
 Derivative of Secant 25

E

Example

- 20141027-075159 33
20141105-161225 53
20141106-150622 35
20141106-151138 45
20141106-152020 36
20141106-152339 48
20141106-154547 45
20141107-121834 48
20141107-131748 65
20141108-173613 38
20141108-191616 47
20141108-194156 38
20141108-194431 37
20141108-194709 46
20141109-090809 39
20141109-091015 39
20141109-092448 40
20141109-092651 40
20141109-092910 41
20141109-093220 42
20141109-093419 42
20141109-094928 42
20141109-095151 43
20141109-095536 44
20141109-095842 44
20141109-133008 50

20141109-133316.....	51
20141109-140659.....	51
20141109-141019	52
20141109-141347	53
20141111-215726	62
20141111-222931	59
20141120-202042.....	31
20141120-202842	29
20141120-203846	32
20141121-093439	32
20141121-093747	30
20141121-184652	36
20141121-185558	33
20141121-190857.....	34
20141121-193636.....	34
20141206-101107	60
20141206-101632	60
20141206-102142	59
20141206-102404.....	61
20141206-102723	62
20141206-104404.....	61
20141209-145211	49
 F	
Fraction Operation of Addition	10
 G	
Greatest Common Divisor	7
 I	
Identities	
Power Identities.....	19, 20
Improper Fraction	7
Indeterminate	29
 L	
Like Terms	31
LogarithmIdentity	
Logarithm Power of a Power.....	20
Logarithm Product of Common Base Powers.....	20
Logarithm Quotient of Common Base Powers.....	20
 O	
Operation	
Operation of Addition	9
Operation of Exponentiation.....	9
Operation of Multiplication.....	9
Operation of Negation.....	11
Logartihms	
Logarithm Exponent Visible	12
Logarithm to Power	12
 M	
Multiplicative Identity.....	16
Multiplicative Inverse	16
 N	
Notation	
Center-Dot to Juxtaposition.....	12
Derivative Notation	12
Euler's first derivative	13
Euler's nth derivative.....	14
Euler's second derivative	13
Juxtapostion to Center-Dot	12
LaGrange's Evaluate derivative....	13
LaGrange's first derivative.....	13
LaGrange's nth derivative	13
LaGrange's second derivative.....	13
Leibniz's Evaluate derivative	13
Leibniz's first derivative	13
Leibniz's nth derivative	13
Leibniz's second derivative	13
Logarithm Notation	12
Multiplication Center-Dot	11
Multiplication Juxtaposition	11
Multiplication Notation	11
Multiplication Times	11
Negation Notation.....	11
Power Notation	12
Number System	
Integers	7
Natural Numbers.....	7
Rational Numbers	7
Number Systems	7

P

Positive Integers	7
Power Identity	17
Powers	
Factor to Power	12
Power Negative Exponent	12
Power of a Power	19, 47
Power of a Product of Powers	19
Power of a Quotient of Powers	19
Power to Factor	12
Power To Logarithm	12
Product Common Base Powers	19
Product of Common Base Powers ..	47
Quotient Common Base Powers ..	19
Quotient of Common Base Powers ..	47
Radical to Power	12
Prime Numbers	7
Proper Fraction	7
Properties	
Summary of Field Properties	15
Properties of Addition	15
Property	
Associative Property of Addition ..	15
Associative Property of Multiplication ..	16
Commutative Property of Addition ..	15
Commutative Property of Multiplication	16
Distributive Property Factoring ..	15, 16
Properties of Equality	17
Properties of Inequality	17
Properties of Multiplication	16
Properties of Powers	17
Properties of Subtraction	16

T

Substitution Property of Equality	17
Substitution Property of Inequality	18
Symmetric Property of Equality	17
TrigonometricIdentity	
Trigonometric Cotangent Identity ..	21
Trigonometric Pythagorean Identities ..	20
Trigonometric Reciprocal Identities ..	20
Trigonometric Tangent Identity ..	20

U

Univariate Monomial	29
Univariate Polynomial Expression	30

Z

Zero Factor Property	17
----------------------------	----

R

Reflexive Property of Equality	17
Relatively Prime	8

S

Solving Quadratic Equations	
Completing the Square	65
Power Inverse	59, 65