Unit: 4. POLYNOMIALS

VOCABULARY

associative property   If any three numbers are multiplied or added in a given order,

they may be grouped in any way without changing the product

or sum.

binomial   The algebraic sum of two monomials.

combined variation   A variation that involves both direct and inverse variations with

at least three variables.

commutative property   A law of mathematics stating that the order in which you

multiply or add two numbers does not affect the product or

sum.

direct variation   Occurs when the quotient of two variables is a constant.

distributive property   For real numbers a, b, and c: $a(b + c) = ab + ac$.

inverse variation   Occurs when the product of two variables is a constant: $xy = c$.

joint variation   A variation that involves at least three variables when one of

the three varies directly as the product of the other two.

monomial   An integer or variable or the product of an integer and

variables.

perfect square trinomial   A polynomial of three terms that can be stated as the

product of two equal factors: $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)(a + b)$.

synthetic division   An abbreviated way of dividing a polynomial by a binomial.

trinomial   A polynomial of three terms.

Lesson 12

Variation Rules Reviewed