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Adding and Subtracting Polynomials Worksheets

- 1) On Subtracting $6x+1$ from $16x^2 + 4x - 2$ we get_____
- 2) Evaluate: $(21x^2 + 14x - 2x) - (7x^2 + 1)$
- 3) On adding $26q^4 + 16t^6$ with $7q^4 - 6t^4$ we will get_____
- 4) $(82s^9 + 9r^{12} - 36) - (9s^9 - 6r^{12}) =$ _____
- 5) Add the polynomials: $(42d^3 + 67d^2 - 27d)$ and $(7d - 49d^3)$
 - a) $7d^2 + 12d$
 - b) $84d^2$
 - c) $7d^2 + 84d$
 - d) $7d^3 + 12d$
- 6) Simplify the following polynomial expression.: $(16w^2 - 19w - 9) + (12w + 3)$.
- 7) Subtract the first polynomial by second: $(-101x^2 - 6x + 6)$, $5x^2 + 3x$
- 8) Match the following:

a- $(16w^2 - 30w^2 - 4) - (6w^2 + 8w^2)$ $8w + 6$ b- $(19w^2 + 4w + 3) - (-4w)$ c- $-19w^3 + 6w^2 - w - (-9w - 6)$ d- $(73w^4 + 54w^2 + 9w) + (7w^2 + 6w)$	p- $-19w^3 + 6w^2 + 8w + 6$ q- $73w^4 + 61w^2 + 15w$ r- $10w^2 - 38w^2 - 4$ s- $19w^2 + 8w + 3$
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- 9) If the area of a rectangle is $(p^2 - 14p + 45)$ and its perimeter is $(4p^2 + 12p)$. Find how big the area of the rectangle is from its perimeter.

10) Surface area of a cuboid is given by $2c^2+1c-8$. its lateral surface area is $2c^2+2c$. Determine the difference between the surface area and lateral surface area.



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- Gary Schwartz

"Cuemath is great because my son has a one-on-one interaction with the teacher. The instructor has developed his confidence and I can see progress in his work. One-on-one interaction is perfect and a great bonus."

- Kirk Riley

"I appreciate the effort that miss Nitya puts in to help my daughter understand the best methods and to explain why she got a problem incorrect. She is extremely patient and generous with Miranda."

- Barbara Cabrera

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**ANSWERS**

1)	$16x^2 - 2x - 3$
2)	$14x^2 + 12x + 1$
3)	$19q^4 + 16t^6 - 6t^4$
4)	$73s^9 + 3r^{12} - 36$
5)	$7d^3 + 67d^2 - 20d$
6)	$16w^2 - 7w - 6$

7)	$-106x^2 - 9x + 6$
8)	a-r b-s c-p d-q
9)	$-3p^2 - 26p + 45$
10)	$8 - c$

FUN FACT

1. If a is the first term of an AP, d is the common difference, n refers to the number of terms, then a_n refers to the general term of the arithmetic sequence given as: $a_n = a + (n-1)d$
2. If we have the first term a , the last term a_n , the number of terms n , then we can find the sum to n terms by the following equation: $S_n = \frac{n}{2}\{a + a_n\}$

