

## Math 127 - College Algebra

### Handout: Algebraic Expressions

#### A. Definitions

• A **set** is a collection of objects of some type. We usually use capital letters to denote sets. Individual elements are called **elements**.

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

#### Notation:

$a \in S$  [ $a$  is an element of the set  $S$ ]

$b \notin S$  [ $b$  is *not* an element of the set  $S$ ]

$S \subset T$  [ $S$  is a *subset* of the set  $T$ , that is, every element of  $S$  is in  $T$ ]

$S = T$  [ $S$  and  $T$  have precisely the same elements]

$\emptyset$  [the empty set, a set that has *no* elements in it]

• A **constant** is a letter that is used to represent a *specific* element of a set. A **variable** is a letter that could refer to *any* element of a set.

• An **algebraic expression** is the result of applying mathematical operations [addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, exponents, etc.] to some collection of variables and real numbers.

• A **monomial** is an expression of the form  $ax^n$ , where  $n$  is a natural number and  $a$  is a real number.

• A **binomial** is an expression of the form  $ax^n + bx^m$ .

• A **trinomial** is an expression of the form  $ax^n + bx^m + cx^l$

• A **polynomial** is any expression of the form  $a_nx^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$ .

Example:  $3x^7 - 4x^5 + 12x^2 - 7x + 22$

• The **degree** of a polynomial is the exponent of the **leading term** [the monomial term with the highest exponent and a nonzero coefficient]. The **leading coefficient** is the constant of the leading term. Our example above has *degree 7* and *leading coefficient 3* since the *leading term* is  $3x^7$ .

#### Special Product and Factoring Formulas:

1.  $(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$  [Difference of Squares]

2.  $(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$  [Perfect Square]

3.  $(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$  [Perfect Cube]

4.  $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$  [Sum of Cubes]

5.  $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$  [Difference of Cubes]

6.  $a^2 + b^2$  does not factor over the real numbers [Sum of Squares]