I. Polynomial (p.330):
   an algebraic expression in which all terms are of the form, “ax^n”

   e.g., 2x^3 one term polynomial
   -x^2 + 5 two “”
   3x^4 - 0.2x + ½ three “”

   etc.

II. Examples (pp.337-338): Exercises #2,4,8,14,18

III. Like Terms & Coefficients (p.333):
   “like (or similar) terms” contain the same variable raised to the same power, while the constant # which is multiplied by the variable part is known as a “coefficient” (i.e., in the expression “ax^n”” the number “a” is its coefficient)...
IV. Examples (p.339): Exercises #30, 34, 42-58 (even)

V. Degree of a polynomial (p.341):
the term “a$x^n$” is said to be of degree “n” and the highest powered term (i.e., largest exponent) determines the degree of the entire polynomial

VI. Monomial/binomial/trinomial (p.337):
a polynomial consisting of one term is a monomial, of two terms is a binomial, and of three terms is a trinomial

VII. Examples (p.341): Exercises #80, 94-100 (even)

HW: pp.337-342 / Exercises #1-19 (odd), 21-57 (odd), 61, 63, 65, 69, 79, 93-99 (odd), 107