

11. Use algebra tiles to model each polynomial.

Sketch the tiles.

a) $4x - 3$

b) $-3n - 1$

c) $2m^2 + m + 2$

d) $-7y$

e) $-d^2 - 4$

f) 3

12. Match each polynomial with its corresponding algebra tile model.

a) $r^2 - r + 3$

b) $-t^2 - 3$

c) $-2v$

d) $2w + 2$

e) $2s^2 - 2s + 1$

Model A



Model B



Model C



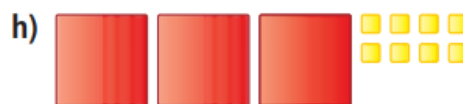
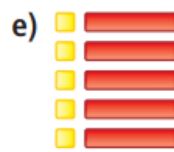
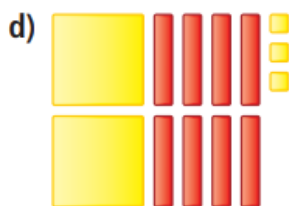
Model D



Model E



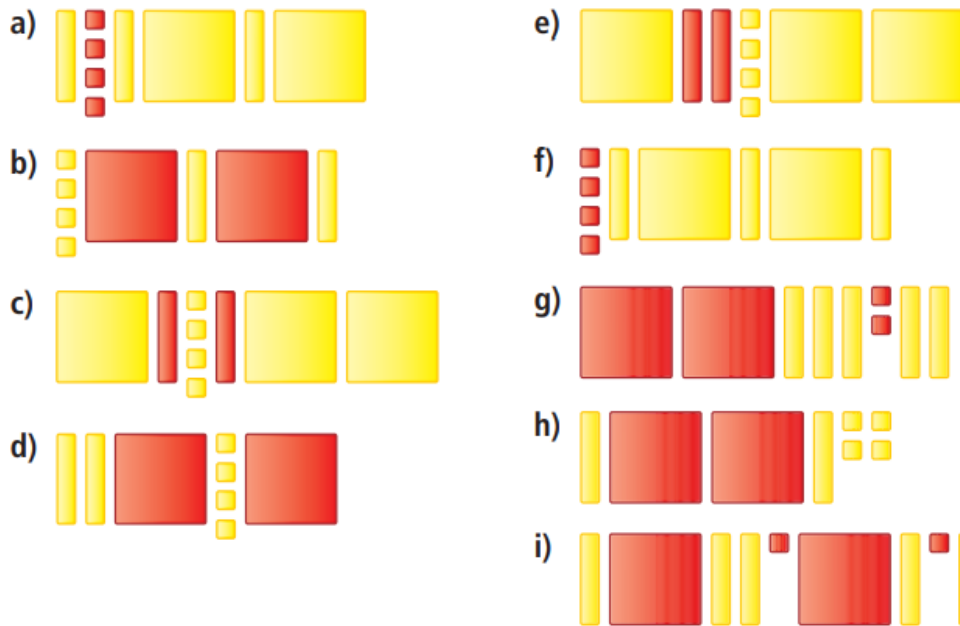
- 13.** Which polynomial does each collection of algebra tiles represent?
Is the polynomial a monomial, binomial, or trinomial? Explain.



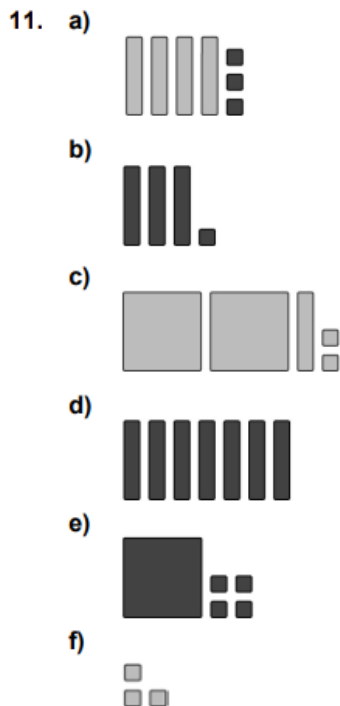
- 14.** Write a polynomial with the given degree and number of terms. Use algebra tiles to model the polynomial. Sketch the tiles.
- degree 1, with 2 terms
 - degree 0, with 1 term
 - degree 2, with 1 term
 - degree 2, with 3 terms and constant term 5

15. Identify which polynomials are equivalent.

Explain how you know.



ANSWERS



12. a) B b) D
 c) E d) A
 e) C

13. a) -16 ; monomial b) $x - 8$; binomial
 c) $4x$; monomial d) $2x^2 - 8x + 3$; trinomial
 e) $-5t + 5$; binomial f) $5x^2$; monomial
 g) $-2x^2 + 2x - 3$; trinomial
 h) $-3x^2 + 8$; binomial
14. Answers will vary. For example:
 b) $5x^2$
- c) $-2x^2$
 d) $x^2 + 3x + 5$
15. Parts a and f; b, d, and h; c and e; g and i are equivalent.