I. Polynomial Nomenclature (p.315):

1. Terms — quantities separated by "+"

2. Standard form — polynomial with "n+1" terms...
    $$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + ... + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$
    e.g., $5x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 1$
    $n = 3$, $a_3 =$ ___, $a_2 =$ ___, $a_1 =$ ___ & $a_0 =$ ___

3. Degree — degree of a term is its exponent, degree of a polynomial is highest degree of all terms (*i.e.*, "n")

4. Coefficient — multiplier of the variable(s), "a_i"

5. Leading coefficient of $P(x)$ is "a_n"

6. Monomial, binomial *vs*. trinomial — polynomial with one, two and three terms (respectively)

II. Examples (p.324): Exercises #4,14

III. Polynomial Function Graphs (pp.318-319):

1. Curves are "smooth & continuous"

2. Leading Coefficient Test — "end behavior" (*i.e.*, the value of "y" as "x" → $\pm\infty$) of the polynomial graph depends on the sign of the leading coefficient (either $+$ *or* $-$) AND the degree (either, **even** *or* **odd**)...

IV. Examples (pp.324-326): Exercises #22,24,26,28, 32,66

HW: pp.323-326 / Exercises #1,3,5,11-31(odd),39, 41,43,65,69,71

Read pp.328-336 (section 5.2)