The method: Adding and subtracting polynomials

Combine like terms. When subtracting, change the sign of every term in the second polynomial.

$(3x^2 + 1) + (6x^2 - 5x - 2) = (3x^2 + 6x^2) + (-5x) + (1 - 2) =$

$9x^2 - 5x - 1$ group like terms

$(-3x^2 + 4x + 4) - (6x^2 + 6x + 4) = (-3x^2 - 6x^2) + (4x - 6x) + (4 - 4) =$

$-9x^2 - 2x$ change every sign in the second, then group like terms

Problems 1 and 2 worked out · Version 0A

$(x^2 + 6x + 5) - (5x^2 - 4x - 2) = (x^2 - 5x^2) + (6x + 4x) + (5 + 2) =$

$-4x^2 + 10x + 7$ change every sign in the second, then group like terms

$(-6x^2 - 3x - 2) + (6x^2 + 6x + 3) =$

$(-6x^2 + 6x^2) + (-3x + 6x) + (-2 + 3) = 3x + 1$ group like terms

Adding and subtracting polynomials · Version 0A

1) $-4x^2 + 10x + 7$ 2) $3x + 1$ 3) $-4x^2 - 5x - 10$
4) $-5x^2 + 8x + 3$ 5) $11x^2 - 9x + 4$
6) $8x^2 - 3x - 1$ 7) $5x^2 + x + 6$ 8) $8x^2 - 2x + 4$
9) $x^2 - 7x + 4$ 10) $4x^2 + 10x - 1$
11) $-8x^2 + 4x + 2$ 12) $11x^2 + 4x + 1$
13) $-8x^2 - 3x - 8$ 14) $4x^2 - x - 4$
15) $-9x^2 + 2x + 3$ 16) $-x^2 + 4$ 17) $-6x^2 - 5x - 5$
18) $-11x^2 - 7x - 6$ 19) $7x - 1$ 20) $-x^2 - x$
21) $3x^2 + 3x - 9$