

EVALUATING EXPRESSIONS / FUNCTIONS

evaluating an expression or function means creating a table of values which visually represents a graph (scatter plot)

calculation / process



Domain	Range
Replacement Set	Answer Set
X	Y
0	y-intercept
x-intercept	0

solution

starting
point

CALCULATION / PROCESS

Paper: Order of Operations , Synthetic Substitution-Division

Calculator: Home Screen , Table Screen , Graph Screen , List Screen

<u>Order of Operations</u>	Numerical Review	
$7 - 4 + 3 \times 0 + 3$	$6 \div 2(1+2)$	$2^3 - 1 \div 2^2 \times 4$

<u>Order of Operations</u>			always replace the variable(s) with () then substitute replacement value(s) doing so will avoid <u>sign errors</u>																
Expression Function		$2x^2 - 5x + 4$ when $x = -2$																	

<u>Synthetic Substitution-Division</u>	(1)	ORDER the expression / function all <u>variable terms</u> must be <u>accounted for / listed</u> in <u>descending order</u> of the <u>exponents</u>
download synthetic template		if a <u>variable term</u> is MISSING use ZERO as a <u>coefficient place holder</u> for that variable term
	(2)	LIST the coefficients - bring the first coefficient DOWN
	(3)	MULTIPLY "below the line" to the domain value place answer DIAGONAL right
	(4)	ADD down

Expression Function	5x + 4 when x = -2						
domain value	coefficients						
x =							(,)
	⚡ ↓						
							= y if y = 0 then x value is a solution

Expression Function	$2x^2 - 5x + 4$ when $x = -2$						
domain value	coefficients						
$x =$							(,)
	↙ ↓						
							if $y = 0$ then x value is a solution

Historical Perspective

Who Invented Synthetic Division?

Synthetic division was invented in **1809** by Paolo Ruffini.

This process was created to more efficiently perform long division between polynomials, which represents evaluating polynomials and also solves polynomial functions when the remainder in the process equals zero.



Paolo Ruffini