

●-2: MULTIPLYING AND FACTORING

Lesson Objectives:

- Multiplying a polynomial by a monomial
- Factor a monomial from a polynomial

1

Distributing a Monomial

You can use the Distributive Property for multiplying powers with the same base when multiplying by a monomial.

EXAMPLE 1: MULTIPLYING A MONOMIAL AND A TRINOMIAL

Simplify each expression.

$$1. -2g^2(3g^3 + 6g - 5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -2g^2(3g^3) + (-2g^2)(6g) - (-2g^2)(5) \\ & (-2 \cdot 3)(g^2 \cdot g^3) + (-2 \cdot 6)(g^2 \cdot g) - (-2 \cdot 5)g^2 \\ & -6g^5 + (-12g^3) - (-10g^2) \\ & -6g^5 - 12g^3 + 10g^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. 4b(5b^2 + b + 6)$$

$$20b^3 + 4b^2 + 24b$$

$$3. -7h(3h^2 - 8h - 1)$$

$$-21h^3 + 56h^2 + 7h$$

$$4. 2x^3(x^2 - 6x + 5)$$

$$2x^5 - 12x^4 + 10x^3$$

$$5. 4x^3(x - 3)$$

$$4x^4 - 12x^3$$

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

$$2x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2$$

$$7. 4d^3(2d^2 - 3d + 7)$$

$$8d^5 - 12d^4 + 28d^3$$

$$8. 4(x^2 - 3) - x(x + 1)$$

$$4x^2 - 12 - x^2 - x$$

$$3x^2 - x - 12$$

Divisibility Tests

2: even #

3: add digits, divide by 3

4: if last 2 digits are divisible by 4

5: ends in 0, 5

6: divisible by both 2 & 3

7: TDs

8: last 3 digits divisible by 8

9: sum of digits is divisible by 9

10: ends in 0.

2

Factoring a Monomial From a Polynomial

PRIME #s: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47

Factoring a polynomial reverses the multiplication process. To factor a monomial from a polynomial, first find the greatest common factor (GCF) of its terms.

EXAMPLE 2: FINDING THE GREATEST COMMON FACTOR

Find the GCF of each.

$$9. 22, 44$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 2 \cdot 11 \\ 2 \cdot 11 \end{array}$$

$$2 \cdot 11 \quad 2^2 \cdot 11$$

$$\text{GCF: } 2 \cdot 11$$

$$(22)$$

$$\frac{22}{1 \cdot 22}$$

$$\frac{44}{1 \cdot 44}$$

$$2 \cdot 22$$

$$4 \cdot 11$$

$$10. 14, 35$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \end{array}$$

$$2 \cdot 7 \quad 5 \cdot 7$$

$$\text{GCF: } (7)$$

$$11. 16, 24$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$$

$$2^4 \quad 2^3 \cdot 3$$

$$\text{GCF: } 2^3$$

$$(8)$$

$$\text{LCM: } 2^4 \cdot 3$$

$$(48)$$

$$12. 57, 95$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 57 \\ 3 \cdot 19 \\ 5 \cdot 19 \end{array}$$

$$3 \cdot 19 \quad 5 \cdot 19$$

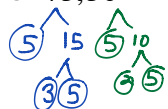
$$\text{GCF: } (19)$$

GCF (using prime factorization)

Product of all common factors
using their smallest exponent

$$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{3} = \frac{12}{3}$$

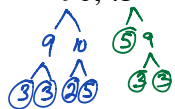
13. 75, 50



$$3 \cdot \underline{5^2} \quad 2 \cdot \underline{5^2}$$

$$\text{GCF} : \underline{5^2} = \underline{(25)}$$

14. 90, 45



$$2 \cdot \underline{3^2} \cdot \underline{5} \quad \underline{3^2} \cdot \underline{5}$$

$$\text{GCF} : \underline{3^2} \cdot \underline{5} = \underline{(45)}$$

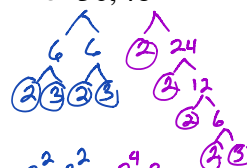
15. 20, 60



$$\underline{2^2} \cdot \underline{5} \quad \underline{2^2} \cdot \underline{3} \cdot \underline{5}$$

$$\text{GCF} : \underline{2^2} \cdot \underline{5} = \underline{(20)}$$

16. 36, 48



$$\underline{2^2} \cdot \underline{3^2} \quad \underline{2^4} \cdot \underline{3}$$

$$\text{GCF} : \underline{2^2} \cdot \underline{3} = \underline{(12)}$$

17. $36y^2, 21y^3$



$$\underline{2^2} \cdot \underline{3^2} \cdot \underline{y^2} \quad \underline{3} \cdot \underline{7} \cdot \underline{y^3}$$

$$\text{GCF} : \underline{3} \cdot \underline{y^2} = \underline{(3y^2)}$$

18. $33b^2, 22b^2$

$$\underline{11b^2}$$

19. $33x, 44x^2y^2$

$$\underline{11x}$$

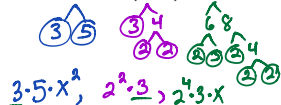
20. $49x^2y^2, 21y^3$

$$\frac{21}{1 \cdot 21}$$

$$\underline{7y^2}$$

$$\frac{24}{1 \cdot 24}$$

21. $15x^2, 12, 48x$



$$\underline{3} \cdot \underline{5} \cdot \underline{x^2} \quad \underline{2^2} \cdot \underline{3} \quad \underline{2^4} \cdot \underline{3} \cdot \underline{x}$$

$$\text{GCF} : \underline{(3)}$$

22. $10v^3, 45v^3, 35v$

$$\underline{5v}$$

23. $45xy^3, 18xy^2, 18x^2y$

$$\frac{18}{1 \cdot 18}$$

$$\underline{9xy}$$

24. $24y^2, 36y, 24x^2y$

$$\underline{12y}$$

To factor a polynomial completely, you must factor until there are no common factors other than 1.

EXAMPLE 3: FACTORING OUT THE GCF

Factor each polynomial completely.

25. $4x^3 + 12x^2 - 16x$

$$4x \left(\frac{4x^3}{4x} + \frac{12x^2}{4x} - \frac{16x}{4x} \right)$$

$$\underline{4x(x^2 + 3x - 4)}$$

26. $8x^2 - 12x$

$$\underline{4x(2x - 3)}$$

27. $5d^3 + 10d^2$

$$\underline{5d^2(d + 2)}$$

28. $6m^4 - 12m^2 - 24m$

$$\underline{6m(m^3 - 2m - 4)}$$

29. $8x + 10$

$$\underline{2(4x + 5)}$$

30. $6h^2 - 8h$

$$\underline{2h(3h - 4)}$$

31. $x^3 - 5x^2$

$$\underline{x^2(x - 5)}$$

32. $6a^3 - 12a^2 + 14a$

$$\underline{2a(3a^2 - 6a + 7)}$$

$$33. 2w^4 + 6w^3 - 4w^2$$

$$2w^2(w^2 + 3w - 2)$$

$$34. 18c^4 - 9c^2 + 7c$$

$$c(18c^3 - 9c + 7)$$

$$35. 16m^3 - 8m^2 + 12m$$

$$4m(4m^2 - 2m + 3)$$

$$36. 108x^3y^2 - 90x^2y^3 + 27xy$$

$$\frac{27}{\begin{array}{r} 1-27 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \end{array}}$$

$$9xy(12x^2y - 10xy^2 + 3)$$

$$(37) 5c^3 + 10c^2 + 5c$$

$$5c(c^2 + 2c + 1)$$

Due Tue

1. go over HW
2. 8-2 L.O.Q.
3. Review for
8-1 & 8-2
9. quartet

Ch. 8
TEST 1

Name _____

8-2 Practice Worksheet

Period _____

Simplify each product.

1. $9k(7k+4)$

2. $-p^2(p-11)$

3. $-5c^3(9c^2-8c-5)$

4. $-4x^6(10x^3+3x^2-7)$

Find the GCF of the terms of each polynomial.

5. $6a^2-8a$

6. x^3+7x^2-5x

7. $9x^3-6x^2+12x$

Factor each polynomial.

8. v^2+4v

9. $2t^2-10t^4$

10. $6p^6+24p^5+18p^3$

11. $13ab^3+39a^2b^4$

12. $7g^2k^3-35g^5k^2$

13. $9m^{12}-36m^7+81m^5$

Simplify. Write in standard form.

14. $x^2(x+1)-x(x^2-1)$

15. $4t(3t^2-4t)-t(7t)$

16. Factor n^2-n

Suppose n is an integer. Is n^2-n *always, sometimes, or never* even?