**Chapter 5: Polynomials**

**5.1 Multiplying Polynomials**

**Review:**

1. Use the distributive property and simplify the following.
   1. 4(2y + 1)
   2. 3(x - 2) + 5(10)

**Outcome:** Demonstrates an understanding of the multiplication of polynomial expressions (limited to monomials, binomials, and trinomials).

**Definitions:**

Polynomials: An expression that can have coefficients (like 4), variables (like x or y), and exponents (like 3 in y3), that can be combined using addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but

* The exponent of a variable can only be greater than 0 (i.e. not x-2)
* Can’t be divided by a by a variable (i.e. not)
* Can’t have an infinite number of terms.

Binomial: A polynomial with two terms.

For example:

* x + 3
* x - 3y

Distributive Property: the rule that states a(b + c) = ab + ac

For example:

* 2(x + 5) = 2x + 10

Trinomial: a polynomial with three terms.

For example:

* x2 + 2x - 5
* 3x2 - xy + y2

**Example 1:**

Multiply the following binomials.

1. (x - 3)(x - 5)
2. (5m - 1)(2m + 6)

**Example 2:**

Multiply the following binomials with a trinomial.

1. (x - 4)(3x2 + 8x - 6)
2. (5t - 3)(2t2 - 6t + 12)

**Example 3:**

Simplify the following:

1. (x + 3)(5x - 2) + 4(x - 1)(2x+5)
2. 2(3x - 2) - (4x+7)(2x - 5)

**Example 4:**

You are building a skateboard ramp. You have a piece of plywood with dimensions of 4 ft by 8 ft. You cut x ft from the length and the width.

1. Sketch a diagram showing the cuts made to the piece of plywood
2. What is the area of the remaining piece of plywood that will be used for the ramp?

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| **Key Ideas** |
| * You can use the distributive property to multiply polynomials   + F.O.I.L (First, Outside, Inside, Last)   Example:   * Multiply each term in the first polynomial by each term in the second polynomial   Example: |

**Textbook Questions:** Pg. 209 1, 3 - 5, 6(a-d), 7, 10.

**5.2 Common Factors**

**Outcomes:** 1. Demonstrate an understanding of factors of whole numbers by determining the:

* Prime factors
* Greatest common factor
* Least common multiple

2. Demonstrate an understanding of common factors and trinomial factoring.

**Definitions:**

Greatest Common Factor (GCF): the largest factor shared by two or more terms

Example: the GCF of 12 and 42 is 6.

Lowest Common Multiple (LCM): the smallest multiple shared by two or more terms

Example: The multiples of 6 = (6, 12, 18, 24, … )

The multiples of 3 = (3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, … )

Therefore, the lowest common multiple is 6.

The multiples of 8 = (8, 16, 24, 32, 40, … )

The multiples of 5 = (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, … )

Therefore, the lowest common multiple is 40.

**Example 1:**

Determine the GCF of each pair of terms.

1. 20 and 35
2. m2 and m
3. 5m2n *and*  15mn2
4. 48ab3c *and* 36a2b2c2

Factored Form: The form of an algebraic expression in which no part of the expression can be made simpler by pulling out a common factor.

Example: The factored form of the algebraic expression 10x + 15 is 5(2x + 3)

Example: The factored form of algebraic expression, x2 + 7x + 12 is (x+4)(x+3).

**Example 2:**

Write each polynomial in factored form.

1. 4a2b - 12ab + 8ab2
2. 27r2s2 - 18r3s2 - 36rs3

**Example 3:**

Write each expression in factored form.

1. 4(x + 5) - 3x(x + 5)
2. a2 + 2a + 8ab +16b

**Example 4:**

The students in Mr. Noyle’s Construction class have decided they want to build dog houses for their class project. The class will split up into groups. Each group will construct their dog house with the same type and amount of lumber. Mr. Noyle has 24 ten foot 1 by 4s, 32 eight foot 2 by 4s, and 8 sheets of plywood (4’ by 8’) available to use for this project.

1. What is the maximum number of groups of students that can build dog houses?

1. How much of each lumber type will each group have to work with?
2. What is the total length of 2 by 4s and 1 by 4s that each group will have to work with?

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| **Key Ideas** |
| * Factoring is the reverse of multiplying * To find the GCF of a polynomial find the GCF of the coefficients and variables. * To factor a GCF from a polynomial divide each term by the GCF * Polynomial can be written as a product of the GCF and the sum or difference of the remaining factors. * A common factor can be any polynomial, each as a binomial.   + has a common factor of |

**Textbook Questions:** Pg. 220 - 221 # 1 - 3, 4(c - e), 5(c - e), 6(c - e), 7, 9.

**5.3** **Factoring Trinomials (x2 + bx + c)**

**Outcome:** Demonstrate an understanding of common factors and trinomial factoring.

**Definitions:**

Factoring: when two or more binomials are multiplied together, they product a given product. Those two binomials are the factors of the given trinomial.

Example: 30 = 2 x 3 x 5

* The factors of 30 are 2, 3, and 5
* This specific example is also known as prime factorization

(*recall from 4.1…*)

**Example 1:**

Factor the following coefficients:

1. 44

1. 56
2. 32

\*\* To factor a trinomial of the form x2 + bx + c, first find *two* integers with: \*\*

* + A product of c (d x e = c)
  + A sum of b (d + e = b)

For example,

* 1 x 2 = 2
* 1 + 2 = 3

**Example 2:**

Factor if possible: x2 + 7x + 10

**Example 3:**

Factor, if possible: s2 - 10st + 9t

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| **Key Ideas** |
| * To factor a trinomial of the form x2 + bx + c, first find *two* integers with   + A product of c (d x e = c)   + A sum of b (d + e = b)   + For x2 + 4x - 12, find two integers that are     - A product of -12     - A sum of 4   The two integers are 6 and -2  Therefore, the factors are (x + 6)(x - 2)   * Not all trinomials will factor. Such as x2 + 3x + 5 |

**5.4 Factoring Trinomials (ax2 + bx + c)**

**Review:**

Factor the following.

1. x2 - 8x + 16
2. y2 + 5y - 14

**Outcome:** Demonstrate an understanding of common factors and trinomial factoring.

Factoring a trinomial in the form ax2+bx+c, with a coefficient in front of a squared variable.

Step 1: Multiply *a* and *c* together.

Step 2: Find two integers with:

* A product of (ac) *Watch out for what signs the*
* A sum of b *integers have to be.*

Step 3: Split b into the two integers that add up to b.

Step 4: Then factor by grouping *(group the first two terms and the last two terms*

*together).*

**Example 1:**

Factor, if possible.

1. 2x2 + 7x - 4

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| Factors of \_\_\_ | Product | Sum |
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1. 3b2 + 24b + 48

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| Factors of \_\_\_ | Product | Sum |
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1. 2y2 + 7xy + 3x2

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| Factors of 6 | Product | Sum |
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**Example 2:**

A rescue worker launches a signal flare into the air from the side of a mountain. The height of the flare can be represented by the formula h = -16t2 + 144t + 160. In the formula, h is the height, in feet, above the ground, and t is the time, in seconds.

1. What is the factored form of the formula?
2. What is the height of the flare after 5.6s?

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| **Key Ideas** |
| * To factor a trinomial of the form ax2 + bx + c, first factor out the GCF, if possible. Then find two integers with:   + A product of (a)(c)   + A sum of b * Finally, write the middle term as a sum. Then factor by grouping.   Example:  , the GCF is 3.  So,  Identify two integers that:   * Are a product of (1)(3) = 3 * A sum of -4   The two integers are -3 and -1. Use these two integers to write the middle term as a sum. Then factor by grouping.   * You cannot factor some trinomials, such as |

**Textbook Questions:** Pg. 234 - 235 #2 - 9

**5.5 Factoring Special Trinomials**

**Outcome:** Demonstrate an understanding of common factors and trinomial factoring.

**Definitions:**

Difference of Squares: an expression of the form a2 - b2 that involves the subtraction of two squares.

Example:

A difference of squares, a2 - b2, can be factored into (a + b)(a - b)

**Example 1:**

Factor the following binomials.

1. (x2 - 16)
2. (49s2 - 25)
3. (36x2 - y2)

How to identify a difference of squares:

1. The expression is a binomial
2. The first term is a perfect square: x2
3. The last term is a perfect square: y2
4. The operation between the two terms is a subtraction

When you square a binomial, the result is a perfect square trinomial.

(x + 5)2 = (x + 5)(x + 5)

= x(x + 5) + 5(x + 5)

= x2 + 5x + 5x + 25

= x2 + 10x + 25

How to identify a perfect square trinomial:

1. The first term is a perfect square: x2
2. The last term is a perfect square: 52
3. The middle term is twice the product of the square root of the first term and the square root of the last term: (2)(x)(5) = 10x

**Example 2:**

Factor the trinomial, if possible.

1. x2 + 24x + 144
2. y2 + 18y + 81

**Example 3:**

Determine two values of *n* that allow each polynomial to be a perfect square trinomial. Then, factor.

1. y2 + ny + 36
2. 5t2 + nt + 45

When you multiply the sum and the difference of two terms, the product will be a difference of squares.

(x + y)(x - y) = (x)(x - y) + (y)(x - y)

= (x)(x) - (x)(y) + (y)(x) - (y)(y)

= x2 - xy + xy - y2

= x2 - y2

**Example 4:**

Multiply the following factors together. Is the product a difference of squares? Why or why not?

1. (a + 12)(a - 12)
2. (y - 4)(y + 5)

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| **Key Ideas** |
| * Some polynomials are the result of special products. When factoring, you can use the pattern that formed these products.   + Difference of Squares     - x2 - 36 = x2 - 62   = (x - 5)(x + 5)   * + Perfect Square Trinomials     - x2 + 14x + 49 = x2 + 7x + 7x + 49   = x(x + 7) + 7(x + 7)  = (x +7)(x + 7) |

**Textbook Questions:** Pg. 246 - 257 # 2 - 8