

Warm-Up:

1) Find the GCF for the following terms.

$28r^3t^2$, $35r^2t^4$, $70r^2t^2$

A handwritten expression $r^2 + 2$ is circled with a hand-drawn line. The circle is not perfectly closed, with a small gap at the top.

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Section 8-2: Factoring Using the Distributive Property

The first step in factoring any polynomial is using the Distributive Property and take out the GCF of all the terms.

Examples:

Use the Distributive Property to factor each polynomial.

1) $15x + 25x^2$

$$5x(3 + 5x)$$

2) $12xy + 24xy^2 - 30x^2y^4$

$$6xy(2 + 4y - 5xy^3)$$

Factor.

3) $q^4 - 18q^3 + 22q$

$$q(q^3 - 18q^2 + 22)$$

4) $6y - 12x + 8z$

$$2(3y - 6x + 4z)$$

5) $4a^2b + 28ab^2 + 7ab$

$$\underline{ab(4a + 28b + 7)} \text{ نیز } \dot{=}$$

A polynomial with four terms can sometimes be factored using the Distributive Property three times. This is called **factoring by grouping**.

To factor by grouping:

- 1) Factor out the GCF of the first two terms.
- 2) Factor out the GCF of the second two terms.
- 3) Factor out the common binomial in the parenthesis.

Examples:

Factor.

$$6) (2xy + 7x) - (2y - 7)$$

$$x(2y + 7) - 1(2y - 7)$$

$$(2y + 7)(x - 1)$$

$$7) (15a - 3ab) + (4b - 20)$$

$$3a(5 - b) + 4(b - 5)$$

$$3a(5 - b) - 4(5 - b)$$

$$(5 - b)(3a - 4)$$

Examples:

Factor.

$$8) 6y^2 - 4y + 3y - 2$$

$$2y(3y-2) + 1(3y-2)$$

$$(3y-2)(2y+1)$$

$$(a)(b) = 0$$

What must a or b equal?

$$a=0 \text{ or } b=0$$

Zero Product Property:

If the product of two numbers is zero, then one of the numbers must also be zero.

Examples:

Solve for the variable.

9) $(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+2=0 \text{ or } x-3=0 \\ \underline{-2 \quad -2} \quad \underline{+3 \quad +3} \\ x = -2 \text{ or } x = 3 \end{array}$$

10) $2x(x + 4) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x=0 \text{ or } x+4=0 \\ \underline{2} \quad \underline{-4 \quad -4} \\ x=0 \text{ or } x=-4 \end{array}$$

11) $(2x - 1)(3x + 2) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x-1=0 \text{ or } 3x+2=0 \\ \underline{+1 \quad +1} \quad \underline{-2 \quad -2} \\ 2x=1 \quad 3x=-2 \\ \underline{2} \quad \underline{2} \quad \underline{3} \quad \underline{3} \\ x=\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x=-\frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

Homework: pg. 429-431 #10-36 even, 37, 42, 45, 46

Section 8-2 Vocab