

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)  $15x + 25x^2$ 

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

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

Factor.

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

$$Q(q^3-1Eq^2+22)$$

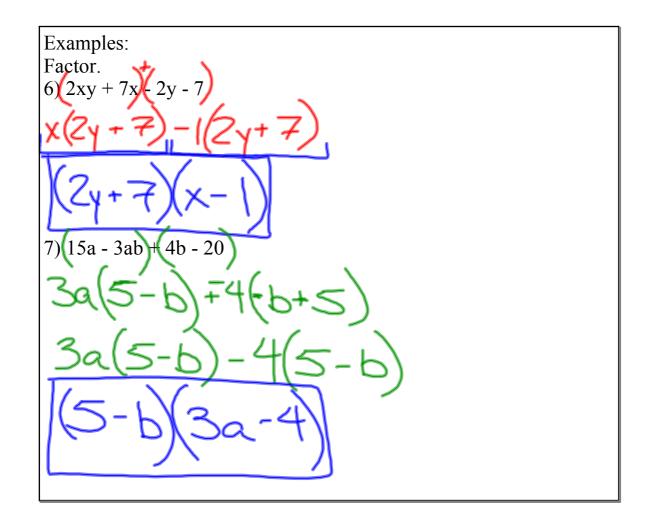
4) 
$$6y - 12x + 8z$$

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

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.

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

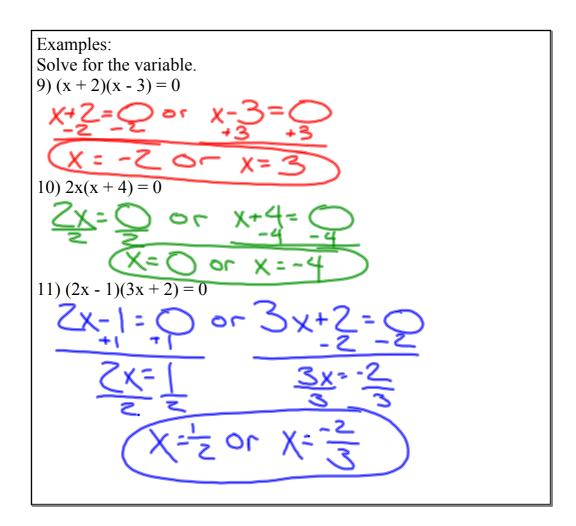
$$2 \times (3 \times -2) + 1(3 \times -2)$$
  
 $(3 \times -2)(2 \times +1)$ 

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

What must *a* or *b* equal?

## Zero Product Property:

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



Homework: pg. 429-431 #10-36 even, 37, 42, 45, 46 Section 8-2 Vocab