

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Polynomials – Mid Point Review

PART 1: Multiplying Polynomials

Q1. Simplify $x(x-2)$

$$x^2 - 2x$$

Q2. Simplify $3qr^2(5q-2r)$

$$15q^2r^2 - 6qr^3$$

Q3. Simplify $(n-3)(n+2)$ FOIL

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 + 2n - 3n - 6 \\ n^2 - n - 6 \end{aligned}$$

Q4. Simplify $(2n-5)(2n+5)$ FOIL

$$\begin{aligned} 4n^2 + 10n - 10n - 25 \\ 4n^2 - 25 \end{aligned}$$

Q5. Simplify $(2y+1)(3y-2) + (y+1)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} (2y+1)(3y-2) + (y+1)(y+1) \\ (6y^2 - 4y + 3y - 2) + (y^2 + y + y + 1) \\ 6y^2 - y - 2 + y^2 + 2y + 1 \\ 7y^2 + y - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Q6. Simplify $(n-1)(n+1) - (n-1)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} (n-1)(n+1) - (n-1)(n-1) \\ (n^2 + 1n - 1n - 1) - (n^2 - 1n - 1n + 1) \\ (n^2 - 1) - (n^2 - 2n + 1) \\ n^2 - 1 - n^2 + 2n - 1 \\ 2n - 2 \end{aligned}$$

KEY

PART 2: Finding the Greatest Common Factor (GCF)

Q7. Factor $2x^2 - 4x$

$$2x(x-2)$$

Q8. Factor $5q^3r^2 - 10qr^3$

$$5qr^2(q^2 - 2r)$$

Q9. Factor $4n(n+1) - 6(n+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} &(n+1)(4n-6) \\ &(n+1)(2)(2n-3) \\ &2(n+1)(2n-3) \end{aligned}$$

Q10. Find the GCF of $4y^5(x-3) + 8y^4(x-3)$

$$\begin{aligned} &4y^4(x-3) \\ &\text{If factored (not necessary)...} \\ &4y^4(x-3)(y+2) \end{aligned}$$

PART 3: Factoring Polynomials

Q11. Factor $x^2 - 13x + 40$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{matrix} -5 & -8 \\ \square + \square & = -13 \\ \square \times \square & = 40 \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1, 40 \\ 2, 20 \\ 4, 10 \\ \hline 5, 8 \end{array}$$

$$(x-5)(x-8)$$

Q12. Factor $n^2 + 11n + 18$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{matrix} +2 & +9 \\ \square + \square & = 11 \\ \square \times \square & = 18 \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1, 18 \\ \hline 2, 9 \\ 3, 6 \end{array}$$

$$(x+2)(x+9)$$

Q13. Factor $y^2 + 16y + 48$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{matrix} +4 & +12 \\ \square + \square & = 16 \\ \square \times \square & = 48 \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1, 48 \\ 2, 24 \\ 3, 16 \\ \hline 4, 12 \end{array}$$

$$(x+4)(x+12)$$

Q14. Factor $x^2 - 16$

Really $x^2 + 0x - 16$

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{matrix} +4 & -4 \\ \square + \square & = 0 \\ \square \times \square & = -16 \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

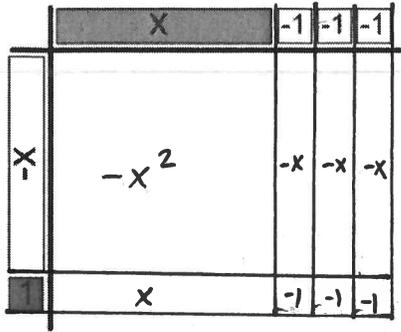
$$\begin{array}{l} 1, 16 \\ 2, 8 \\ 4, 4 \end{array}$$

$$(x+4)(x-4)$$

KEY

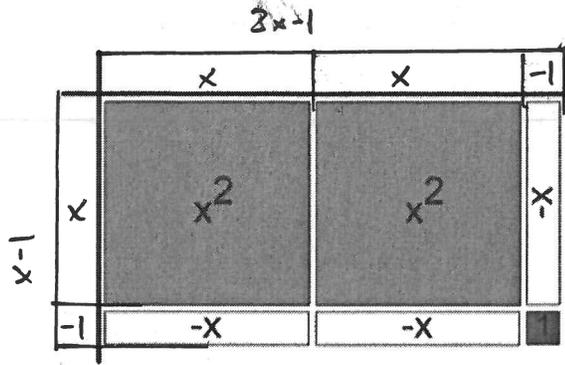
PART 4: Polynomials with Algebra Tiles

Q15. Multiply the following:



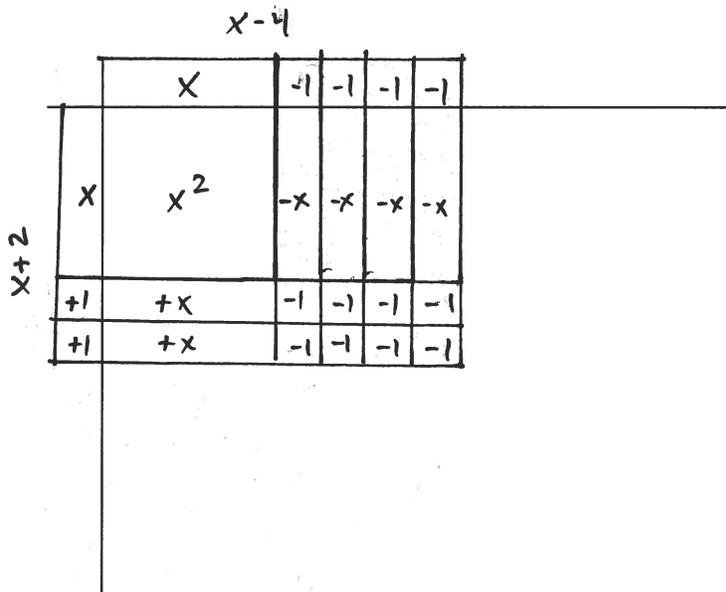
$$-x^2 - 2x - 3$$

Q16. Factor the following:



$$(x-1)(2x-1)$$

Q17. Factor using Algebra Tiles and draw a picture below: $x^2 - 2x - 8$



Algebra
 $\square + \square = -2$

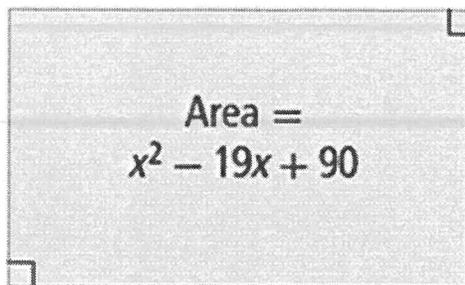
$$\square \times \square = -8$$

1,8
2,4

$$(x+2)(x-4)$$

PART 5: Word Problems

Q18. Below is a rectangle of area $x^2 - 19x + 90$.



a) Determine the length and width of the rectangle by factoring. HINT: Area = Length * Width

$$\begin{aligned} -6 \quad -15 \\ \square + \square &= -19 \\ \square \times \square &= 90 \end{aligned}$$

- 1, 90
- 2, 45
- 3, 30
- 5, 18
- 6, 15

$$(x-6)(x-15) \longrightarrow \begin{aligned} \text{Length} &= (x-6) \\ \text{Width} &= (x-15) \end{aligned}$$

b) Write an expression for determining the perimeter of the rectangle.

$$\begin{aligned} P &= L+w+L+w \\ &= (x-6) + (x-15) + (x-6) + (x-15) \\ &= 4x - 42 \end{aligned}$$

c) If $x = 20$, what would the area of the rectangle be? What would the perimeter be?

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 4(20) - 42 \\ &= 80 - 42 \\ &= 38 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Note that length} &= (20) - 6 = +14 \\ \text{width} &= (20) - 15 = +5 \end{aligned}$$

Both positive values, so we can feel some confidence that we factored properly.