

U01 - 6.0 Factoring Review

Part 1 - Polynomial Terminology

Leading Coefficient

Degree 5

Constant Term

$$y = \underbrace{2x^5}_{\text{Leading Term}} - \underbrace{3x^4}_{\text{Other Coefficient}} + \underbrace{5x^3}_{\text{Other Coefficient}} - \underbrace{4x^2}_{\text{Other Coefficient}} + \underbrace{7x}_{\text{Other Coefficient}} - \underbrace{8}_{\text{Constant Term}}$$

Q1: Complete the following table:

Polynomial	Leading Coefficient	Degree	Constant	Number of Terms	Type of Polynomial
$2x^2 - 5x + 6$	2	2	+6	3	Trinomial
$x^2 - 49$	1	2	-49	2	Binomial
$-2x^3 + 6x^2 - 8$	-2	3	-8	3	Trinomial

Part 2 - Adding and Subtracting Polynomials without Tiles

Q2: Simplify $(x^2 + \underline{5x} + \underline{2}) + (\underline{2x^2} - \underline{3x} - \underline{5})$

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

Q3: Simplify $(2x^2 - 2x + 6) - (x^2 + 3x - 2)$

$$\underline{2x^2} - \underline{2x} + \underline{6} - \underline{x^2} - \underline{3x} + \underline{2}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 8$$

Q4: Simplify $(2x - 5) - (x^2 - 3) + (x^2 + 6)$

$$\underline{2x} - \underline{5} - \underline{x^2} + \underline{3} + \underline{x^2} + \underline{6}$$

$$0x^2 + 2x + 4$$

$$2x + 4$$

Q5: Simplify $(2x^2) + (5x - 2y) - (x^2 - 3x)$

$$\underline{2x^2} + \underline{5x} - \underline{2y} - \underline{x^2} + \underline{3x}$$

$$x^2 + 8x - 2y$$

Part 3 – Multiplying Polynomials without Tiles

Q6: Simplify $2x(3x + 1)$

$$6x^2 + 2x$$

Q7: Simplify $(3x)(2x - 1)$

$$6x^2 - 3x$$

Q8: Simplify $(x + 1)(x + 2)$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1x + 2$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2$$

Q9: Simplify $(2x + 1)(x - 3)$

$$2x^2 - 6x + 1x - 3$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 3$$

Q10: Simplify $(2x + 1)(3x - 1)$

$$6x^2 - 2x + 3x - 1$$

$$6x^2 + x - 1$$

Q11: Simplify $(3x + 2)(2x - 3)$

$$6x^2 - 9x + 4x - 6$$

$$6x^2 - 5x - 6$$

Part 4 – Harder Questions

Q12: Simplify $(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 5)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{x^3} - \underline{2x^2} + \underline{5x} + \underline{2x^2} - \underline{4x} + \underline{10} \\ & x^3 + 0x^2 + 1x + 10 \\ & x^3 + x + 10 \end{aligned}$$

Q13: Simplify $(x + 5)^2$

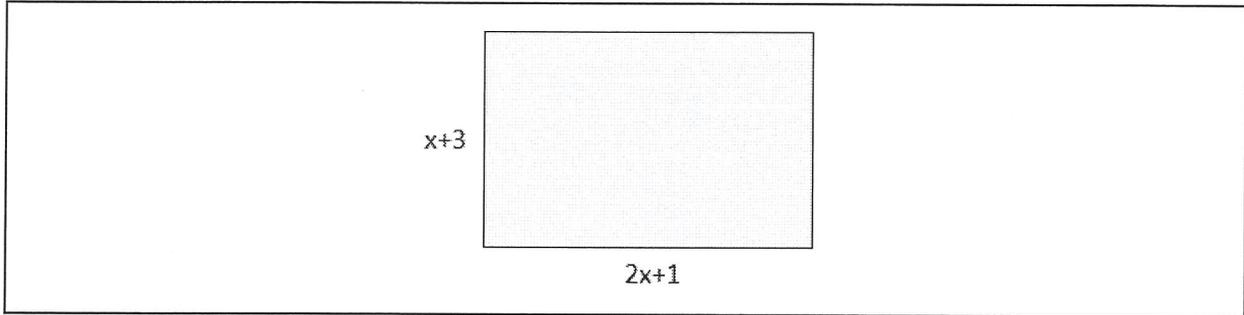
$$\begin{aligned} & (x+5)(x+5) \\ & x^2 + 5x + 5x + 25 \\ & x^2 + 10x + 25 \end{aligned}$$

Q14: Simplify $(a - 3)^2 + (a + 4)(2a - 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a-3)(a-3) + (a+4)(2a-3) \\ & (a^2 - 3a - 3a + 9) + (2a^2 - 3a + 8a - 12) \\ & \underline{a^2} - \underline{6a} + \underline{9} + \underline{2a^2} + \underline{5a} - \underline{12} \\ & 3a^2 - a - 3 \end{aligned}$$

Part 5: Perimeters and Areas

Use the following information to answer Q15-Q17:



Q15: (Long Answer) Write an expression for the perimeter of the object.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= L + w + L + w \\
 &= (x+3) + (2x+1) + (x+3) + (2x+1) \\
 &= 6x+8
 \end{aligned}$$

Q16: The area of the object can be written as $ax^2 + bx + c$, where a , b , and c are ____, ____, and ____.

(Record your **three digit** answer in the Numerical Response boxes below)

2	7	3	
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$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (L)(w) \\
 &= (x+3)(2x+1) \\
 &= 2x^2 + 1x + 6x + 3 \\
 &= 2x^2 + 7x + 3 \\
 &= ax^2 + bx + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Q17: If the object has a perimeter of 32 meters, what is the area of the object, in m^2 ?

(Record your **two digit** answer in the Numerical Response boxes below)

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$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 6x+8 \\
 32 &= 6x+8 \\
 -8 & \quad -8 \\
 24 &= 6x \\
 \div 6 & \quad \div 6 \\
 4 &= x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 2x^2 + 7x + 3 \\
 &= 2(4)^2 + 7(4) + 3 \\
 &= 32 + 28 + 3 \\
 &= 63
 \end{aligned}$$

Part 6: Finding a Common Factor *versus* Common Factoring an Expression

Q18: What is the difference between a question that asks "What is the Common Factor" and a question that asks you to "Common Factor the Expression"?

Expression	What is the Greatest Common Factor (GCF)?	Common Factor the Expression
$2x^6 - 8x^4$	$2x^4$	$2x^4(x^2 - 4)$
$x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x$	x	$x(x^2 - 5x + 3)$
$4x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x$	$2x$	$2x(2x^2 - 3x + 4)$
$3x^2y^5 - 15x^7y^3$	$3x^2y^3$	$3x^2y^3(y^2 - 5x^5)$
$3x^2 - 6x + 12$	3	$3(x^2 - 2x + 4)$
$98x^3 - 18xy^2$	$2x$	$2x(49x^2 - 9y^2)$

Part 7: Factoring using the "Box Method"

Q19: Factor the following questions:

$x^2 + 5x + 6$

$$\begin{array}{l} +2 \quad +3 \\ \square + \square = 5 \\ \square \times \square = 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,6 \\ 2,3 \end{array}$$

$(x+2)(x+3)$

$x^2 + 7x + 12$

$$\begin{array}{l} +3 \quad +4 \\ \square + \square = 7 \\ \square \times \square = 12 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,12 \\ 2,6 \\ 3,4 \end{array}$$

$(x+3)(x+4)$

$x^2 - x - 6$

$$\begin{array}{l} +2 \quad -3 \\ \square + \square = -1 \\ \square \times \square = -6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,6 \\ 2,3 \end{array}$$

$(x+2)(x-3)$

$x^2 - 9x + 20$

$$\begin{array}{l} -4 \quad -5 \\ \square + \square = -9 \\ \square \times \square = 20 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,20 \\ 2,10 \\ 4,5 \end{array}$$

$(x-4)(x-5)$

$x^2 + 0x - 25$

$$\begin{array}{l} +5 \quad -5 \\ \square + \square = 0 \\ \square \times \square = -25 \end{array}$$

$(x+5)(x-5)$

$x^2 - 16$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 0x - 16 \\ \square + \square = 0 \\ \square \times \square = -16 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,16 \\ 2,8 \\ 4,4 \end{array}$$

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

Part 8: Factoring using the "Box Method" and Common Factors

Q20: Factor the following questions:

$3x^2 + 6x + 3$

$3(x^2 + 2x + 1)$

$3(x + 1)(x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{l} +1 \quad +1 \\ \square + \square = 2 \\ \square \times \square = 1 \end{array}$$

$x^2 + 0x - 25$

$(x + 5)(x - 5)$

$2x^3 - 12x^2 + 16x$

$2x(x^2 - 6x + 8)$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} -2 \quad -4 \\ \square + \square = -6 \\ \square \times \square = 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,8 \\ 2,4 \end{array}$$

$3x^3y^2 - 6x^2y^2 - 45xy^2$

$3xy^2(x^2 - 2x - 15)$

$3xy^2(x + 3)(x - 5)$

$$\begin{array}{l} +3 \quad -5 \\ \square + \square = -2 \\ \square \times \square = -15 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,15 \\ 3,5 \end{array}$$

$2x^3 - 18x$

$2x(x^2 - 9)$

$2x(x^2 + 0x - 9)$

$2x(x + 3)(x - 3)$

$$\begin{array}{l} +3 \quad -3 \\ \square + \square = 0 \\ \square \times \square = -9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,9 \\ 3,3 \end{array}$$

$3x^3y + 6x^2y + 12xy$

$3xy(x^2 + 2x + 4)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \square + \square = 2 \\ \square \times \square = 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,4 \\ 2,2 \end{array}$$

Not able to factor further

Part 9: Step #2: Factoring using Decomposition

Q21: Factor the following questions:

$$\overbrace{2x^2 + 7x + 3}^{+6}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} +1 \quad +6 \\ \square + \square = 7 \\ \square \times \square = 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1,6 \\ 2,3 \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 + 1x + 6x + 3$$

$$(2x^2 + 1x) + (6x + 3)$$

$$x(2x+1) + 3(2x+1)$$

$$(2x+1)(x+3)$$

$$\overbrace{2x^2 + 11x + 15}^{+30}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} +5 \quad +6 \\ \square + \square = 11 \\ \square \times \square = 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1,30 \\ 2,15 \\ 3,10 \\ 5,6 \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 6x + 15$$

$$(2x^2 + 5x) + (6x + 15)$$

$$x(2x+5) + 3(2x+5)$$

$$(2x+5)(x+3)$$

$$\overbrace{6x^2 - 11x - 10}^{-60}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} +4 \quad -15 \\ \square + \square = -11 \\ \square \times \square = -60 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1,60 \\ 2,30 \\ 3,20 \\ 4,15 \\ 5,12 \\ 6,10 \end{array}$$

$$6x^2 + 4x - 15x - 10$$

$$(6x^2 + 4x) + (-15x - 10)$$

$$2x(3x+2) - 5(3x+2)$$

$$(3x+2)(2x-5)$$

$$\overbrace{3x^2 + 7x - 20}^{-60} \text{ (Option \#1)}$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 12x - 20$$

$$(3x^2 - 5x) + (12x - 20)$$

$$x(3x-5) + 4(3x-5)$$

$$(3x-5)(x+4)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -5 \quad +12 \\ \square + \square = 7 \\ \square \times \square = -60 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1,60 \\ 2,30 \\ 3,20 \\ 4,15 \\ 5,12 \\ 6,10 \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 + 7x - 20 \text{ (Option \#2)}$$

$$3x^2 + 12x - 5x - 20$$

$$(3x^2 + 12x) + (-5x - 20)$$

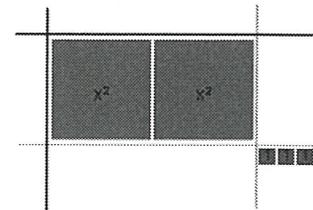
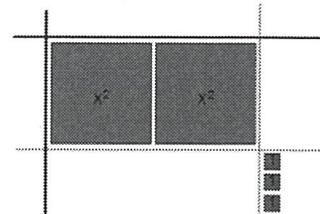
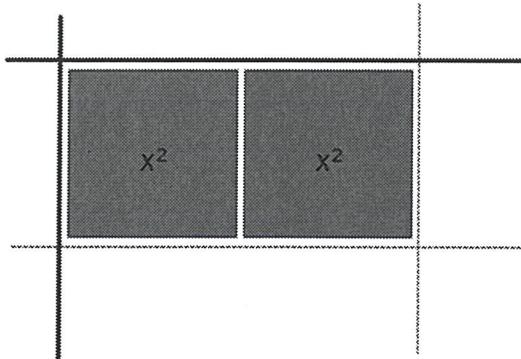
$$3x(x+4) - 5(x+4)$$

$$(x+4)(3x-5)$$

Part 10: Alternate Method: Factoring using Algebra Tiles

Q22: Factor the following question:

$$2x^2 + 7x + 3$$



Part 11: (Harder) Factoring with both Common Factors and Decomposition

Q23: Factor the following question:

$$4x^3 + 14x^2 + 6x$$

$$2x [2x^2 + 7x + 3] \quad \begin{array}{l} +1 \quad +6 \\ \square + \square = 7 \\ \square \times \square = 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1, 6 \\ 2, 3 \end{array}$$

$$2x [2x^2 + 1x + 6x + 3]$$

$$2x [(2x^2 + 1x) + (6x + 3)]$$

$$2x [x(2x+1) + 3(2x+1)]$$

$$2x (2x+1)(x+3)$$

Part 12: Factoring Special Polynomials – No Middle Term

Q24: Factor the following:

$$x^2 - 25$$

$$(x + 5)(x - 5)$$

$$4x^2 - 49$$

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

Part 13: Factoring Special Polynomials – Perfect Squares

Q25: Factor the following:

$$x^2 + 10x + 25$$

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

$$x^2 - 10x + 25$$

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

Part 14: Factoring Special Polynomials with “y” terms

Q26: Factor the following:

$$4x^2 - 9$$

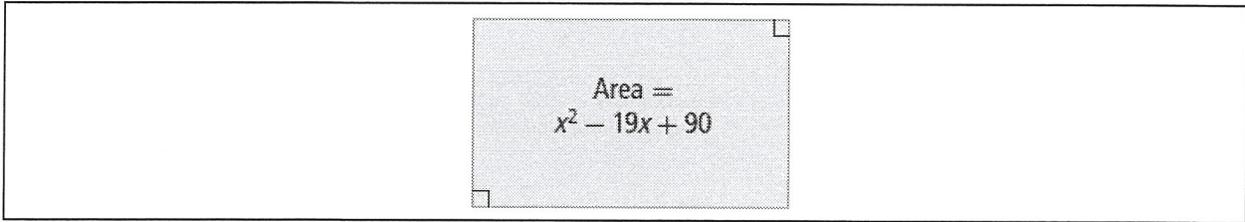
$$(2x + 3)(2x - 3)$$

$$4x^2 - 9y^2$$

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

Part 15: Areas of Shapes

Use the following information to answer Q27-Q28:



Q27: The length of the rectangle can be expressed as $(x - a)$ and the width as $(x - bc)$, where a , b , and c are ____, ____, and ____.

(Record your **three digit** answer in the Numerical Response boxes below)

9	1	0	
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$$\begin{array}{l} -9 \quad -10 \\ \square + \square = -19 \\ \square \times \square = 90 \end{array}$$

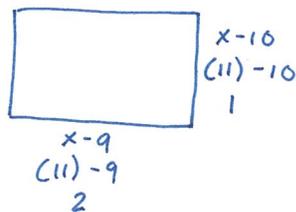
1, 90
2, 45
3, 30
5, 18
6, 15
9, 10

$$(x-9)(x-10)$$

Q28: If $x=11$ cm, what is the perimeter of the rectangle, in cm^2 ?

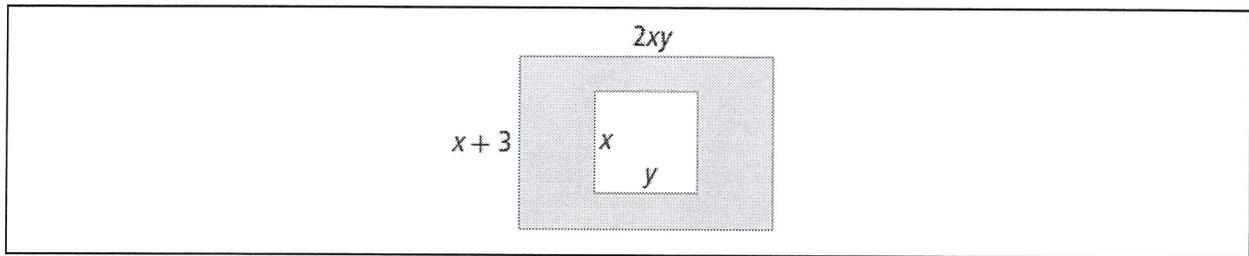
(Record your **three digit** answer in the Numerical Response boxes below)

6			
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$$\begin{aligned} P &= L + w + L + w \\ &= (1) + (2) + (1) + (2) \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Use the following information to answer Q29:



Q29: (Long Answer) Write an expression in fully factored form for the shaded area. (4 marks)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{Big}} &= (L)(w) \\
 &= (2xy)(x+3) \\
 &= 2x^2y + 6xy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{Small}} &= (L)(w) \\
 &= (x)(y) \\
 &= xy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{SHADED}} &= A_{\text{Big}} - A_{\text{Small}} \\
 &= (2x^2y + 6xy) - (xy) \\
 &= 2x^2y + 5xy
 \end{aligned}$$