# DIGITAL

-	Module Test B	Module 12
ïII	in the blanks with the terms that best complet	te each statement.
1.	Factoring a polynomial is rewriting the polynomial of simpler expressions.	as the
2.	The product of is also call difference.	ed the product of the sum and
3.	The constants in the binomial factors of the trinom	nial $x^2 + bx + c$ must have a
	product of and a sum of .	
	or a the following statements true or false? When factoring any polynomial, the first thing to be done is to group terms with common factors.	<ul> <li>6. The common factor of a polynomial expressio can be a binomial.</li> </ul>
7.	When factoring by grouping, the terms of the polynomial may have to be rearranged.	<b>8.</b> For any real <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , $a^2 - b^2$ cannot be factore
9.	(a + b) and $(b - a)$ are conjugates.	<b>10.</b> The factorization of $a^2 - b^2$ is $(a - b)^2$ .
	A polynomial is called prime only after it is determined that the polynomial cannot be	<b>12.</b> $\frac{x+3}{3}$ is equivalent to $x + 1$ .

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### Choose the correct response to each of the following:

13./	According	to the	Distributive	Property.	a(b + a)	c) =
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**a.** a + b + c **b.** ab + c **c.** b + ac **d.** ab + ac

14. Factoring out the greatest common factor is the reverse of the

<ul> <li><b>a.</b> Distributive</li> </ul>	b. FOIL	c. Product of
Property	Method	Conjugates

15. Factoring a quadratic trinomial is the reverse of the

a. Distributive	b. FOIL	c. Product of
Property	Method	Conjugates

**16.** Find the greatest common monomial factor of  $12x^5 - 18y^3$ .

**a.** 6 **b.** 2 **c.** 3 **d.** There is no common factor.

**17.** Find the greatest common monomial factor of  $a^2 + b^2$ .

**a.**  $a^2$  **b.**  $b^2$  **c.**  $(ab)^2$  **d.** There is no common factor.

18. Which of the following cannot be factored by grouping?

<b>a.</b> n <sup>2</sup> - 42 - n	<b>b.</b> $10 - xy - 2y + 5x$
<b>c.</b> x <sup>2</sup> + 25	<b>d.</b> $8d^2 + 10d - 25$

**19.** When grouped, xy - 2x - 3y + 6 can be correctly written as

a.	(xy - 2x) - (3y + 6)	b.	(xy –	2x)+(3y - 6)
c.	(xy - 2x) - (3y - 6)	d.	(xy –	2x)+(-3y - 6)

**20.** Given that the factors of  $x^2 + bx + c$  are (x + r)(x + s), if b > 0 and c > 0, then

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a. r > 0, s > 0 b. either r < 0, s > 0 or r > 0, s < 0 c. r < 0, s < 0
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#### 21. Factor, if possible.

<b>a.</b> 18c – 6	<b>b.</b> $12y^2 + y - 6$	<b>c.</b> $r^2 - 1$
<b>d.</b> $x^2 + 6x + 8$	<b>e.</b> $7x^2y^4 + 5x^3y^2 + 2x^2y^3$	<b>f.</b> 36 – <i>b</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>g.</b> ab + 2b - a - 2	<b>h.</b> <i>m</i> <sup>2</sup> + 13 <i>m</i> - 30	i. 8t <sup>2</sup> - 22t + 15
<b>j.</b> y <sup>2</sup> + 49	<b>k.</b> $4x^2 - 3x - 22$	<b>I.</b> $b^2 - c^2$

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22. Factor completely.

<b>a.</b> $x^3 + 5x^2 - 9x - 45$	<b>b.</b> $2b^5 - 162b$
<b>c.</b> $a^3b + 2a^2b^2 + ab^3$	<b>d.</b> $25y^5 - y^3$

## 23. Divide by factoring.



<b>b.</b> $\frac{4x^2 + 5x - 6}{4x - 3}$ —	
<b>d.</b> $\frac{m^2 - 8m + 15}{5m - 15}$ .	

### Answer the following questions.

**24.** Explain how a quadratic trinomial can be rewritten as a four-term polynomial so that it may be factored by grouping.

**25.** List, in the correct order, the four steps of the *guess-and-check* method for factoring quadratic trinomials. Explain when this method might not be the most efficient process for factoring this type of trinomial.

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