

6.1

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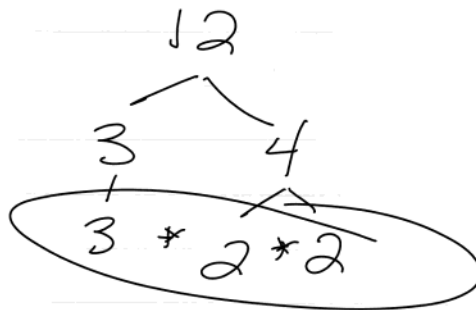
Prime Factorization

Prime number - a natural number that cannot be written as the product of two other integers.

- ex) 12 is NOT prime since $12 = 3 \cdot 4$ or $12 = 2 \cdot 6$
5 is prime since no two integers multiplied together equal 5 (except $5 \cdot 1$)

Prime factorization - write a number as the product of all primes.

- ex) the prime factorization of 6 is what about 12?



The Greatest Common Factor

The biggest number that's a factor of two numbers

ex $12 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$
 $210 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$

They both have a 2 and a 3 so the GCF of 12 and 210 is $2 \cdot 3 = 6$

GCF is 6

GCF of Monomials

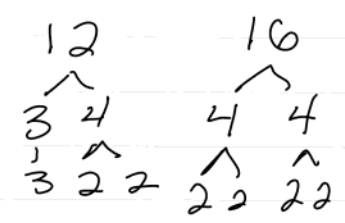
To find prime factorization of monomial

1. find pr. fact. of the coefficient
2. write out variables

ex $15x^2y^3 \rightarrow 15 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y$

To find GCF of monomials

1. find pr. fact. of each
2. List each common factor
3. find the product of these factors



ex $12x^2y^3 = 2^2 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y$
 $16xy^2 = 2^4 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y$

$= 2^2 \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y$
 $= 4xy^2$

Factoring Out the GCF from a Polynomial

If I have a GCF in a polynomial I can factor it out, this is distributive property in reverse.

(ex) $4x(x+2) = 4x^2 + 8x$

(ex) To take it back out or factor it out.

$$\underline{4x^2 + 8x}$$

1. Find GCF of $4x^2$ and $8x$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4x^2 = \overset{2}{\circlearrowleft} \cdot \overset{2}{\circlearrowleft} \times \overset{1}{\circlearrowleft} x \\ 8x = \overset{2}{\circlearrowleft} \cdot \overset{1}{\circlearrowleft} \times \overset{1}{\circlearrowleft} x \\ \text{GCF} = \quad \quad \quad 4x \end{array}$$

(2. Rewrite polynomial with GCF in it)

$$4x^2 + 8x = \overset{4x}{\circlearrowleft} \cdot x + \overset{4x}{\circlearrowleft} \cdot 2$$

3. Take GCF out

$$\boxed{4x(x+2)}$$

Try one

$$15x^2 + 6x = ?$$

Factoring Out a Negative and a Binomial

To factor out a negative, change all the signs.

ex) $-x^2 - 4x + 2$ factor out a negative.

▪

ex) factor $-2x - 2$

$-(2x + 2 \cdot 1)$ GCF = 2

▪

$-2(x + 1)$

To factor out a binomial, just like with a monomial

ex) $(2x)x - (2x)3 = 2x(x - 3)$

▪ ~~$(2x)x - (2x)3$~~ = $(2x + 1)(x - 3)$

Factoring by Grouping

1. Group terms so that first two terms have a common factor & last two terms have common factor
2. factor out from each group
3. factor out remaining common binomial. If there is no common binomial, regroup, repeat 2 and 3.

ex $7x^2 + 2y + 7xy + 2x$

$$\underbrace{7x^2 + 2x} + \underbrace{7xy + 2y}$$

$$\text{GCF} = x$$

$$\text{GCF} = y$$

2. $x(\cancel{7x+2}) + y(\cancel{7x+2})$

$$(7x+2)$$