

Lesson #8.1: Factoring Expressions with Common Factors**Learning Goal:** We are learning to Factor expressions that contain common factors.

Let's look at some needed skills this unit (there are others).

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l}
 1) 3x + 4x & 1b) 3x^2 + 4x & 2) (3x)(4x) \\
 = 7x & = 3x^2 + 4x & = 12x^2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{Expanding} \\
 3) 5(2x - 7) \\
 = 10x - 35
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{factoring}
 \end{array}$$

4) What is the ^{greatest} common factor of 18 and 96?

1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

$$\frac{96}{18} \neq \quad \frac{96}{9} \neq \quad \frac{96}{6} = 16$$

GCF is 6

5) What is the common factor of 16, 36 and 64?

16 \Rightarrow 1, 2, 4, 8, 16

$$\frac{36}{4} = 9 \quad \frac{64}{4} = 16$$

 \therefore The GCF is 4

Notes on Common Factoring: Factoring is the opposite of expanding. Hence, when expanding, that work eliminates brackets. Factoring brings brackets back into the equation. Also, expanding uses multiplication, therefore factoring uses division.

Factor the common factor out of each expression.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 5) \frac{8n^2}{2} - \frac{6}{2} \\
 = 2(4n^2 - 3)
 \end{array}$$

GCF: 2
Divide 2 into both terms

$$\begin{array}{l}
 6) \frac{20m^5}{5} + \frac{15}{5} \\
 = 5(4m^5 + 3)
 \end{array}$$

GCF: 5

~~pppp~~ ~~pppp~~ $GCF: 1p^4$ ← the lowest exponent.
 when you divide exponents, subtract.
 $7) 2p^5 + 5p^4$
 $= p^4(2p + 5)$

$8) 6x^6 + 15x^4$
 $GCF: 3x^4$
 Divide #'s
 Subtract exponents
 $= 3x^4(2x^2 + 5)$

If the first term is negative the GCF is negative.
 $9) \frac{-8v^5}{-2v} - \frac{30v^2}{-2v} + \frac{2v}{-2v}$
 $GCF: -2v$
 $= -2v(4v^4 + 15v - 1)$

$10) 8x^4y^2 - 18x^3 + 18x^2y$
 $GCF: 2x^2$
 $= 2x^2(4x^2y^2 - 9x + 9y)$

$5x^2y + 8x$
 $11) 5x(\cancel{x-3}) + 8(\cancel{x-3})$
 $= (x-3)(5x+8)$

$GCF: (x-3)$
 $5x \square + 8 \square$

$12) 3xy(y+2) - 17w^2(y+2)$
 $GCF: (y+2)$
 $= (y+2)(3xy - 17w^2)$

Success Criteria:

- I can identify common factors
- I can factor expressions by dividing each term by the common factor
- I can write a factored expression as a monomial \times a polynomial