

PRINCIPLES - LESSON 12B

FACTORIZING BY GCF METHOD

GCF = Greatest Common Factor
(the largest number that goes into other numbers)

ex1) **What is the GCF of 18 and 27?**

$$18 = 2 \cdot \underline{3 \cdot 3}$$

$$27 = 3 \cdot \underline{3 \cdot 3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 18 = 2 \cdot \underline{3 \cdot 3} \\ 27 = 3 \cdot \underline{3 \cdot 3} \end{array} \right\} \text{GCF} = 3 \cdot 3 = \textcircled{9}$$

GCF

ex2) What is the GCF of $6x^2y$ and $9x^3y^2$?

$$6x^2y = 2 \cdot \underline{3} \cdot \underline{x} \cdot \underline{x} \cdot \underline{y}$$

$$9x^3y^2 = 3 \cdot \underline{3} \cdot \underline{x} \cdot \underline{x} \cdot \underline{x} \cdot \underline{y} \cdot \underline{y}$$

$3 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y$
↓

$$\text{GCF} = (3x^2y)$$

ex3) What is the GCF of $14a^5b^3$ and $21a^3b^7$?

$$14a^5b^3 = 2 \cdot \underline{7} \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b}$$

$$21a^3b^7 = 3 \cdot \underline{7} \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b}$$

$$\text{GCF} = (7a^3b^3)$$

DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Recall: The Distributive Property

Simplify.

ex4) $14a(a - 2)$

$$= 14a^2 - 28a$$

ex5) $4r^2t^2(5r^3 + 2rt - 6t^2)$

$$= 20r^5t^2 + 8r^3t^3 - 24r^2t^4$$

REVERSING THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

TO FACTOR = to rewrite a polynomial as a product
(to write as things being multiplied together)

Factor.

ex6) $14a^2 - 28a$

$$= \frac{14a}{\text{GCF}} (\underline{a} - \underline{2})$$

leftovers

Find the GCF of all terms of the polynomial and then reverse distribute it from each term.

ex7) $20r^5t^2 + 8r^3t^3 - 24r^2t^4$

$$= \frac{4r^2t^2}{\text{GCF}} (\underline{5r^3} + \underline{2rt} - \underline{6t^2})$$

leftovers

#6 and #7 are the reverse of problems #4 and #5

FACTORING POLYNOMIALS BY THE GCF METHOD

Factor by GCF.

ex8) $2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x$

$$= \underbrace{2x}_{\text{GCF}} \left(\underbrace{x^2 + 2x - 1}_{\text{leftovers}} \right)$$

ex9) $18x^5 + 12y^3$

$$= \underbrace{6}_{\text{GCF}} \left(\underbrace{3x^5 + 2y^3}_{\text{leftovers}} \right)$$

A GCF doesn't have to contain variables.
Sometimes, there are no common variables.

FACTORING POLYNOMIALS BY THE GCF METHOD

Factor by GCF.

ex10) $5w^4 + 6w^3 - 7w^2 + 11w$

A GCF doesn't have to contain number values.
Sometimes, there are no common numbers.

$$= \underbrace{w}_{\text{GCF}} \left(\underbrace{5w^3 + 6w^2 - 7w + 11}_{\text{leftovers}} \right)$$

ex11) $n^2 + 10n + 21$

These terms have no common numbers or variables.

We cannot factor this trinomial by the GCF method.