

October 19, 2015  
 \* Exam #2 - October 30

Oct 19-9:02 AM

Factoring - Polynomials  
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 The reverse of Multiplication  
 (Trinomials of the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$ )

Oct 19-9:09 AM

Greatest Common Factor (GCF) (Divisor)  
 4 & 6  
 $GCF(4, 6) = 2$   
 $\frac{4}{2} = 2$  &  $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

Oct 19-9:11 AM

Finding GCF: 36 & 48  
 $36 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$   
 $48 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$   
 $GCF(36, 48) = 12$   
 $\frac{36}{48} = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{3}{4}$   
 $GCF(3, 4) = 1$   
 \* Relatively Prime

Oct 19-9:15 AM

36 & 90  
 $GCF(36, 90) = 18$   
 $36 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$   
 $90 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$   
 $\frac{36}{18} = 2$  &  $\frac{90}{18} = 5$   
 $GCF(2, 5) = 1$   
 R.P.!

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15, 25, 27  
 $15 = 3 \cdot 5$ ,  $25 = 5 \cdot 5$ ,  $27 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$   
 $GCF(15, 25, 27) = 1$

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$$x^3, x^5, x^7$$

$$\text{GCF}(x^3, x^5, x^7) = x^3$$

$$\frac{x^3}{x^3} = 1 \quad \frac{x^5}{x^3} = x^2 \quad \frac{x^7}{x^3} = x^4$$

$$\text{GCF}(1, x^2, x^4) = 1 \quad \text{R.P.}$$

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

$$\text{GCF}(2x^6, 4x^3) = 2x^3$$

$$2x^3(\underline{x^3 + 2})$$

$\frac{2x^6}{2x^3} = x^3$   
 $\frac{4x^3}{2x^3} = 2$   
 $\text{R.P. GCF}(x^3, 2) = 1$   
 $2x^6 + 4x^3 \checkmark$

Oct 19-9:41 AM

$$6y^4 + 2y^3$$

$$\text{GCF}(6y^4, 2y^3) = 2y^3$$

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

Read 6.1!

Oct 19-9:47 AM