

HM3 Polynomial operations

Section 1- Simplifying Polynomials. Combine ALL like terms by adding/subtracting or multiplying

$$7.) (19x^2 + 12x + 12) + (7x^2 + 10x + 13)$$

$$8.) (4x^2 - 6x + 7) + (-19x^2 - 15x - 18)$$

$$9.) (20x^2 + 15x + 13) + (-19x^2 + 17x + 5)$$

$$10.) (9x^6 - 4x^5) + (10x^5 - 15x^4 + 14)$$

$$11.) (19x^2 + 9x + 16) - (5x^2 + 12x + 7)$$

$$12.) (17x^2 + 7x - 14) - (-6x^2 - 5x + 18)$$

$$13.) 3x^2(4x^3 - 5x + 10)$$

$$14.) 3x(-x^2 + 2x - 12)$$

$$15) (x - 7)(x - 6)$$

$$16) (3x - 1)(x + 5)$$

$$17) (x + 5)(x^2 - 6x + 3)$$

$$18.) (2x - 3)(4x^2 + 8x - 2)$$

Section 2 – Factor Out the Greatest Common Factor.

Example: $12a^3b + 15ab^3 = 3ab(4a^2 + 5b^2)$

1. $2x^2 + 8x$

2. $10x^2y - 15xy^2$

3. $12x^2 - 9x + 15$

4. $3n^3 - 12n^2 - 30n$

Section 3 – Factoring Trinomials – $x^2 + bx + c$

Example: $x^2 + 7x + 10 = (x + 2)(x + 5)$

1. $x^2 - 10x + 16$

2. $y^2 - 7y - 8$

3. $x^2 - 14x + 24$

4. $x^2 - 11xy - 60y^2$

Section 4 – Factoring the Difference of Perfect Squares : $a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$

Examples: $x^2 - 4 = (x - 2)(x + 2)$

$4x^2 - 1 = (2x - 1)(2x + 1)$

1. $x^2 - 1$

2. $x^2 - 9$

3. $9y^2 - 16$

4. $16x^4 - y^2$