#### Name:

Date:

## FACTORING BINOMIALS N-GEN MATH<sup>®</sup> 7



In the last few lessons we have worked a lot with the **distributive property** to rewrite the product of a constant and an algebraic binomial. In this lesson we will look at **reversing** this process in order to **write a binomial** in its **factored form**. First let's review the distributive property.

*Exercise* #1: Write each of the following products in simplest binomial form. Show your steps.

(a) 5(4x+3) (b) 7(3x+1) (c) 2(6x-5)

What we want to do in this lesson is to reverse this process and write a binomial as a product. To do this we need to be able to identify **common factors** of the **constants** of the binomial.

*Exercise* #2: Consider the binomial 6x + 18. The two constants are 6 and 18.

(a) Write both 6 and 18 as products in as many ways as possible (factor them). Circle any common factors and then list the common factors (do not include 1 as a common factor).

Factorizations of 6: Factorizations of 18: Common Factors:

(b) You should have found three common factors besides 1. Rewrite the binomial 6x + 18 as an **equivalent product** of the three and another binomial. One example is done for you below. Do the other two.

Common Factor of **2**:  $6x + 18 = 2 \cdot 3x + 2 \cdot 9 = 2(3x + 9)$ Common Factor of \_\_\_\_\_: 6x + 18 = \_\_\_\_\_ Common Factor of \_\_\_\_\_: 6x + 18 = \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Which of the three factorizations of 6x + 18 involved the greatest common factor?





We can often write binomials in factored forms many different ways. We can always check to see if they are correct by using the distributive property.

*Exercise* #3: Consider the binomial 8n + 12. One of the factorizations of the binomial below is incorrect (not equivalent). Determine which one and show how you know it is not equivalent.

I. 
$$4(2n+3)$$
 II.  $2(4n+6)$  III.  $8(n+4)$ 

Sometimes we want to write a binomial as the product of the **greatest common factor** (gcf) of the binomial along with another binomial. This is known as **factoring the gcf "out"** of a binomial.

*Exercise* #4: For each of the following binomials, identify its gcf and then write it as the product of its gcf with another binomial.

(a)	10x + 15	(b)	7 <i>y</i> + 28	(c)	18 <i>n</i> – 30
	gcf=		gcf =		gcf=
	factored form:		factored form:		factored form:
(d)	2W + 2L	(e)	6x-3y	(f)	16w + 40x
	gcf=		gcf =		gcf =
	factored form:		factored form:		factored form:
(g)	24 <i>n</i> +12	(h)	63 <i>c</i> +18 <i>d</i>	(i)	5 <i>x</i> + 5
	gcf=		gcf=		gcf =
	factored form:		factored form:		factored form:





### FACTORING BINOMIALS N-GEN MATH<sup>®</sup> 7 HOMEWORK

#### FLUENCY

1. Which of the following is *not* a common factor of the numbers 18 and 42?

(1) 6	(3) 3
(2) 2	(4) 7

2. Which of the following is *not* a correct factorization of the binomial 12x + 30?

(1) $2(6x+15)$	(3) $12(x+18)$
----------------	----------------

- (2) 3(4x+10) (4) 6(2x+5)
- 3. If the binomial 8n + 20 was written as an equivalent product of its greatest common factor and another binomial, which of the following would be the binomial in the product?
  - (1) 2n+5 (3) n+12
  - (2) 5n+7 (4) 4n+10
- 4. For each of the following binomials, identify its gcf and then write it as the product of its gcf with another binomial.

(a) $6x + 30$	(b) $14n + 49$	(c) $16y - 8$
gcf=	gcf=	gcf=
factored form:	factored form:	factored form:





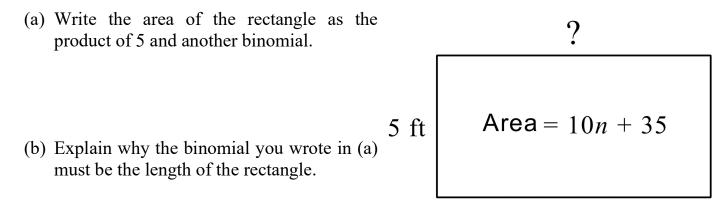
- 5. Write each of the following binomials as the product of its gcf with another binomial.
  - (a) 8x + 24 (b) 10w 5 (c) 2n + 16

(d) 
$$6y+21$$
 (e)  $44x+55$  (f)  $28e-7$ 

(g) 
$$6x + 42y$$
 (h)  $18m - 45n$  (i)  $20c - 8d$ 

# **USING YOUR MATH**

6. The area of a rectangle is given by the expression 10n + 35, in square feet. Its width is 5 feet as shown. Its length is an unknown expression in terms of the variable *n*.



(c) Test to see if 10n + 35 and your answer in (a) are equivalent by substituting n = 2 into both. Show your substitution and calculations.

10n + 35: Expression from (a):



