

$$1) (2x^3)(5x^{-3})(3x)$$

Times two of them together first

$$10x^{3+(-3)} = 10x^0 = 10$$

now multiply by the third

$$10(3x) = 30x$$

$$2) (-4x^{-2}y^3)(3x^4y^{-3})$$

$$-12x^{(-2)+4}y^{3+(-3)}$$

$$-12x^2y^0 = -12x^2$$

① Multiply numbers

② add exponents of variables

$$3) \frac{6x^2y^5}{3x^4y}$$

$$\frac{6}{3} \frac{x^2}{x^4} \frac{y^5}{y}$$

$$2x^{2-4}y^{5-1}$$

$$2x^{-2}y^4$$

$$\frac{2y^4}{x^2}$$

negative powers switch levels

- ① Simplify the numbers
- ② When you divide variables you subtract the powers.  
(top power - bottom power)

4)

$$\frac{21}{12} \frac{x^{-4}}{x^4} \frac{y^{-3}}{y^{-2}}$$

$$\frac{21}{12} \frac{x^{-4}}{x^4} \frac{y^{-3}}{y^{-2}}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} x^{(-4)-4} y^{(-3)-(-2)}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} x^{-8} y^{-1} = \frac{7}{4x^8y}$$

5)  $(4x^2 + 2x - 6) - (3x^2 - 3x - 6)$  (Combine Like Terms)

↑  
DISTRIBUTE THE NEGATIVE

$$4x^2 + 2x - 6 - 3x^2 + 3x + 6$$
$$1x^2 + 5x + 0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + 5x}$$

6)  $(5x^2 + 2x - 3) + 3(4x^2 - x - 3)$

↑  
DISTRIBUTE

$$5x^2 + 2x - 3 + 12x^2 - 3x - 9$$

$$\boxed{17x^2 - x - 12}$$

$$7) (x-4)(x+2)$$

DISTRIBUTE

$$x^2 + 2x - 4x - 8$$

$$\boxed{x^2 - 2x - 8}$$

$$8) (3x-3y)(4x-5y)$$

$$12x^2 - 15xy - 12xy + 15y^2$$

$$\boxed{12x^2 - 27xy + 15y^2}$$

$$9) \frac{12x^3y^5 - 32xy}{4xy}$$

SPLIT UP EACH  
TERM AND SIMPLIFY

$$\frac{12x^3y^5}{4xy} - \frac{32xy}{4xy}$$

$$3x^{3-1}y^{5-1} - 8x^{1-1}y^{1-1}$$

$$3x^2y^4 - 8x^0y^0$$

$$\boxed{3x^2y^4 - 8}$$

$$10) \frac{6x^3y^2 - x^2y^{-4}}{3x^2y^{-3}}$$

$$\frac{6x^3y^2}{3x^2y^{-3}} - \frac{x^2y^{-4}}{3x^2y^{-3}}$$

$$2x^{3-2}y^{2-(-3)} - \frac{1}{3}x^{2-2}y^{(-4)-(-3)}$$

$$2xy^5 - \frac{1}{3}x^0y^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{2xy^5 - \frac{1}{3y}}$$

$$11) \quad \frac{x^2 - 11x + 24}{x - 3}$$

Synthetic Division

opposite of divisor

3	$x^2$	$x$		
3	-11	24		
	+3			
<hr/>				
	-8			
				0

multiply

$x - 8$

$$12) \quad \underline{x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{5} \mid \begin{array}{cccc} x^3 & x^2 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ + & 5 & + & 35 \\ \hline 1 & 7 & 32 & 161 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 & x & c & R \\ 1 & 7 & 32 & 161 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + 7x + 32 + \frac{161}{x-5}}$$

13)

$$\begin{array}{r} x+3 \\ x+1 \overline{) x^2 + 4x + 2} \\ \underline{-x^2 \phantom{+ 2}} \phantom{+ 2} \\ \phantom{x^2} + 4x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 2 \\ -3x \phantom{+ 2} \\ \hline \phantom{-3x} + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x+3 + \frac{-1}{x+1}}$$

-1 ← remainder

① Match the 1<sup>st</sup> Term in the dividend

② Switch signs & combine like terms

③ Drop the next term.

④ Repeat steps until all terms are used

14)

$$\begin{array}{r} X^2 + 0x + 0 \\ X+2 \overline{) X^3 + 2x^2 + 0x - 1} \\ \underline{-X^3 + 2x^2} \phantom{-1} \\ 0x^2 + 0x \phantom{-1} \\ \underline{-0x^2 + 0x} \phantom{-1} \\ 0x - 1 \\ \underline{-0x + 0} \\ -1 \end{array}$$

missing power  
needs a zero  
term so we  
get like terms

$$X^2 + 0x + 0 + \frac{-1}{X+2}$$

$$= X^2 + \frac{-1}{X+2}$$

remainder

$$15) \frac{2y^5}{2y^5} + \frac{8x^3y^2}{2y^5}$$

GCF

$$\text{GCF: } 2y^5$$

$$\boxed{2y^5(1 + 4x^3y^2)}$$

not able to factor further so we're done

$$16) \frac{5ax^2}{5a} - \frac{15a^3x^4}{5a} + \frac{5a^2}{5a}$$

$$\text{GCF: } 5a$$

$$\boxed{5a(x^2 - 3a^2x^4 + a)}$$

$$17) \quad x^2 - 7x + 10$$

$$1 \cdot 10 = 10$$

add up  
to middle  
term  $\rightarrow -5 - 2$

3 TERMS, NO GCF  
so multiply 1<sup>st</sup> & last  
rewrite middle term  
and factor by grouping

$$(x^2 - 5x)(-2x + 10)$$

$$x(x-5) - 2(x-5)$$

$$(x-5)(x-2)$$

$$18) \quad x^3 + 17x^2 + 72x$$

$$\text{GCF: } x$$

$$x(x^2 + 17x + 72)$$

still factorable

$$1 \cdot 72 = 72$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ 9 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

$$x(x^2 + 9x + 8x + 72)$$

$$x(x+9) + 8(x+9)$$

$$x(x+9)(x+8)$$

$$19) \quad 16x^2 - 8x + 1$$

① Multiply 1<sup>st</sup> & last

$$16 \cdot 1 = 16$$

$$-4 \overset{\wedge}{-} 4$$

② Find factors that add up to middle number

$$(16x^2 - 4x)(-4x + 1)$$

③ Rewrite middle term

$$4x(4x - 1) - 1(4x - 1)$$

④ Factor by grouping

$$(4x - 1)(4x - 1)$$

$$20) \quad 7x^2 - 14x + 7$$

$$\text{GCF: } 7$$

$$7(x^2 - 2x + 1) \quad \begin{array}{c} | \\ -1 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

leftover is factorable

$$7((x^2 - 1)(x - 1))$$

$$7[x(x-1) - 1(x-1)]$$

$$7(x-1)(x-1)$$

21)

$$8x^2 + 18x - 5$$

$$8 \cdot (-5) = -40$$

^  
20 -2

$$(8x^2 + 20x)(-2x - 5)$$

$$4x(2x+5) - 1(2x+5)$$

$$(4x-1)(2x+5)$$

$$22) \quad 3x^2 + 27x - 30$$

$$3(-30) = -90$$

^  
30   -3

$$(3x^3 + 30x) - 3x - 30$$

$$3x(x+10) - 3(x+10)$$

$$(3x-3)(x+10)$$

GCF = 3

$$\boxed{3(x-1)(x+10)}$$

$$23) \quad 9n^3 - 21n^2 + 12n - 28$$

4 TERMS  
SO FACTOR  
BY GROUPING

$$(9n^3 - 21n^2) + (12n - 28)$$
$$3n^2(3n - 7) + 4(3n - 7)$$

$$\boxed{(3n^2 + 4)(3n - 7)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 24) \quad & (48b^3 + 40b^2) - 42b - 35 \\ & 8b^2(6b + 5) - 7(6b + 5) \\ & (6b + 5)(8b^2 - 7) \end{aligned}$$

$$25) x^3 - 27$$

$x^3$  &  $27$  are cubes

formula:  $(a^3 - b^3) = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

$$(x^3 - 27) = (x - 3)(x^2 + x \cdot 3 + 3^2)$$

$a = x$   
 $b = 3$

$$= (x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$$

\*  $a$  is what is cubed to make 1<sup>st</sup> term

\*  $b$  is what is cubed to make 2<sup>nd</sup> term

$$26) \quad 8x^3 + 125$$

$$a = 2x$$

$$b = 5$$

formula:

$$(a^3 + b^3) = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$(8x^3 + 125) = (2x + 5)(2x^2 - (2x)(5) + 5^2)$$

$$= (2x + 5)(4x^2 - 10x + 25)$$