

Math 115

Winter 2017

Lecture 12

- ① Simplify: $\frac{-48x^7y^{-5}}{4x^3y^4} = \frac{-48}{4} \frac{x^7}{x^3} \frac{y^{-5}}{y^4}$
- Not a monomial $= -\frac{12x^4}{y^9}$
- ② Distribute & Simplify: $4x^3(2x^2 - 5x + 1) + 20x^4 - 4x^3$
- $= 8x^5 - 20x^4 + 4x^3 + 20x^4 - 4x^3 = 8x^5$ Monomial
Deg. 5
Coef. 8
- ③ Fail & Simplify: $(3x^2 - 4)(2x^2 + 5)$
- $= 6x^4 + 15x^2 - 8x^2 - 20$
- $= 6x^4 + 7x^2 - 20$ Trinomial
Deg. 4, L.C. = 6, Const. -20

Use special products $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ to find

$$1) (7x+5)^2 = (7x)^2 + 2(7x)(5) + (5)^2 \\ = 49x^2 + 70x + 25$$

$$2) (3x^2 + 4y^3)^2 = (3x^2)^2 + 2(3x^2)(4y^3) + (4y^3)^2 \\ = 9x^4 + 24x^2y^3 + 16y^6$$

Deg. 6
L.C. 16

$$3) (4x^2 + 5x)^2 \\ = (4x^2)^2 + 2(4x^2)(5x) + (5x)^2 \\ = 16x^4 + 40x^3 + 25x^2$$

Use special product $(A-B)^2 = A^2 - 2AB + B^2$

$$① (2x-3)^2 = (2x)^2 - 2(2x)(3) + (3)^2 \\ = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$② (5x^3 - 10y^5)^2 = (5x^3)^2 - 2(5x^3)(10y^5) + (10y^5)^2 \\ = 25x^6 - 100x^3y^5 + 100y^{10}$$

$$③ (7x^4 - 4x^3)^2 \\ = (7x^4)^2 - 2(7x^4)(4x^3) + (4x^3)^2 \\ = 49x^8 - 56x^7 + 16x^6$$

Use special product $(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$ to find

$$\textcircled{1} (5x+3)(5x-3) = (5x)^2 - (3)^2 = \boxed{25x^2 - 9}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (7x^3 - 2y^8)(7x^3 + 2y^8) = (7x^3)^2 - (2y^8)^2 \\ = \boxed{49x^6 - 4y^{16}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} (10x^7 + 5x^3)(10x^7 - 5x^3) \\ = (10x^7)^2 - (5x^3)^2 = \boxed{100x^{14} - 25x^6}$$

Divide

$$\frac{36x^6 - 16x^4 + 4x^2}{-4x^2} \\ = \frac{36x^6}{-4x^2} - \frac{16x^4}{-4x^2} + \frac{4x^2}{-4x^2} \\ = \boxed{-9x^4 + 4x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - 5x + 3}{x-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 \overline{) 2x^2 - 5x + 3} \\ \underline{2x^2 - 2x} \\ -3x + 3 \\ \underline{-(-3x + 3)} \\ \text{Rem.} \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$x \boxed{2x} = 2x^2$
 $x \boxed{-3} = -3x$

$$\boxed{2x - 3}$$

Divide

$$\frac{50x^7y^4 - 30x^5y^3 + 20x^4y^2}{5x^3y^2}$$

$$= \frac{50x^7y^4}{5x^3y^2} - \frac{30x^5y^3}{5x^3y^2} + \frac{20x^4y^2}{5x^3y^2}$$

$$= 10x^4y^2 - 6x^2y + 4x$$

$$\frac{4x^2 - 8}{2x + 3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 3 \\ 2x + 3 \overline{) 4x^2 + 0x - 8} \\ \underline{-(4x^2 + 6x)} \\ -6x - 8 \\ \underline{-(-6x - 9)} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$2x - 3 + \frac{1}{2x + 3}$$

Divide:

$$\frac{6x^3 + 9x - 13x^2 - 2}{2x - 1}$$

$$2x \overline{) 3x^2} = 6x^3$$

$$2x \overline{) -5x} = -10x^2$$

$$2x \overline{) 2} = 4x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 - 5x + 2 \\ 2x - 1 \overline{) 6x^3 - 13x^2 + 9x - 2} \\ \underline{-(6x^3 - 3x^2)} \\ -10x^2 + 9x - 2 \\ \underline{-(-10x^2 + 5x)} \\ 4x - 2 \\ \underline{-(4x - 2)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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

Divide:

$$\underline{6x^3 + 13x^2 - 6x - 10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x+2 \overline{) 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 6x - 10} \\
 \underline{-(6x^3 + 4x^2)} \\
 9x^2 - 6x - 10 \\
 \underline{-(9x^2 + 6x)} \\
 -12x - 10 \\
 \underline{-(-12x - 8)} \\
 -2
 \end{array}$$

$3x \boxed{2x^2} = 6x^3$
 $3x \boxed{3x} = 9x^2$
 $3x \boxed{-4} = -12x$

$2x^2 + 3x - 4 + \frac{-2}{3x+2}$

Ch. 5 : Factoring Polynomials

⇒ Rewrite Polynomials in product form
whenever possible

① Factoring out GCF (Reverse of Distribution)

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x - 16 &= 2x - 2 \cdot 8 \\
 &= 2(x - 8)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 25x^2 + 10x &= 5 \cdot 5 \cdot x \cdot x + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot x \\
 &= 5x(5x + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$7x(2x-3) + 5(2x-3)$$

$$= (2x-3)(7x + 5)$$

① $3x - 15$

$$= 3(x - 5)$$

GCF

② $10x^2y + 5xy^2$

$$= 5xy(2x + y)$$

GCF

③ $4x^2(3x+5) - 7x(3x+5) + 1(3x+5)$

$$= (3x+5)(4x^2 - 7x + 1)$$

GCF

② Factor by Grouping (4 terms or more)

$$2x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 20$$

$$= x^2(2x + 5) + 4(2x + 5)$$

$$= (2x + 5)(x^2 + 4)$$

$$3x^3 - 7x^2 + 6x - 14$$

$$= x^2(3x - 7) + 2(3x - 7) = (3x - 7)(x^2 + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underbrace{x^3 + 8x^2} \quad \underbrace{-5x - 40} \\
 &= x^2(x+8) - 5(x+8) \\
 &= \boxed{(x+8)(x^2-5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underbrace{2x^4}_{=} - \underbrace{5x^3}_{=} + \underbrace{20x^2}_{=} - \underbrace{50x}_{=} \\
 &= x(\underbrace{2x^3 - 5x^2}_{x^2(2x-5)} + \underbrace{20x - 50}_{+10(2x-5)}) \\
 &= \boxed{x(2x-5)(x^2+10)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Recap of Factoring

① Factor out GCF

② Factor by Grouping

③ Factoring Trinomial $ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2x^2 + 5x + 3 = 2x^2 + 2x + 3x + 3 \\
 & \begin{array}{l} P=6 \\ S=5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1, 6 \\ 2, 3 \end{array} \\
 & = \underbrace{2x^2 + 2x} + \underbrace{3x + 3} \\
 & = 2x(x+1) + 3(x+1) \\
 & = \boxed{(x+1)(2x+3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 4x^2 & +x & -3 \\
 \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow \\
 P=-12 & & -1, 12 \\
 S=1 & & -12, -2, 6 \\
 & & \boxed{-3, 4}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 &= 4x^2 - 3x + 4x - 3 \\
 &= x(4x-3) + 1(4x-3) \\
 &= (4x-3)(x+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 5x^2 & -2x & -3 \\
 \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow \\
 P=-15 & & 1, -15 \\
 S=-2 & & -15, 3, -5
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 &= 5x^2 - 5x + 3x - 3 \\
 &= 5x(x-1) + 3(x-1) \\
 &= (x-1)(5x+3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 4x^2 & +7x & +5 \\
 \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow \\
 P=20 & & 1, 20 \\
 S=7 & & 2, 10 \\
 & & 4, 5
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 &\text{Prime Expression} \\
 &\text{Not factorable}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 6x^2 & -19x & +15 \\
 \swarrow & \uparrow & \searrow \\
 P=90 & & -1, 90 \\
 S=-19 & & -2, 45 \\
 & & -3, 30 \\
 & & -5, 18 \\
 & & -6, 15 \\
 & & \boxed{-9, 10}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 &= 6x^2 - 9x - 10x + 15 \\
 &= 3x(2x-3) - 5(2x-3) \\
 &= (2x-3)(3x-5)
 \end{aligned}$$

Factoring:

1) Factor out GCF

2) Factor by Grouping

3) Factoring Trinomials $ax^2 + bx + c$

4) Factor Special binomials

$$A^2 + B^2 = \text{Prime}$$

$$A^2 - B^2 = (A + B)(A - B)$$

ex: $x^2 + 25 = x^2 + 5^2$ Prime

$$x^2 - 36 = x^2 - 6^2 = (x + 6)(x - 6)$$

$$4x^2 + 9 = (2x)^2 + 3^2 \quad \text{Prime}$$

$$9x^2 - 25 = (3x)^2 - (5)^2 = (3x + 5)(3x - 5)$$

$$1) 16x^2 + 49 = (4x)^2 + 7^2 = \boxed{\text{Prime}}$$

$$2) 25x^2 - 81y^2 = (5x)^2 - (9y)^2 \\ = (5x + 9y)(5x - 9y)$$

$$3) x^4 - 16 \\ = (x^2)^2 - (4)^2 = (x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 4) \\ = \boxed{(x^2 + 4)(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

Factor

$$1) x^3 - 25x = x(x^2 - 25) \\ = x(x^2 - 5^2) \\ = \boxed{x(x + 5)(x - 5)}$$

$$2) \underbrace{x^3 + 5x^2} \quad \underbrace{-4x - 20} \\ = x^2(x + 5) - 4(x + 5) \\ = (x + 5)(x^2 - 4) \\ = \boxed{(x + 5)(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

$$3) \quad x^2(x+3) + 6x(x+3) + 9(x+3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x+3)(x^2 + 6x + 9) \\
 &= (x+3)(x+3)(x+3) \\
 &= (x+3)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$P=9$
 $S=6$
 $1,9$
 $3,3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &x^2 + 3x + 3x + 9 \\
 &= x(x+3) + 3(x+3) \\
 &= (x+3)(x+3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \quad 4x^2(2x-5) - 25(2x-5)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\hookrightarrow (2x)^2 - (5)^2 \\
 &= (2x+5)(2x-5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (2x-5)(2x+5)(2x-5)$$

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

$$A^3 + B^3 = (A + B)(A^2 - AB + B^2)$$

$$x^3 + 8 =$$

$$x^3 + 2^3 = (x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$$

$$x^3 + 125 =$$

$$x^3 + 5^3 = (x + 5)(x^2 - 5x + 25)$$

$$27x^3 + 1000 =$$

$$(3x)^3 + (10)^3 = (3x + 10)(9x^2 - 30x + 100)$$

$$64x^3 + 27y^3 =$$

$$(4x)^3 + (3y)^3 = (4x + 3y)(16x^2 - 12xy + 9y^2)$$

$$A^3 - B^3 = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$$

$$x^3 - 27 =$$

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

$$125x^3 - 8y^3 =$$

$$(5x)^3 - (2y)^3 = (5x - 2y)(25x^2 + 10xy + 4y^2)$$

I need 50L of 24% alcohol soln.

I have unlimited supply of 15% & 30% alcohol soln. How many liters of each?

Use system of linear eqns

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 15\% \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 30\% \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 24\% \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x \qquad y \qquad 50$

30L of 30%
20L of 15%

$$\begin{array}{l} -1 \begin{cases} x + y = 50 \\ x + 2y = 80 \end{cases} \\ \hline y = 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 50 \\ \frac{15}{100}x + \frac{30}{100}y = \frac{24}{100} \cdot 50 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 50 \\ 15x + 30y = 24 \cdot 50 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 50 \\ 3x + 6y = 240 \end{cases}$$

John needs 20L of 62.5% acid Soln.
 He has Supply of 10% & 80% acid Soln.
 How many liters of each?

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} 10\% \\ x \end{array}} + \boxed{\begin{array}{c} 80\% \\ y \end{array}} = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} 62.5\% \\ 20 \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 20 \\ 100 \left\{ \frac{10}{100}x + \frac{80}{100}y = \frac{62.5}{100} \cdot 20 \right. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = 20 \\ 10x + 80y = 62.5(20) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 20 \\ x + 8y = 62.5(2) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{-1} \begin{cases} x + y = 20 \\ x + 8y = 125 \end{cases}$$

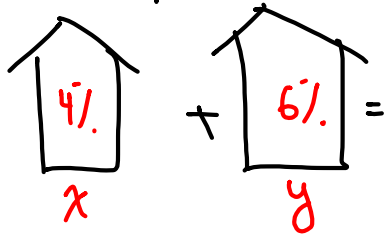
$$7y = 105$$

$$y = \frac{105}{7}$$

$$y = 15$$

15L of 80% Soln
 &
 5L of 10% Soln.

Lisa made \$126 in total interest in one Year.
 She invested Some money @ 4% Simple interest
 and \$300 less than twice that amount in
 6% Simple interest. Find How much per account?



$$100 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{4}{100}x + \frac{6}{100}y = 126 \\ y = 2x - 300 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3(2x - 300) &= 6300 \\ 2x + 6x - 900 &= 6300 \\ 8x &= 7200 \\ \boxed{x} &= \boxed{900} \end{aligned}$$

$\div 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x + 6y = 12600 \\ y = 2x - 300 \end{array} \right.$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + 3y = 6300 \\ y = 2x - 300 \end{array} \right.$

\$900 @ 4%
\$1500 @ 6%

Class QZ

① Divide:
$$\frac{52x^4y^3 - 32x^2y^5}{-4x^2y^3}$$

② Divide:
$$\frac{4x^2 + 4x - 30}{2x + 7}$$

}

SG 14
 Due
 Wednesday
 Cont. work
 on WP
 9 & 10