

# Unit 10 CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT: Polynomials

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SKILLZ REVIEW (1 point each)		
Graph.	List all pairs of numbers that multiply to the given number.	Which number pair contains the largest perfect square?
1) $x + y = 4$ $y = -x + 4$	2) 60 1.60 2.30 3.20 4.15 6.10	3) Use 60 4.15
4) $2x - 5y = 10$ $y = \frac{2}{5}x - 2$	5) 54 1.54 2.27 3.18 6.9	6) Use 54 6.9

Directions: Simplify each expression.

1)  $(6n^2 - 5) - (3n^2 + 7)$

$3n^2 - 12$

2)  $(13x^3 - 8x^2 - x^4) + (10x^4 + 9x^3 + 10x^2)$

$-11x^4 + 22x^3 + 2x^2$

3)  $(9g^3 + 5g + 16) + (9g^3 - 12g^2 + g)$

$18g^3 - 12g^2 + 6g + 16$

Directions: Find each product.

4)  $(7h - 1)(-h - 9)$

$$\begin{array}{r} -7h^2 - 63h + h + 9 \\ \hline -7h^2 - 62h + 9 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} -18v^3 + 12v^2 - 6v - 12v^2 + 8v - 4 \\ \hline -18v^3 + 2v - 4 \end{array}$$

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

$$(3x - 4)(3x - 4)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9x^2 - 12x - 12x + 16 \\ \hline 9x^2 - 24x + 16 \end{array}$$

Factor the greatest common factor out of each expression.

7)  $50k^2 - 60k$

$$10k(5k - 6)$$

8)  $7n^3 + 28n^5 - 49n^6$

$$7n^3(1 + 4n^2 - 7n^3)$$

Directions: Factor each completely. (4 points each)

9)  $x^2 + 17x + 70$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 17x + 70 \\ \hline f 17 \end{array}$$

$$(x+10)(x+7)$$

10)  $9n^2 - 11n + 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9n^2 - 11n + 2 \\ \hline f 11 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(9n-9)(9n-2)}{9} = \frac{9(n-1)(9n-2)}{9}$$

$$= (n-1)(9n-2)$$

11)  $9a^2 - 16$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9a^2 - 16 \\ \hline f 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(9a-4)(9a+4)}{9} = \frac{3(3a-4)3(3a+4)}{9}$$
$$= (3a-4)(3a+4)$$

12)  $2h^2 + 5h + 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2h^2 + 5h + 3 \\ \hline f 5 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(2h+2)(2h+3)}{2} = \frac{2(h+1)(2h+3)}{2}$$
$$= (h+1)(2h+3)$$

$$13) r^2 - 8r + 15 \quad \begin{array}{r} x+5 \\ + -8 \end{array}$$

$$(r-5)(r-3)$$

$$14) 3x^2 - 12x - 63 \quad \begin{array}{r} x-21 \\ + -4 \end{array}$$

$$3(x^2 - 4x - 21)$$

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

$$15) -n^2 + 10n - 24$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+4 \\ -1(n^2 - 10n + 24) \\ + -10 \end{array}$$

$$-1(n-6)(n-4)$$

$$16) 6m^4 - 9m^3 - 6m^2 \quad \begin{array}{r} x-4 \\ + -3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3m^2(2m^2 - 3m - 2)}{2} - \frac{3m^2(2m-4)(2m+1)}{2}$$

$$3m^2(m-2)(2m+1)$$

Directions: Solve each equation by factoring. (4 points each)

$$17) -r^2 - 6 = -7r \quad \begin{array}{r} x+6 \\ -r^2 + 7r + 6 \\ \hline 0 = r^2 - 7r - 6 \\ 0 = (r-6)(r+1) \end{array}$$

$$r-6=0 \quad \text{or} \quad r+1=0$$

$$\boxed{r=6}$$

$$18) -3x^2 + x - 6 = -4x^2 \quad \begin{array}{r} x-6 \\ -3x^2 + x + 6 \\ \hline x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \\ (x+3)(x-2) = 0 \\ x+3=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x-2=0 \\ \boxed{x=-3} \quad \boxed{x=2} \end{array}$$

$$19) -19r = 5r^2 - 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 119r \\ -19r \end{array}$$

$$0 = 5r^2 + 19r - 4 \quad \begin{array}{r} x-4 \\ + 19 \\ \hline 5r^2 + 19r - 4 \end{array}$$

$$0 = \frac{(5r+4)(5r-1)}{5}$$

$$0 = \frac{5(r+4)(5r-1)}{5}$$

$$0 = r+4 \quad \text{or} \quad 5r-1=0$$

$$\boxed{-4=r}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5r=1 \\ r=\frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

$$20) 2m^3 + m^2 - 98m = -3m^2 - 2m$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13m^2 + 2m \\ + 3m^2 + 2m \end{array}$$

$$2m^3 + 4m^2 - 96m = 0$$

$$2m(m^2 + 2m - 48) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{r} x-48 \\ + 2 \end{array}$$

$$2m(m+8)(m-6) = 0$$

$$2m=0 \quad \text{or} \quad m+8=0 \quad \text{or} \quad m-6=0$$

$$\boxed{m=0}$$

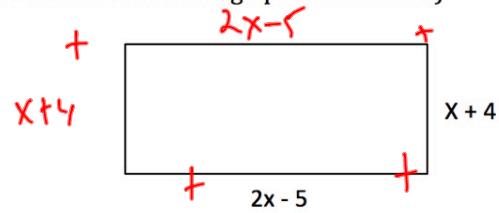
$$\boxed{m=-8}$$

$$\boxed{m=6}$$

Unit 10 Test APPLICATIONS

- 1) Find the perimeter of the rectangle at the right. (Remember perimeter comes from adding up ALL the sides)

$$6x - 2$$



- 2) Find the area of the rectangle at the right. Remember the area of a rectangle is  $A = L \times W$ .

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

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

$$\boxed{2x^2 + 3x - 20}$$

- 3) Suppose you know that the area of a rectangle is 40 square inches. The area can be modeled using the expression  $n^2 - 6n$ . Find the dimensions of the rectangle.

$$40 = n^2 - 6n$$

$$0 = n^2 - 6n - 40$$

$$0 = (n - 10)(n + 4)$$

$$n - 10 = 0$$

$$n = 10$$

$$n + 4 = 0$$

$$n = -4$$

$$\text{so } \boxed{10 \times 4 = 40}$$

$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

A projectile is an object that is propelled into the air, but has no power to keep itself in the air, like a thrown ball. The vertical motion model can describe the height of a projectile:

$s(t) = -16t^2 + vt + h$ , where  $s(t)$  represents the height of the projectile,  $t$  represents the time in seconds the object has been in the air,  $v$  is the initial velocity (in feet per second) and  $h$  is the initial height (in feet).

- 4) Your friends stand on a hill that is 80 feet off the ground and punts a football with an initial velocity of 64 feet per second.

- a) Write an equation to model this situation.

$$\boxed{s(t) = -16t^2 + 64t + 80} = -16(t^2 - 4t - 5) = -16(t - 5)(t + 1)$$

- b) How long till the football hits the ground?

$$\begin{aligned} t - 5 &= 0 \\ t &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned} t + 1 &= 0 \\ t &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

~~$t = -1$~~