## Chapter 8 Review

Name the polynomial based on degree and number of terms:

$$
3 b^{3}-9 b^{2}+2
$$

| Number of Terms |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Monomial |
| 2 | Binomial |
| 3 | Trinomial |
|  |  |
| Degree |  |
| 0 | Constant |
| 1 | Linear |
| 2 | Quadratic |
| 3 | Cubic |
| 4 \& up | $4^{\text {th }}$ degree |

Name the polynomial based on degree and number of terms:
Simplify and write in standard form. Then name based on degree and number of terms:

$|$| Number of Terms |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Monomial |
| 2 | Binomial |
| 3 | Trinomial |
|  |  |
| Degree |  |
| 0 | Constant |
| 1 | Linear |
| 2 | Quadratic |
| 3 | Cubic |
| 4 \& up | $4^{\text {th }}$ degree |

$8 t^{2}-2$

Quadratic binomial

$$
\left(7 v^{3}-3 v+8\right)+\left(-2 v^{3}+v-3\right)
$$

$$
5 v^{3}-2 v+5
$$

cubic trinomial

Simplify and write in standard form. Then name based on degree and number of terms:


| Degree |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | Constant |
| 1 | Linear |
| 2 | Quadratic |
| 3 | Cubic |
| $4 \&$ up | $4^{\text {th }}$ degree |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\left(4 x^{3}+3 x+11\right) \cdot\left(-6 x^{3}+3 x-2\right)}{+6 x^{-}-3 x+2} \\
& 10 x^{3}+3
\end{aligned}
$$

cubic binomial

Simplify and write in standard form:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 m^{2}+36 m^{3}-24 m \\
& \text { Stand aura } \text { form } 36 m^{3}+8 m^{2}-24 m
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& -2 n^{2}\left(5 n-9+4 n^{2}\right) \\
& -10 n^{3}+18 n^{2}-8 n^{4}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { standard } \underset{\substack{\text { for }}}{ }-8 n^{4}-10 n^{3}+18 n^{2}
$$



| Simplify and write in standard form: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| FOIL | $(w+2)(w+12)$ |
|  | $w^{2}+12 w+2 w+24$ |
|  | $w^{2}+14 w+24$ |
|  |  |



| Simplify and write in standard form: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(3 s+5)^{2}$ |  |  |
| square double square | $(3 s+5)(3 s+5)$ |  |
| $9 s^{2}+30 s+25$ | $9 s^{2}+15 s+15 s+25$ |  |
|  | $9 s^{2}+30 s+25$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



Simplify the product:

$10 x^{3}-8 x^{2}+12 x$

$$
15 x^{2}-12 x+18
$$

$$
10 x^{3}+7 x^{2}+18
$$

A rectangle has dimensions $3 x+5$ and $x+7$. Write an expression for the area-of the rectangle. Then write as a polynomial.


Factor:

$$
h^{3}\left(11 h^{4}-9 h^{3}\right.
$$





| Difference <br> of <br> squares | Factor: |
| :--- | :---: |
| $32 x^{2}-8$ |  |
| $8\left(4 x^{2}-1\right)$ |  |
|  | $8(2 x-1)(2 x+1)$ |
|  |  |


| Perfect | Factor: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Square | $25 x^{2}+80 x+64$ |
| trinomial | $5^{2} \quad 8^{2}$ |
|  | $(5 x+8)^{2}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Perfect Factor: square $6^{36 x^{2}-12 x+1}(-1)^{2}$
trinom

$$
(6 x-1)^{2}
$$

| Factor: |
| :---: |
| $\left(2 x^{3}-3 x^{x}(+8 x-12)\right.$ |
| $x^{2}(2 x-3)+4(2 x-3)$ |
| $\left(x^{2}+4\right)(2 x-3)$ |


| Factor: |
| :--- |
| $\left.\left(15 x^{3}+25 x^{2}\right) \cdot 6 x-10\right)$ |
| $5 x^{2}(3 x+5)-2(3 x+5)$ |
| $\left(5 x^{2}-2\right)(3 x+5)$ |
|  |

What is the first step when factoring a polynomial?


Which factoring method is best when there is a 4-term polynomial?


