$\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## GCF Factoring

Introduction to Factoring out GCF

* "Factor" simply means to UNDISTRIBUTE. $\star$

| Distributed Version | Factored Version |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $5 x(x+3)$ |
| $2 x^{2}-4 x$ | $2 x^{2}(x-4)$ |
| $15 x^{2}-5 x+30$ |  |

More formal Definition:
© Factoring: Writing the polynomial as a product.

## Steps to Factoring Out a GCF:

$\star$ Find the GCF of all its terms (number and/or variables). For variables ALL the terms must have the variable. Choose the smallest exponent!
$\star$ The GCF goes to the LEFT!
$\star$ Write the polynomial as a product by dividing the original terms of the polynomial by the GCF.

* The remaining factors in each term will form a polynomial. You'll always have the same number of terms you started with.


## Factor using a GCF:

© $4 x+6 y$
(0) $6 x^{3}-9 x^{2}+12 x$
(0) $y^{8}-y^{5}+y^{2}$

## PRACTICE: Factor each polynomial using a GCF.

1. $10 x+45$
2. $28 x-63$
3. $18 a+42$
4. $8 x+24$
5. $18 x^{2}-15 x+39$
6. $27 a^{2}+81$
7. $72 a^{8}+33 a^{5}-42 a^{3}$
8. $15 x^{7}+30 x^{6}-45 x^{3}$
9. $4 x^{3}+16 x^{2}-44$
10. $14 x^{2}+7 x-42$
