## TRS 92 Homework: Factoring

- Read textbook: Section 6.1 pp. 493-497 and Section 6.2 pp 503-509
- Complete the MML assignment: Factoring


## Part A: Review New Skill -- Reversibility Among Forms

One of the most important concepts in mathematics is reversibility meaning processes that can be reversed to return to a previous form or step. You have already seen many examples of reversibility in your study of mathematics. The table below shows familiar examples of moving back and forth between equivalent expressions and numbers.

Complete the blanks with an equivalent form as indicated. No calculators allowed.

| 1. Factored Form: | $4(x-3)$ | Simplified Form: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Factored Form: |  | Simplified Form: $-2 x^{2}-6 x$ |
| 3. Decimal: | 0.7 | Fraction: |
| 4. Decimal: |  | Fraction: $\frac{9}{5}$ |
| 5. Percentage: | 0.3\% | Decimal: |
| 6. Scientific Notation: | $2.3 \times 10^{-3}$ | Standard Notation: |
| 7. Scientific Notation: |  | Standard Notation: 3,650,000,000 |
| 8. In lowest terms: |  | Not in lowest <br> terms: |
| 9. Expanded Form: | $5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ | Exponent form: |
| 10. Expanded Form (w/ positive exponent): |  | Exponent form: $3^{-2}$ |
| 11. Compound Fraction: $\frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{5}{3}}$ |  | Simplified form: (may want to refer to \#2931 of your day 2 Homework for an example) |

## Part B: Thinking Back to Exponents

12. Simplify the following expressions using only positive exponents.

| $\mathbf{3}\left(a^{2} b\right)^{3}$ | $\left(\mathbf{3} a^{2} b\right)^{3}$ | $-\mathbf{3}^{2}$ | $(-\mathbf{3})^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $a^{0}$ | $\mathbf{5 a}$ |  |  |

13. Identify the values of $A$ and $B$ that make each expression true:
$-3 x^{A}\left(B x^{4}-3 x y\right)=-6 x^{7}+9 x^{4} y$
$\left(2 x^{4} y^{5}\right)^{A}=8 x^{12} y^{B}$
$\qquad$ $B=$ $\qquad$
$A=$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\frac{2^{-1} x^{3} y^{-2} z}{3 x y^{3} z}=\frac{x^{2}}{A y^{B}}$
$\frac{16 x^{3} y^{6}}{4 x^{A} y^{2}}=\frac{B y^{4}}{x^{5}}$
$A=$ $\qquad$ $B=$ $\qquad$
$A=$ $\qquad$ $B=$
14. Many calculators and computer programs write scientific notation in the form in the table below. The " $E$ " signifies a power of 10 so $1.19 \mathrm{E}+09$ means $1.19 \times 10^{9}$. Calculate the population density for each country in people per square kilometer. (You may want to refer to your Day 6 Activity and notes for an example.)

|  | Population | Area in sq km |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| India | Population Density <br> (in scientific notation) |  |
| United States | $3.11 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $3.29 \mathrm{E}+06$ |
| Indonesia | $2.31 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $9.83 \mathrm{E}+06$ |
| Brazil | $1.94 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $1.90 \mathrm{E}+06$ |
| Pakistan | $1.71 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $8.51 \mathrm{E}+06$ |
| Bangladesh | $1.62 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $8.04 \mathrm{E}+05$ |
| Nigeria | $1.55 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $1.44 \mathrm{E}+05$ |
| Russia | $1.42 \mathrm{E}+08$ | $9.24 \mathrm{E}+05$ |
|  |  |  |

