	· ·	8 .			· ·	S V	
Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Write the answer in your answer sheet.				Multiple Choice: Choose the letter that corresponds to the correct answer. Write the answer in your answer sheet.			
 Numbers or expressions that can be expressed A. Difference of Two Cubes B. Difference of Two Squares 		d to the power of 3 are called: C. Perfect Cube D. Perfect Square		 Numbers or expressions that can be expressed Difference of Two Cubes Difference of Two Squares 		d to the power of 3 are called: C. Perfect Cube D. Perfect Square	
2. The process of describing an algebraic expression as the product of two or more expressions is called:				2. The process of describing an algebraic expression as the product of two or more expressions is called:			
A. Cubing Polynomials B. Factoring Polynomials		C. Multiplying Polynomials D. Squaring Polynomials		A. Cubing Polynomials B. Factoring Polynomials		C. Multiplying Polynomials D. Squaring Polynomials	
3. When a polynomial is multiplied by itself, thenA. Difference of Two CubesB. Difference of Two Squares		n it is a: C. Perfect Cube D. Perfect Square		3. When a polynomial is multiplied by itself, thenA. Difference of Two CubesB. Difference of Two Squares		n it is a: C. Perfect Cube D. Perfect Square	
4. The reverse process of a	getting the product of an B. Factoring	ny number or algebraic ex C. Multiplying	pression is called: D. Squaring	4. The reverse process A. Cubing	of getting the product of a B. Factoring	ny number or algebraic ex C. Multiplying	xpression is called: D. Squaring
 5. Describe the difference between factoring the sum of two cubes and factoring the difference of two cubes. How do these two methods differ? A. The sign of the middle term in the factorization B. The number of terms in each factor C. The presence of a common monomial factor D. The use of a specific formula for each type of polynomial 				 5. Describe the difference between factoring the sum of two cubes and factoring the difference of two cubes. How do these two methods differ? A. The sign of the middle term in the factorization B. The number of terms in each factor C. The presence of a common monomial factor D. The use of a specific formula for each type of polynomial 			
6. When factoring a polynomial by grouping, whatA. Identify the common monomial factorB. Separate the polynomial into two groups		t is the first step? C. Factor out the common binomial factor D. Combine the factored terms		6. When factoring a polynomial by grouping, what is the first step? A. Identify the common monomial factor C. Factor out the common binomial factor B. Separate the polynomial into two groups D. Combine the factored terms			
7. Which method of factoring is used to factor the polynomial $x^2 - 9$? A. Factoring by grouping C. Factoring perfect square trinomials B. Factoring the difference of two squares D. Factoring the sum and difference of two cubes			7. Which method of factoring is used to factor the polynomial $x^2 - 9$? A. Factoring by grouping C. Factoring perfect square trinomials B. Factoring the difference of two squares D. Factoring the sum and difference of two cubes				
		for the polynomial $3x^2 - 6x + 3$? C. Factoring perfect square trinomials D. Factoring the sum and difference of two cubes		8. Which method of factoring is most appropriateA. Factoring by groupingB. Factoring the difference of two squares		e for the polynomial $3x^2 - 6x + 3$? C. Factoring perfect square trinomials D. Factoring the sum and difference of two cubes	
9. What is the common monomial factor in the polynomial $4x^3 - 8x^2 + 12x$?				9. What is the common monomial factor in the polynomial $4x^3 - 8x^2 + 12x$?			
A. 2 <i>x</i>	B. 4 <i>x</i>	C. 12 <i>x</i>	D. $4x^2$	A. 2 <i>x</i>	B. 4 <i>x</i>	C. 12x	D. $4x^2$
10. The volume of a cube is given by $V=x^3-8$. Factor the expression completely to find the length of a side of the cube.				10. The volume of a cube is given by $V=x^3-8$. Factor the expression completely to find the length of a side of the cube.			
A. $(x-2)^2$	B. $(x-2)(x+2)$	C. $(x-2)(x^2-2x+4)$	D. $(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)$	A. $(x-2)^2$	B. $(x-2)(x+2)$	C. $(x-2)(x^2-2x+4)$	D. $(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)$
11. Factor the polynomial 2 A. $2x^2(x-1)$	$2x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x$ completely B. $2x(x-1)^2$	y. C. $2x(x-1)(x+1)$	D. $2x^2(x-1)(x+1)$	11. Factor the polynomia A. $2x^2(x-1)$	al $2x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x$ completed B. $2x(x-1)^2$	ly. C. $2x(x-1)(x+1)$	D. $2x^2(x-1)(x+1)$
12. Factor the polynomial $4a^3 - 16a^2b + 16ab^2$ completely.				12. Factor the polynomial $4a^3 - 16a^2b + 16ab^2$ completely.			
A. $4a(a-2b)^2$	B. $4a^2(a-2b)$	C. $4a(a-2b)(a+3b)$	D. $4a^2(a-2b)(a+3b)$	A. $4a(a-2b)^2$	B. $4a^2(a-2b)$	C. $4a(a-2b)(a+3b)$	D. $4a^2(a-2b)(a+3b)$
13. Factor the polynomial $9x^4 - 4y^4$ completely. A. $(3x^2 - 2y^2)(3x^2 - 2y^2)$ B. $(3x^2 + 2y^2)(3x^2 + 2y^2)$ C. $(3x^2 + 2y)(3x^2 - 2y)$ D. $(3x^2 - 2y^2)(3x^2 + 2y^2)$				13. Factor the polynomial $9x^4 - 4y^4$ completely. A. $(3x^2 - 2y^2)(3x^2 - 2y^2)$ B. $(3x^2 + 2y^2)(3x^2 + 2y^2)$ C. $(3x^2 + 2y)(3x^2 - 2y)$ D. $(3x^2 - 2y^2)(3x^2 + 2y^2)$			

Quiz 1.2: Factoring Polynomials

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