$\qquad$

### 7.4 Part 2 Solving Polynomials By Factoring <br> Essential Question How can you solve a polynomial equation?

A polynomaisl is in $\qquad$ form when it is written as a $\qquad$ of factors.

Standard form

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^{2}+2 x \\
x^{2}+5 x-24
\end{gathered}
$$

Factored form

$$
\begin{gathered}
x(x+2) \\
(x-3)(x+8)
\end{gathered}
$$

When one side of an equation is a polynomial in factored form and the other side is zero, use the
$\qquad$ Property to solve the polynomial equation. The solutions of a polynomial equation are also called $\qquad$ .

## EXAMPLE 1 Solving Polynomial Equations

Solve each equation.
a. $2 x(x-4)=0$
b. $(x-3)(x-9)=0$

When two or more roots of an equation are the same $\qquad$ , the equation has roots.

## EXAMPLE 2 Solving Polynomial Equations

Solve each equation.
a. $(2 x+7)(2 x-7)=0$
b. $(x-1)^{2}=0$
c. $(x+1)(x-3)(x-2)=0$

Solve (a) $2 x^{2}+8 x=0$ and (b) $6 n^{2}=15 n$.

## Factor the polynomial.

1. $5 z^{2}+30$
2. $3 x^{2}+14 x$
3. $8 y^{2}-24 y$

Solve the equation. Check your solutions.
4. $(3 s+5)(5 s+8)=0$
5. $(b+7)^{2}=0$
6. $(d-2)(d+6)(d+8)=0$

