

## Lesson 7: Mental Math

### Classwork

#### Opening Exercise

- a. How are these two equations related?

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1} = x - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x^2 - 1 = (x + 1)(x - 1)$$

- b. Explain the relationship between the polynomial identities  $x^2 - 1 = (x + 1)(x - 1)$  and  $x^2 - a^2 = (x - a)(x + a)$ .

#### Exercises 1–3

1. Compute the following products using the identity  $x^2 - a^2 = (x - a)(x + a)$ . Show your steps.

a.  $6 \cdot 8$

b.  $11 \cdot 19$

c.  $23 \cdot 17$

d.  $34 \cdot 26$

2. Find two additional factors of  $2^{100} - 1$ .

3. Show that  $8^3 - 1$  is divisible by 7.

**Lesson Summary**

Based on the work in this lesson, we can convert differences of squares into products (and vice versa) using

$$x^2 - a^2 = (x - a)(x + a).$$

If  $x$ ,  $a$ , and  $n$  are integers and  $n > 1$ , then numbers of the form  $x^n - a^n$  are not prime because

$$x^n - a^n = (x - a)(x^{n-1} + ax^{n-2} + a^2x^{n-3} + \cdots + a^{n-2}x + a^{n-1}).$$

**Problem Set**

- Using an appropriate polynomial identity, quickly compute the following products. Show each step. Be sure to state your values for  $x$  and  $a$ .
  - $41 \cdot 19$
  - $993 \cdot 1,007$
  - $213 \cdot 187$
  - $29 \cdot 51$
  - $125 \cdot 75$
- Give the general steps you take to determine  $x$  and  $a$  when asked to compute a product such as those in Problem 1.
- Why is  $17 \cdot 23$  easier to compute than  $17 \cdot 22$ ?
- Rewrite the following differences of squares as a product of two integers.
  - $81 - 1$
  - $400 - 121$
- Quickly compute the following differences of squares.
  - $64^2 - 14^2$
  - $112^2 - 88^2$
  - $785^2 - 215^2$
- Is 323 prime? Use the fact that  $18^2 = 324$  and an identity to support your answer.
- The number  $2^3 - 1$  is prime and so are  $2^5 - 1$  and  $2^7 - 1$ . Does that mean  $2^9 - 1$  is prime? Explain why or why not.
- Show that 9,999,999,991 is not prime without using a calculator or computer.

9. Show that 999,973 is not prime without using a calculator or computer.
10. Find a value of  $b$  so that the expression  $b^n - 1$  is always divisible by 5 for any positive integer  $n$ . Explain why your value of  $b$  works for any positive integer  $n$ .
11. Find a value of  $b$  so that the expression  $b^n - 1$  is always divisible by 7 for any positive integer  $n$ . Explain why your value of  $b$  works for any positive integer  $n$ .
12. Find a value of  $b$  so that the expression  $b^n - 1$  is divisible by both 7 and 9 for any positive integer  $n$ . Explain why your value of  $b$  works for any positive integer  $n$ .