

Do Now: #s 1, 2 and 14 from the sheet titled More Practice Factoring

Name: _____

Date: _____

PC: More Practice Factoring

On separate paper, factor each of the following completely. If the polynomial cannot be factored, write prime.

1. $a^2 - 121b^4$

$$(a - 11b^2)(a + 11b^2)$$

2. $8 - 27a^3$

$$(2 - 3a)(4 + 6a + 9a^2)$$

14. $2(x^2 - 7)^2 - 3(x^2 - 7) - 2$

$$\text{let } y = x^2 - 7$$

$$2y^2 - 3y - 2$$

$$2y^2 - 4y + y - 2$$

$$2y(y-2) + 1(y-2)$$

$$(2y+1)(y-2)$$

$$(2(x^2-7)+1)(x^2-7-2)$$

$$(2x^2 - 14 + 1)(x^2 - 9)$$

$$(2x^2 - 13)(x-3)(x+3)$$

Wrapping up from Friday...

8. $x^4 + 4x^2 + 4$

$$(x^2)^2 + 4x^2 + 4$$

$$\text{let } y = x^2$$

$$y^2 + 4y + 4$$

$$(y+2)(y+2)$$

$$(x^2+2)(x^2+2)$$

OR "tweak"
the AM method

$$(x^2+2)(x^2+2)$$

9. $x^4 - x^2 - 12$

$$(x^2-4)(x^2+3)$$

$$(x+2)(x-2)(x^2+3)$$

10. $x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$

$$(x^2-1)(x^2-1)$$

$$(x+1)(x-1)(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$(x+1)^2(x-1)^2$$

11. $(x+1)^2 - 4$

$$\text{let } y = x+1$$

$$y^2 - 4$$

$$(y-2)(y+2)$$

$$(x+1-2)(x+1+2)$$

$$(x-1)(x+3)$$

$$12. x^2(x-1) - 2x(x-1) + (x-1)$$

$$\text{let } y = x-1$$

$$x^2y - 2xy + y$$

$$y(x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$$y(x-1)(x-1)$$

$$(x-1)(x-1)(x-1)$$

$$(x-1)^3$$

$$13. 8x^2(x-1) + 4x(x-1) + 2(x-1)$$

$$\text{let } y = x-1$$

$$8x^2y + 4xy + 2y$$

$$2y(4x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

$$2(x-1)(4x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

Since there are not 2 #'s that multiply to 4 and add to 2, we can't do splitting the middle, it is not factorable

Factoring Using Substitution Homework

Homework 09-08

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \text{ let } x &= 2a+1 \\ x^2 - 6x + 8 \\ (x-4)(x-2) \\ (2a+1-4)(2a+1-2) \\ (2a-3)(2a-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \text{ let } X &= m^2-1 \\ x^2 + x - 12 \\ (x^2+4) \\ (x+4)(x-3) \\ (m^2-1+4)(m^2-1-3) \\ (m^2+3)(m^2-4) \\ (m^2+3)(m+2)(m-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \text{ let } x &= a^2+3a \\ x^2 + 4x + 4 \\ (x+2)(x+2) \\ (a^2+3a+2)(a^2+3a+2) \\ (a+1)(a+2)(a+1)(a+2) \\ (a+1)^2(a+2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \text{ let } y &= 2x+3 \\ y^2 + 8y + 12 \\ (y+6)(y+2) \\ (2x+3+6)(2x+3+2) \\ (2x+9)(2x+5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \text{ let } a &= x+y \\ 3a^2 - 5a - 2 \quad \begin{matrix} ac = -6 \\ b = -5 \end{matrix} \\ 3a^2 - 6a + a - 2 \\ 3a(a-2) + 1(a-2) \\ (3a+1)(a-2) \\ (3(x+y)+1)(x+y-2) \\ (3x+3y+1)(x+y-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{6} \text{ let } x &= a+2 \\ 2x^2 + 5x - 12 \quad \begin{matrix} ac = -24 \\ b = 5 \end{matrix} \\ 2x^2 + 8x - 3x - 12 \\ 2x(x+4) - 3(x+4) \\ (2x-3)(x+4) \\ (2(a+2)-3)(a+2+4) \\ (2a+4-3)(a+6) \\ (2a+1)(a+6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \text{ let } y = x+3$$

$$3y^2 - 13y + 10$$

$$3y^2 - 10y - 3y + 10$$

$$y(3y-10) - 1(3y-10)$$

$$(y-1)(3y-10)$$

$$(x+3-1)(3(x+3)-10)$$

$$(x+2)(3x+9-10)$$

$$(x+2)(3x-1)$$