Factoring Review

Objectives: 7) I can factor polynomial expressions.



Let's finally kill the beast, shall we?

No horses were, are, or will be harmed during this class.

Factoring: Finding what factors to multiply together to get an expression. It is like "splitting" an expression into the multiplication of factors.

Ex. Write the number 6 as a product of factors. 6 = (2)(3)

Ex. Factor the expression: $x^2 + 3x + 2$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 = (x + 2)(x + 1)$$

Aug 3-3:18 PM

Aug 3-3:21 PM

GCF Factoring:

$$3x^2y + 6xy^3 - xy$$

$$2x^2 + 4x$$

$$2x(x-1) + 5(x-1)$$

Factor by grouping

$$4x - 4y + ax - ay$$
 $6z^2 + 2z + 9z + 3$

Quadratic Factoring

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

What should the factors look like?

How do you multiply two binomials?

$$(a+b)(c+d)=$$

Factoring is just this backwards!

Aug 3-3:39 PM

Factor the given expressions.

$$x^2 - 2x - 8$$

$$3x^2 + 5x - 8$$

How to Factor a Quadratic Expression

Factoring quadratics in the form $ax^2 + bx + c$

- 1. Factor out the GCF
- 2. Multiply a and c
- 3. Find two factors of ac that add to b

 *If ac is negative, factors must have opposite signs

 *If ac is positive, factors must have same (+ or -) signs
- 4. Re-write equation with b split up into factors
- 5. Find the GCF by grouping
- 6. Factor the GCF of the whole

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Factor the given expressions.

$$x^2 + 17x + 70$$

$$2x^2 - x - 15$$

What if...?!



$$x^2 - 9$$

$$4x^2 - 49$$

$x^2 + 6x + 9$

This is a *perfect square trinomial*.

Notice a pattern?

$$x^2 - 1$$

These are called a *difference of squares*.

Aug 3-3:54 PM

Aug 3-3:59 PM

Formulas:

$$(a+b)^{2} = a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2}$$
$$(a-b)^{2} = a^{2} - 2ab + b^{2}$$
$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^{2} - b^{2}$$