$\qquad$

## Class/Home worksheet: Alg2H

Factoring (book chapter 5, page 519 and beyond)

| Factoring is the reverse of multip <br> Factoring an expression means to w | equivalent expression that is a product. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Common factor: $3 x^{2}+12=$ | Common factor: $7 x^{3}+14 x^{2}=$ |
| Common factor: $5 x^{3}-20 x^{3}=$ | Common factor: $12 x^{2} y-20 x^{3} y=$ |
| Common factor: $10 a^{4}+15 a^{2}-25 a=$ | Common factor: $9 x^{3} y^{2}-6 x^{2} y^{3}+3 x^{3} y^{3}=$ |
| Take a common factor if possible. It will simplify things! |  |

Problems denoted with ** mark are taken from Exeter Phillips Academy (NH) math curriculum.

Difference of Squares (P. 221)

$$
A^{2}-B^{2}=(A+B) \cdot(A-B)
$$

| Factor: $x^{2}-25=$ | Factor: $9 x^{2}-16 y^{2}=$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Factor: $\frac{1}{25}-x^{2}=$ | Factor (challenge): $x^{16}-1=$ |
| Perfect Squares (P. 220)$\begin{aligned} & A^{2}+2 A B+B^{2}=(A+B)^{2} \\ & A^{2}-2 A B+B^{2}=(A-B)^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Factor: $x^{2}+10 x+25=$ | Factor: $x^{2}-14 x+49=$ |
| Factor (hint: rearrange) : $16 y^{2}+49+56 y=$ | Factor: $72 x y+16 x^{2}+81 y^{2}=$ |

# Factoring trinomials MATH style 

(The common method in Kehillah school!)
Assume a trinomial of the form

$$
a X^{2}+b X+c
$$

Create the following table following the directions below it:

| M | A | T | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $a \cdot c \cdot X^{2}$ | $b \cdot X$ | Try the various <br> factors of $a \cdot c$ <br> that sum up to b | O |

1. Put under M (Multiply) the product $a \cdot c \cdot X^{2}$
2. Put under A (Add) the value of $b \cdot X$
3. Under T (Tries), put the various factor-pairs of the result in $M$, and try to see if their sum adds up to A.
4. When you find an appropriate pair, mark a smiley face in H (Нарру)!
5. Rewrite the trinomial, by writing the middle term as the sum of two terms, and factor by grouping appropriate terms.

Examples:
I. $\quad 3 x^{2}+8 x+4$

| M | A | T | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

II. $2 x^{2}+x-15$

| M | A | T | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

III. $x^{2}-2 x-24$

| M | A | T | H |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Let's try in the case of binomial (though we know the answer already!)
IV. $4 x^{2}-9=4 x^{2}+0 x-9$

| M | A | T | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

V. $-2 x^{2}-x+6$

| M | A | T | H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

From the book, Page 223

| (30) $12 a^{2}+36 a+27=$ | (38) $9 x^{2}-25=$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| (46) (tricky: Don't stop in the middle) | Factor: |
| $4 x y^{4}-4 x z^{4}=$ | $x^{2}+9 x+20=$ |
| $4 x^{2}-3+4 x=$ | Factor: |
| Factor: |  |
|  |  |

Two more items for factoring: Grouping and Cubes

