

Chapter 5: Factoring Polynomials

Note Title

3/24/2015

Ex: Write the number 18 in factored form.

$$\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ \wedge \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ / \quad \wedge \\ 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \end{array}$$

$$18 = \boxed{2 \cdot 3^2}$$

Ex: $(x+3)(x+4)$ $\swarrow$ factored form
 $= x^2 + 7x + 12$ $\nwarrow$ unfactored form

5.1: The Greatest Common Factor and Factoring by Grouping

To find the Greatest Common Factor (GCF):

- * Find the largest number that divides into all the coefficients
- * Find the highest power of each variable that is a factor of all the terms. (If a variable shows up in all the terms, choose the smallest power)
- * Multiply the numerical part and the variable part to get the GCF.

Ex: Factor out the GCF.

$$\begin{aligned} & 15x^4 - 6x^2 \\ &= 3x^2 \left(\frac{15x^4}{3x^2} - \frac{6x^2}{3x^2} \right) \\ &= \boxed{3x^2 (5x^2 - 2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{GCF: } 3x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Check: } & 3x^2 (5x^2 - 2) \\ &= 15x^4 - 6x^2 \quad \checkmark \text{OK} \end{aligned}$$

Ex: Factor.

$$48x^3 - 32x$$
$$= 8x(6x^2 - 4)$$

can still factor out a 2

$$= 8x(2)(3x^2 - 2)$$
$$= \boxed{16x(3x^2 - 2)}$$

Check: $8x(6x^2 - 4)$

$$= 48x^3 - 32x \quad \checkmark$$

Check: $16x(3x^2 - 2)$

$$= 48x^3 - 32x \quad \checkmark$$

~~GCF: 8x~~

Not the Greatest
Common Factor

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 3 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$$

Try again from the beginning:

$$48x^3 - 32x$$
$$\boxed{16x(3x^2 - 2)}$$

GCF: 16x

Ex: Factor.

$$24x^3 - 18x^2 + 6$$
$$= \boxed{6(4x^3 - 3x^2 + 1)}$$

GCF: 6

Check: $6(4x^3 - 3x^2 + 1)$

$$= 24x^3 - 18x^2 + 6 \quad \checkmark$$

Ex: $-30x^4y^3z^3 + 12y^6z - 42x^4y^2z$

GCF: $6y^2z$

$$= 6y^2z(-5x^4yz^2 + 2y^4z - 7x^4)$$

Check it!

Factoring by Grouping

Example: Factor.

$$\begin{aligned} & 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 15x - 35 \\ &= (3x^3 - 7x^2) + (15x - 35) \\ &= x^2(3x - 7) + 5(3x - 7) \\ &= (3x - 7)(x^2 + 5) \end{aligned}$$

Also correct: $(x^2 + 5)(3x - 7)$

Check: $(3x - 7)(x^2 + 5)$
 $= 3x^3 + 15x - 7x^2 - 35$ ✓

Ex: $4x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x + 27$
 $= (4x^3 - 3x^2) + (-36x + 27)$
 $= x^2(4x - 3) - 9(4x - 3)$
 $= (4x - 3)(x^2 - 9)$
 $= (4x - 3)(x + 3)(x - 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)(a-b) \\ = a^2 - b^2 \end{aligned}$$

Note: $(x+3)(x-3)$
 $= x^2 - 3x + 3x - 9$
 $= x^2 - 9$ "Difference of 2 Squares Pattern"
(we'll get to this in Section 5.4)

Ex: $2a^2b - 16a^2 + b - 8$
 $(2a^2b - 16a^2) + (b - 8)$
 $= 2a^2(b - 8) + 1(b - 8)$
 $= (b - 8)(2a^2 + 1)$

Check: $(b - 8)(2a^2 + 1)$
 $2a^2b + b - 16a^2 - 8$ ✓

Ex: $-16x^2y - 4x^2 + 24xy + 6x$

$$= 2x(-8xy - 2x + 12y + 3)$$

$$= 2x[(-8xy - 2x) + (12y + 3)]$$

$$= 2x[-2x(\underline{4y+1}) + 3(\underline{4y+1})]$$

$$= 2x[(4y+1)(-2x+3)]$$

$$= \boxed{2x(4y+1)(-2x+3)}$$

Ex: $7xy^2 - 20x + 2y^2 - 70x^2$

$$= (7xy^2 - 20x) + (2y^2 - 70x^2)$$

$$= x(7y^2 - 20) + 2(y^2 - 35x^2)$$

Parenttheses don't match!
 Switch the order of the terms
 (I will switch the 2nd & 3rd terms)

$$7xy^2 + 2y^2 - 20x - 70x^2$$

$$= (7xy^2 + 2y^2) + (-20x - 70x^2)$$

$$= y^2(\underline{7x+2}) - 10x(\underline{2+7x})$$

$$= \boxed{(7x+2)(y^2-10x)}$$

Check: $(7x+2)(y^2-10x)$

$$= 7xy^2 - 70x^2 + 2y^2 - 20x \checkmark$$

5.2: Factoring Trinomials (when the leading coefficient is 1)

Ex: $x^2 + 7x + 10$

(+) signs are the same
want a sum of 7x for middle term

$(x + 2)(x + 5)$ — final answer

Check: $x^2 + 5x + 2x + 10$
 $= x^2 + 7x + 10 \checkmark$

Ex: $x^2 + 10x - 24$

(-) signs are opposite
want a difference of 10

$(x - 2)(x + 12)$

Check: $x^2 + 12x - 2x - 24$
 $= x^2 + 10x - 24 \checkmark$

Also correct: $(x + 12)(x - 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \wedge \\ 1 \cdot 24 \\ 2 \cdot 12 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$$

Ex: $x^2 - 10x + 24$

(+) signs are the same
want a sum of 10

$(x - 4)(x - 6)$

Check: $x^2 - 6x - 4x + 24$
 $= x^2 - 10x + 24 \checkmark$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \wedge \\ 1 \cdot 24 \\ 2 \cdot 12 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$$

Ex: $x^2 - 10x - 24$

(-) signs are opposite
want a difference of 10

$(x + 2)(x - 12)$

Check: $x^2 - 12x + 2x - 24$
 $= x^2 - 10x - 24 \checkmark$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \wedge \\ 1 \cdot 24 \\ 2 \cdot 12 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$$

Ex: $x^2 + 10x + 24$

(+) signs are the same
want a sum of 10

$(x + 4)(x + 6)$

Check: $x^2 + 6x + 4x + 24$
 $= x^2 + 10x + 24 \checkmark$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \wedge \\ 1 \cdot 24 \\ 2 \cdot 12 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$$

Ex: $x^2 - 11xy - 12y^2$ ↪ signs are opposite
want a difference of 11

$$(x + 1y)(x - 12y)$$

Check: $x^2 - 12xy + 1xy - 12y^2$
 $x^2 - 11xy - 12y^2$

$$(x + y)(x - 12y)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \wedge \\ 1 \cdot 12 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \end{array}$$

Ex: $-x^2 + 14x - 40$

$-1(x^2 - 14x + 40)$ ↪ (+) signs the same
sum of 14

$$-(x - 4)(x - 10)$$

Check: $(x - 4)(x - 10)$

$$= x^2 - 10x - 4x + 40$$

$$= x^2 - 14x + 40 \checkmark \text{OK}$$

(we're checking it against $x^2 - 14x + 40$, not against the original)

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ \wedge \\ 1 \cdot 40 \\ 2 \cdot 20 \\ 4 \cdot 10 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \end{array}$$