

# Math 115

## Spring 2018

### Lecture 22

$$? a^2 + b^2 = c^2 ?$$

$$y = mx + b \quad ? \quad d = rt$$

Class Quiz

① Simplify:  $(-4x^5)^3 = (-4)^3(x^5)^3 = \boxed{-64x^{15}}$

② Simplify:  $\left(\frac{-5x^{-2}}{y^{-4}}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{-5y^4}{x^2}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{x^2}{-5y^4}\right)^2$

③ Divide:  $\frac{x^3 + 5x^2 - 6}{x-1} = \boxed{\frac{x^4}{25y^8}}$

$x \boxed{x^2} = x^3$

$x \boxed{6x} = 6x^2$

$x \boxed{6} = 6x$

$\boxed{x^2 + 6x + 6}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 6x + 6 \\
 x-1 \overline{) x^3 + 5x^2 + 0x - 6} \\
 \underline{-(x^3 - x^2)} \phantom{+ 0x - 6} \\
 6x^2 + 0x - 6 \\
 \underline{-(6x^2 - 6x)} \phantom{- 6} \\
 6x - 6 \\
 \underline{-(6x - 6)} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

find the missing factor:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 18x^3 = 3x^2 \cdot (6x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 18x^3 - 15x = 3x(6x^2 - 5)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -4x^2(8x-1) + 7x(8x-1) - 100(8x-1) = \\ (8x-1)(-4x^2 + 7x - 100)$$

Factor completely:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 14x^2 + 49x = 7x(2x + 7)$$

$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{7} & \textcircled{2} \\ \swarrow & \searrow \end{matrix}$ 
 $\begin{matrix} \textcircled{7} & \textcircled{7} \\ \swarrow & \searrow \end{matrix}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 25x^2(3x-4) - 8x(3x-4) + 50(3x-4) = (3x-4)(25x^2 - 8x + 50)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 40x - 50$$

$$= x^2(4x - 5) + 10(4x - 5)$$

$$= (4x - 5)(x^2 + 10)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad x^2 + 7x + 12 = \boxed{(x + 3)(x + 4)}$$

$1 \cdot 12$   
 $2 \cdot 6$   
 $3 \cdot 4$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad x^2 - 7x + 12 = (x - 3)(x - 4)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad x^2 - x - 12 = (x + 3)(x - 4)$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad x^2 + x - 12 = (x + 4)(x - 3)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad x^3 + 5x^2 - 14x = x(\underbrace{x^2 + 5x - 14})$$

$$= x(x + 7)(x - 2)$$

GCF

 $1 \cdot 14$  $2 \cdot 7$ 

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 2x^3 - 12x^2 - 32x$$

$$= 2x(x^2 - 6x - 16)$$

$$= \boxed{2x(x + 2)(x - 8)}$$

 $1 \cdot 16$  $2 \cdot 8$  $4 \cdot 4$

Factor completely:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x^2 \boxed{-x} - 6 &= 2x^2 \boxed{+3x - 4x} - 6 \\
 P &= -12 & 1 \cdot 12 &= x(2x+3) - 2(2x+3) \\
 S &= -1 & 2 \cdot 6 &= \boxed{(2x+3)(x-2)} \\
 & & \boxed{3 \cdot 4} &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2xy - 8y + 3x - 12 \\
 = 2y(\underline{x-4}) + 3(\underline{x-4}) = \boxed{(x-4)(2y+3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3x^2 \boxed{+11x} - 4 &= 3x^2 \boxed{+12x - x} - 4 \\
 P &= -12 & -1 \cdot 12 &= 3x(x+4) - 1(x+4) \\
 S &= 11 & -2 \cdot 6 &= \boxed{(x+4)(3x-1)} \\
 & & -3 \cdot 4 &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &6x^2 \boxed{-5x} - 6 = 6x^2 \boxed{+4x - 9x} - 6 \\
 &\begin{array}{l} P = -36 \\ S = -5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot -36 \\ 2 \cdot -18 \\ 3 \cdot -12 \\ \boxed{4 \cdot -9} \\ 6 \cdot -6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = 2x(3x+2) - 3(3x+2) \\ = (3x+2)(2x-3) \end{array} \\
 &24x^5 - 20x^4 + 4x^3 \\
 &= 4x^3 (6x^2 - 5x + 1) = \underbrace{6x^2 - 2x - 3x + 1}_{2x(3x-1) - 1(3x-1)} \\
 &\begin{array}{l} P = 6 \\ S = -5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -1 \cdot 6 \\ \boxed{-2 \cdot -3} \end{array} \quad \boxed{4x^3(3x-1)(2x-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\underbrace{3x^2 + 5x} - \underbrace{24xy - 40y} \\
 &= x(3x+5) - 8y(3x+5) = (3x+5)(x-8y) \\
 &4x^2 \boxed{-20x} + 25 = 4x^2 \boxed{-10x - 10x} + 25 \\
 &\begin{array}{l} P = 100 \\ S = -20 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 100 \\ -10, -10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = 2x(2x-5) - 5(2x-5) \\ = (2x-5)(2x-5) \\ = (2x-5)^2 \end{array} \\
 &2x^2 - 15 - 7x \\
 &= 2x^2 \boxed{-7x} - 15 = 2x^2 \boxed{+3x - 10x} - 15 \\
 &\begin{array}{l} P = -30 \\ S = -7 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -30 \\ 3 \text{ \& -10} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = x(2x+3) - 5(2x+3) \\ = (2x+3)(x-5) \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Special Factoring:

### Binomials (Two Terms)

$$A^2 + B^2 \rightarrow \text{Sum of two Squares}$$

$$A^2 - B^2 \rightarrow \text{Difference of two Squares}$$

$$A^3 + B^3 \rightarrow \text{Sum of two Cubes}$$

$$A^3 - B^3 \rightarrow \text{Difference of two Cubes}$$

$$A^2 + B^2 = \text{Prime}$$

$$A^2 - B^2 = (A + B)(A - B)$$

$$x^2 + 100 = x^2 + 10^2 = \text{Prime}$$

$$x^2 - 100 = x^2 - 10^2 = (x + 10)(x - 10)$$

$$4x^2 + 49 = (2x)^2 + (7)^2 = \text{Prime}$$

$$4x^2 - 49 = (2x)^2 - (7)^2 = (2x + 7)(2x - 7)$$

$$25x^2 + 64 = (5x)^2 + (8)^2 \quad \boxed{\text{Prime}}$$

$$25x^2 - 64 = (5x)^2 - (8)^2 = \boxed{(5x+8)(5x-8)}$$

$$36x^2 + 121y^2 = (6x)^2 + (11y)^2 \quad \boxed{\text{Prime}}$$

$$36x^2 - 121y^2 = (6x)^2 - (11y)^2$$

$$= \boxed{(6x - 11y)(6x + 11y)}$$

Factor Completely:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^3 - 25x = x(x^2 - 25)$$

$$= \boxed{x(x+5)(x-5)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2x^4 - 72x^2 = 2x^2(x^2 - 36)$$

$$= \boxed{2x^2(x+6)(x-6)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 25x^3y - 81xy^3$$

$$= xy(25x^2 - 81y^2) = \boxed{xy(5x+9y)(5x-9y)}$$

$$A^3 + B^3 = (A + B)(A^2 - AB + B^2)$$

$$A^3 - B^3 = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$$

$$x^3 + 8 = x^3 + 2^3 = (x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$$

$$x^3 - 27 = x^3 - 3^3 = (x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$$

$$x^3 + 125 = x^3 + 5^3$$

$$= (x + 5)(x^2 - 5x + 25)$$

$$x^3 - 1000 = x^3 - 10^3$$

$$= (x - 10)(x^2 + 10x + 100)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & 27x^3 + 64y^3 \\
 &= (3x)^3 + (4y)^3 \\
 &= (3x + 4y)(9x^2 - 12xy + 16y^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 125x^3 - 8y^3 \\
 &= (5x)^3 - (2y)^3 = (5x - 2y)(25x^2 + 10xy + 4y^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Special factoring

Trinomials

$$A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = (A + B)^2$$

$$A^2 - 2AB + B^2 = (A - B)^2$$

Perfect-Square Trinomials

$$\begin{aligned}
 &25x^2 + 70x + 49 \\
 &= (5x + 7)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$2 \cdot 5x \cdot 7$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &64x^2 - 80x + 25 \\
 &= (8x - 5)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &36x^2 + 60xy + 25y^2 \\
 &= (6x + 5y)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &49x^3 - 140x^2y + 100xy^2 \\
 &= x[49x^2 - 140xy + 100y^2] \\
 &= x(7x - 10y)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Factor Completely:

①  $7x + 14$

②  $6y^2 + 9y + 4xy + 6x$

③  $x^2 - x - 56$

④  $2x^2 + 5x + 2$