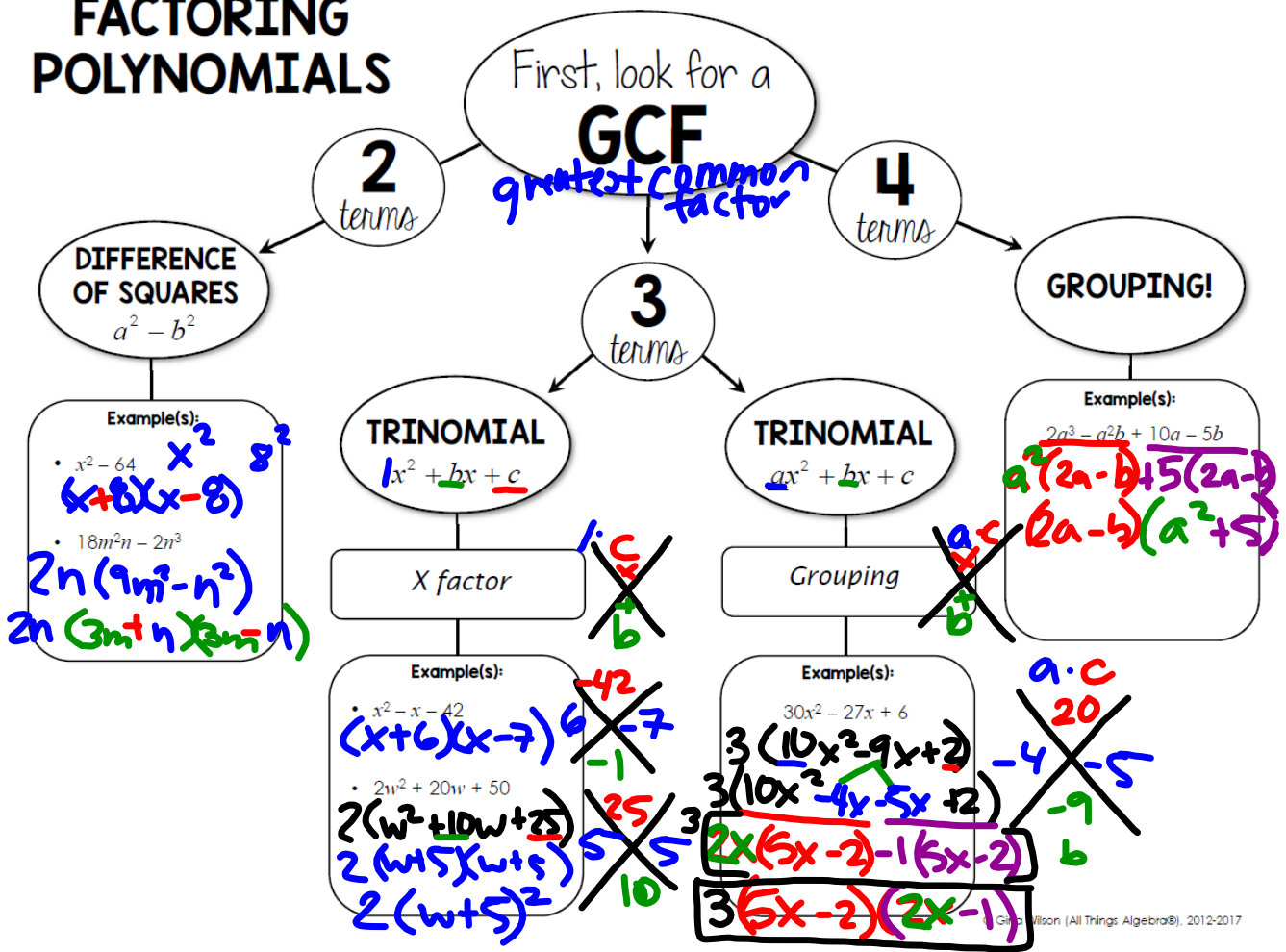


# FACTORIZING POLYNOMIALS



In Class Notes

## Grouping Method = reverse FOIL

**FORWARD Multiply**

$$(3x + 1)(x + 5)$$

$$3x(x + 5) + 1(x + 5)$$

$$3x^2 + 15x + 1x + 5$$

$$\boxed{3x^2 + 16x + 5}$$

**REVERSE**

$$\boxed{(3x + 1)(x + 5)}$$

$$3x(x + 5) + 1(x + 5)$$

$$(3x^2 + 15x) + (1x + 5)$$

$$3x^2 + 16x + 5$$

take out common  
Make 2 groups

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \\ \hline 15 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \end{array}$$

\* Always check if the entire problem can be simplified. can take something out before

you begin. check for common factor!

Example:  $18x^2 + 24x - 24$

$3 \cdot 6 \quad 4 \cdot 6 \quad 4 \cdot 6$

CAN TAKE 6 OUT!

$6(3x^2 + 4x - 4)$

WAY MORE SIMPLE!

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

$3(6x^2 + 12x - 4x - 8)$   
8x

... more examples. →

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (4x+5)(3x-1) \\
 4x(3x-1) + 5(3x-1) \\
 12x^2 - 4x + 15x - 5 \\
 12x^2 + 11x - 5
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 12x^2 + 11x - 5 \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 2x^2 + 15x - 4x - 5 \\
 \left[ 3x(4x+5) - 1(4x+5) \right] \\
 (4x+5)(3x-1)
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Does it matter if you switch the green numbers?

NO!! Same Answer

$$\begin{array}{l}
 12x^2 + 11x - 5 \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 12x^2 - 4x + 15x - 5 \\
 4x(3x-1) + 5(3x-1) \\
 (3x-1)(4x+5)
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Kuta Software - Infinite Algebra 2

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Factoring Quadratic Expressions

1. GCF  
2. group & magic X

**GROUPING**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Factor each completely.

1)  $x^2 - 7x - 18$

~~$\begin{matrix} 2 & \cdot & -9 \\ -7 & & \end{matrix}$~~   $\begin{matrix} 1 & \cdot & -18 \\ 2 & \cdot & -9 \\ 3 & \cdot & -6 \end{matrix}$

2)  $p^2 - 5p - 14$

$x^2 + 2x - 9x - 18$   
 $x(x+2) - 9(x+2)$   
 $(x+2)(x-9)$   
 $x^2 - 9x + 2x - 18$  ✓

3)  $m^2 - 9m + 8$  ✓

~~$\begin{matrix} -1 & \cdot & 8 \\ -9 & & \end{matrix}$~~

4)  $x^2 - 16x + 63$

$m^2 - 1m - 8m + 8$   
 $m(m-1) - 8(m-1)$   
 $(m-1)(m-8)$   
 $m^2 - 8m - 1m + 8$

5)  $7x^2 - 31x - 20$

6)  $7k^2 + 9k$   
 $k(7k + 9)$

7)  $7x^2 - 45x - 28$

8)  $2b^2 + 17b + 21$

9)  $5p^2 - p - 18$

Handwritten work for problem 8):

$$4n^2(7n^2 + 4n - 20)$$

$$7n^2 - 10n + 14n - 20$$

$$n(7n - 10) + 2(7n - 10)$$

$$4n^2(7n - 10)(n + 2)$$

A vertical list of numbers on the left: 140, 70, 35, 28, 20, 14.

A circled 10 and a crossed-out  $\frac{140}{4}$  are also present.

11)  $3b^3 - 5b^2 + 2b$

12)  $7x^2 - 32x - 60$

13)  $30n^2b - 87nb + 30b$

14)  $9r^2 - 5r - 10$

~~14)~~ doesn't factor

15)  $9p^2r + 73pr + 70r$

$r(9p^2 + 73p + 70)$

$9p^2 + 63p + 10p + 70$

$9p(p+7) + 10(p+7)$

$r(p+7)(9p+10)$

~~63 10~~  
~~73~~

16)  $9x^2 + 7x - 56$

Doesn't factor

~~504~~  
~~7~~

-504
504
252
168
126
84
72
63
56
20
21 29
22
24 21

17)  $4x^3 + 43x^2 + 30x$

18)  $10m^2 + 89m - 9$

**Critical thinking questions:**

19) For what values of  $b$  is the expression factorable?  
 $x^2 + bx + 12$

20) Name four values of  $b$  which make the expression factorable:  
 $x^2 - 3x + b$

## Factoring By Grouping

Factor each completely. If non-factorable, write "Non-factorable".

1)  $48h^3 - 48h^2 - 48h + 48$

$$48(h^3 - h^2 - h + 1)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \underline{h^2(h-1)} \quad \underline{-1(h-1)}$$

$$\boxed{48(h-1)(h^2-1)}$$

2)  $3w^3 - 6w^2 + 21w - 42$

6)  $x^3 - 9x^2 + 6x - 54$

GCF.  
12

7)  $24k^3 - 96k^2 - 36k + 144$

$$12(\underline{2k^3 - 8k^2} - \underline{3k + 12})$$


$$\downarrow \quad \underline{2k^2(k-4)} \quad \underline{-3(k-4)}$$

$$\boxed{12(k-4)(2k^2-3)}$$

3)  $10x^3 - 45x^2 - 4x + 18$

8)  $18c^3 + 30c^2 - 9c - 15$



  
4)  $3q^3 - 15q^2 - 24q + 120$

9)  $24y^3 - 30y^2 - 20y + 25$

5)  $3m^3 + 12m^2 - 21m - 84$

10)  $9s^3 + 24s^2 + 24s + 64$   
