

Factoring Polynomials

I. Grouping → 4 Terms

$$\text{ex/ } \frac{5x^3 - 10x^2 - 3x + 6}{+5x^2} \div -3$$

* Factor something from each group.

ex/ group symbol

$$5x^3 - 10x^2 - 3x + 6$$

$$5x^2(x-2) - 3(x-2)$$

$$[(x-2) \text{ multiplies to both } (5x^2-3)]$$

* Factor out the matching group.

$$\boxed{(x-2)(5x^2-3)}$$

MATCH LEFTOVERS

$$\text{ex/ } \frac{6x^3 - 15x^2 + 10x - 25}{\div 3x^2} \div +5$$

$$3x^2(2x-5) + 5(2x-5)$$

MATCHING GROUP

$$\boxed{(2x-5)(3x^2+5)}$$

$$\text{ex/ } \frac{6x^3 + 3x^2 + 16x + 8}{3x^2(2x+1) + 8(2x+1)}$$

$$(2x+1)(3x^2+8)$$

II. Special Factoring → 2 terms (only works with Squares & Cubes)

A. Difference of Squares

$$a^2 - b^2$$

Step 1: Ask are they both squares? are they subtracting?

Step 2: If both are yes, FIND ROOTS.

ex/

$$\text{roots: } \sqrt{4x^2-9} = 2x \quad \sqrt{9} = 3$$

Step 3: Rewrite as $(2x+3)(2x-3)$

B. Sum/Difference of Cubes

Step 1: Ask are they cubes? Exponent divide by 3

Step 2: If yes, FIND ROOTS

ex/

$$\text{roots: } \sqrt[3]{x^3} = x^{3 \div 3} = x, \quad \sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

Step 3: Rewrite as

$$(x+r_1)(x^2 - (r_1)x + (r_1)^2) - (x-r_2)(x^2 + (r_2)x + (r_2)^2)$$

same as OPPOSITE CHANGE PLUS

ex/

$$x^3 + 27$$

roots:

$$\sqrt[3]{x^3} = x \quad \sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

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

SAME CHANGE PLUS

$$\boxed{(x+3)(x^2 - 3x + 9)}$$

ex/

$$8x^6 - 1$$

roots:

$$\sqrt[3]{8x^6} = (2)(x^{6 \div 3}) = 2x^2 \quad \sqrt[3]{1} = 1$$

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

SAME CHANGE PLUS

$$\boxed{(2x^2-1)(4x^4+2x^2+1)}$$