

$$(1) 4a^4 - 12a^3 + 10a^2$$

$$= 2a^2(2a^2 - 6a + 5)$$

★ each term has at least  $2a^2$

$$(2) 3a(2a+3) - 5(2a+3)$$

$$= (3a-5)(2a+3)$$

★ factoring by grouping also has this step.

$$(3) 15x^2 - 3x$$

$$= 3x(5x-1)$$

$$(4) 35x^3 + 14x^2 - 49x$$

$$= 7x(5x^2 + 2x - 7)$$

$$= 7x(5x+7)(x-1)$$

$5x^2 - cx + 7x - 7$

$$(5) x^2 - 49$$

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

★ first thing to try in factoring is common factor.

★ always check your work by multiplying out your answer and see if you get what you started with.

$$(6) 4x^2 - 25$$

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

$$(7) 9x^2 - 100$$

$$= (3x+10)(3x-10)$$

$$(8) 16x^2 + 49$$

★ the sum of two squares is prime  
(cannot be factored anymore)

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

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

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

★ four terms = factoring by grouping

★ always end up with a binomial multiplied by a binomial as

the result of factoring by grouping

$$(10) 6x^3 + 10x^2 - 21x - 35$$

$$= 2x^2(3x+5) - 7(3x+5)$$

$$= (2x^2 - 7)(3x+5)$$

$$(11) 10x^3 + 12x^2 - 15x - 18$$

$$= 2x^2(5x+6) - 3(5x+6)$$

$$= (2x^2 - 3)(5x+6)$$

$$(12) x^3 - 27$$

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

S	D	Q P
e	P	o
m	P	o
e	s	i
	s	t
	i	t
	t	i
	i	v
	v	e

← memory device for the sign.

★ the difference & sum of cubes both can be factored into a binomial multiplied by a trinomial

$$(13) 8x^3 + 125$$

$$= (2x+5)(2x)^2 - (2x) \cdot 5 + 5^2$$

$$= (2x+5)(4x^2 - 10x + 25)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$(14) x^2 + 12x + 35$$

$$= (x+5)(x+7)$$

★ the sign in the last term is positive means you have the same signs in the binomials, if it's negative, signs in the binomials are different.

$$(15) x^2 - 2x - 35$$

$$= (x-7)(x+5)$$

1, -35

-1, 35

5, -7

-5, 7

★ what two numbers multiply to get the last number and add to get the second number.

$$(16) x^2 - 12x + 35$$

$$= (x-5)(x-7)$$

$$(17) x^2 - 5x - 24$$

$$= (x-8)(x+3)$$

$$(18) x^2 + 10x - 24$$

$$= \cancel{(x-4)(x-6)}$$

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