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IV Factorable Trinomials:

Recall that, $(x+3)(x+5) = x^2 + 5x + 3x + 15$
 $= \boxed{x^2 + 8x + 15}$

Now start with $x^2 + 8x + 15$ & find its original factors.

Look for two numbers whose product is 15 & whose sum is 8. Those two numbers are +5 & +3. So, my two binomials are $(x+5)$ & $(x+3)$.

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 8x + 15 \\ \quad \swarrow \text{Sum} \\ \quad \downarrow \text{product} \\ = (x+3)(x+5) \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 1, 15 \\ -1, -15 \\ 3, 5 \\ -3, -5 \end{array}$$

$$A. x^2 + 7x + 12 = (x+3)(x+4)$$

$$B. x^2 + 9x + 14 = (x+2)(x+7)$$

$$C. x^2 - 12x + 20 = (x-2)(x-10)$$

$$D. x^2 - 2x - 35 = (x+5)(x-7)$$

$$E. x^2 + 4x - 12 = (x+6)(x-2)$$

$$F. x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x+1)(x+1) = (x+1)^2$$

$$G. x^2 - 8x + 16 = (x-4)(x-4) = (x-4)^2$$

$$H. x^2 + 3x + 5 = (x + \quad)(x + \quad)$$

PRIME

P-4 Webassign Question :

$$18. x^5 + 8x^3 + x^2 + 8$$

$$= x^5 + x^2 + 8x^3 + 8$$

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

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

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

$$\# 11x^2 - 62x + 35 =$$

$$= \boxed{(x - 5)(11x - 7)}$$

$$11. 8t^3 - 1$$

$$= (2t)^3 - 1^3$$

$$= (2t - 1)((2t)^2 + 2t \cdot 1 + 1^2)$$

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

$$\# 343t^3 - 1$$

$$= (7t)^3 - 1^3$$

$$= (7t - 1)((7t)^2 + 7t \cdot 1 + 1^2)$$

$$= \boxed{(7t - 1)(49t^2 + 7t + 1)}$$

$$\# 6 - y - y^2 = (3 + y)(2 - y)$$

$$-3y + 2y - y^2 + 6$$

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

P.5 Rational Expressions :

(Fractional)

$$\# \frac{18x^3}{60x^5} = \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x}}{\cancel{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot 5 \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x} \cdot \cancel{x}} = \boxed{\frac{3}{10x^2}}$$

$$\# \frac{2x^2y}{x-y} = \frac{2 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y}{x \cdot y - y} = \frac{2 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y}{y(x-1)} = \boxed{\frac{2x^2}{x-1}}$$

$$\# \frac{9x^2+9x}{2x+2} = \frac{9x(x+1)}{2(x+1)} = \boxed{\frac{9x}{2}}$$

$$\# \frac{y^2-16}{y^2+7y+12} = \frac{\cancel{(y+4)}^1 (y-4)}{(y+3)\cancel{(y+4)}} = \boxed{\frac{y-4}{y+3}}$$

$$\# \frac{x-5}{10-2x} = \frac{x-5}{2(5-x)} = \frac{\cancel{x/5}}{-2(\cancel{x-5})} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

\swarrow opposites \searrow
 $x-5+5-x=0$

I can cancel opposites if I introduce a factor of -1.

$$\begin{aligned} \# \quad & \frac{x^2 - 25}{5 - x} \\ &= \frac{(x+5)(\cancel{x-5})}{-(\cancel{x-5})} \\ &= -(x+5) \\ &= \boxed{-x-5} \end{aligned}$$