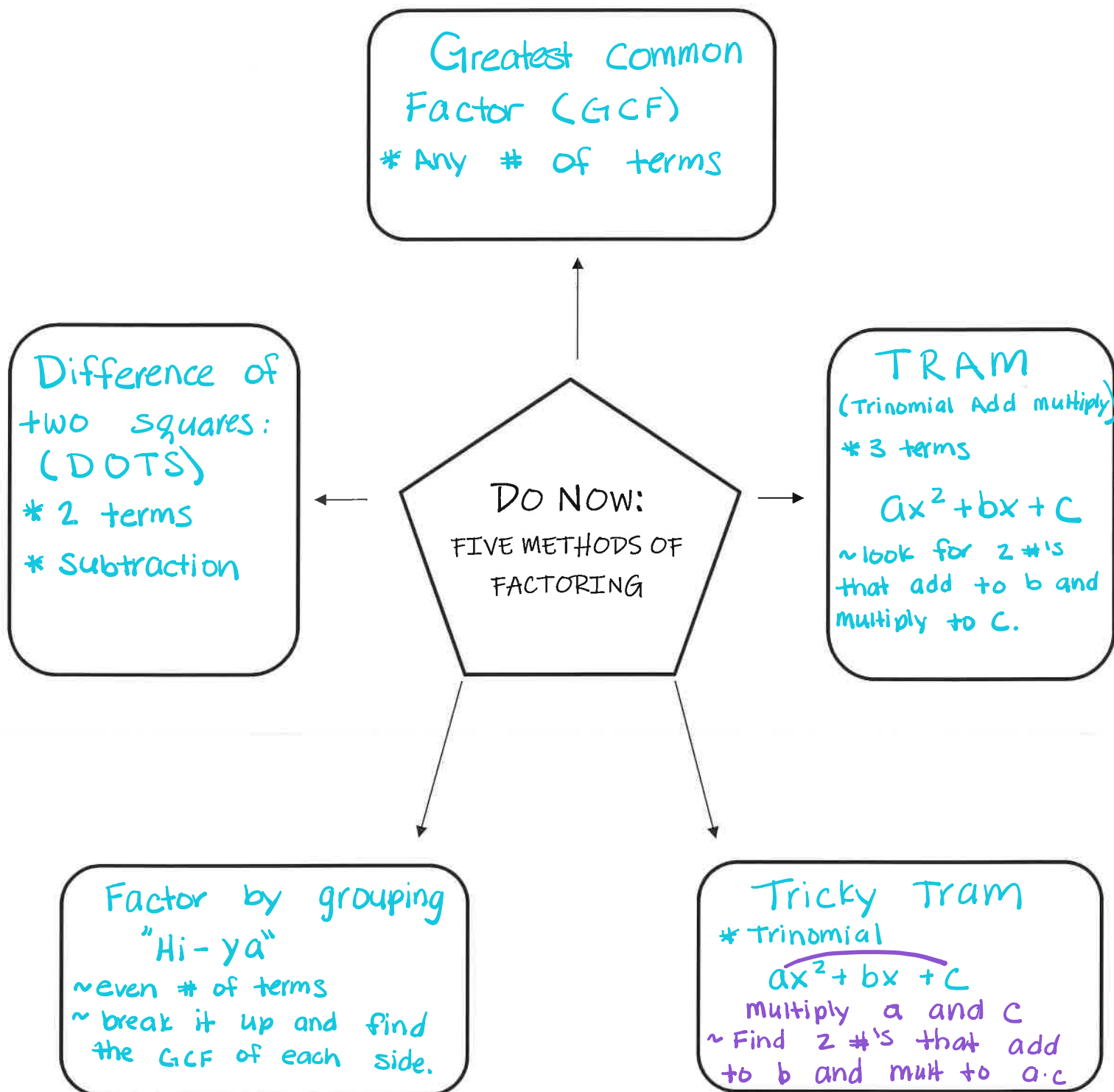


USING STRUCTURE TO FACTOR



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Ex#1: Consider the following expression: $x^4 - 4x^2 + 8x^3 - 32x + 12x^2 - 48$

(a) Which type of factoring does the overall structure of this expression suggest?

(b) Simplify the expression in so that it is factored completely.

grouping

$$\begin{aligned}
 &x^4 - 4x^2 + 8x^3 - 32x + 12x^2 - 48 \\
 &x^2(x^2 - 4) + 8x(x^2 - 4) + 12(x^2 - 4) \\
 &\text{DOTS} \quad (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 8x + 12) \quad \text{TRAM} \\
 &(x+2)(x-2)(x+6)(x+2) \\
 &\boxed{(x+2)^2(x+6)(x-2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 6 \times 2 \\ 8 \end{array}$

Ex #2: Consider the following expression: $x^5 - 13x^3 + 36x + x^4 - 13x^2 + 36$

(a) Which type of factoring does the overall structure of this expression suggest?

(b) Simplify the expression in so that it is factored completely.

grouping

put into standard form!

$$\begin{aligned}
 &x^5 - 13x^3 + 36x + x^4 - 13x^2 + 36 \\
 &x^5 + x^4 - 13x^3 - 13x^2 + 36x + 36 \\
 &x^4(x+1) - 13x^2(x+1) + 36(x+1) \\
 &(x+1)(x^4 - 13x^2 + 36) \quad \text{TRAM} \\
 &(x+1)(x^2 - 9)(x^2 - 4) \\
 &\boxed{(x+1)(x+3)(x-3)(x+2)(x-2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ -9 \times -4 \\ -13 \end{array}$

Ex#3: Consider the following expression: $4x^3(x^2 + 1) - 2x(x^2 + 1)^2$

(a) Which type of factoring does the overall structure of this expression suggest?

(b) Simplify the expression in so that it is factored completely.

GCF

* Both terms have something in common...

$$GCF = 2x(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &2x(x^2 + 1)(2x^2 - (x^2 + 1)) \\
 &2x(x^2 + 1)(2x^2 - x^2 - 1) \\
 &2x(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1) \\
 &\boxed{2x(x^2 + 1)(x+1)(x-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

USING STRUCTURE TO FACTOR PRACTICE

1.) Factor completely: $x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x^2 - 4x^2 - 8x - 24x - 48$

* Grouping!

$$x^3(x+2) + 6x^2(x+2) - 4x(x+2) - 24(x+2)$$

$$(x+2)(x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x - 24) \quad \leftarrow \text{grouping}$$

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

$$(x+2)(x+6)(x^2 - 4) \quad \leftarrow \text{DOTS}$$

$$(x+2)(x+6)(x+2)(x-2)$$

2.) Factor completely: $(2x+1)(5x-2) - (x+7)(2x+1)$

* GCF

$$(2x+1)(5x-2) - (x+7)(2x+1)$$

$$(2x+1)(5x-2-x-7)$$

$$(2x+1)(4x-9)$$

not DOTS
because the
x is not a
perfect square!

3.) Factor completely: $2x^5 + 16x^2 - 5x^4 - 40x - 3x^3 - 24$

* Grouping

$$a=x$$

$$b=2$$

$$2x^2(x^3+8) - 5x(x^3+8) - 3(x^3+8) \quad \leftarrow \text{sum of a cubes}$$

$$(x^3+8)(2x^2-5x-3) \quad \leftarrow \text{tricky tram}$$

$$(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)(2x^2-6x+1x-3)$$

$$(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)(2x(x-3)+1(x-3))$$

$$(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)(x-3)(2x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ \times -5 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

4.) Factor completely: $6x^3(x^2 + 4) - 3x(x^2 + 4)^2$

* GCF

$$3x(x^2+4)(2x^2 - \cancel{(x^2+4)})$$

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

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

$$\boxed{3x(x^2+4)(x+a)(x-a)}$$

5.) Factor completely: $2x^3 - 14x^2 + 20x + 3x^2 - 21x + 30$

* grouping

$$2x^3 + 3x^2 \mid -14x^2 - 21x \mid + 20x + 30$$

$$x^2(2x+3) \mid -7x(2x+3) \mid + 10(2x+3)$$

$$(2x+3)(x^2-7x+10)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ -5 \times -2 \\ -7 \end{array}$$

Answers

1. $(x-2)((x+6)(x+2))^2$

2. $(2x+1)(4x-9)$

3. $(2x+1)(x-3)(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)$

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

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