

FACTORING PERFECT CUBES

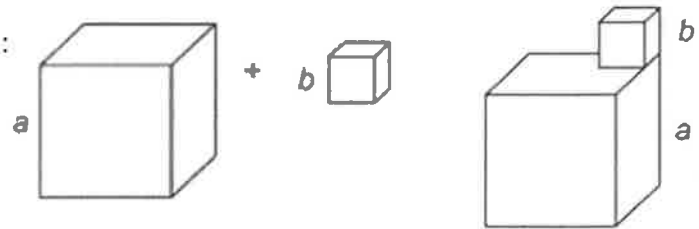
Do Now: Fill in the parentheses to create an equivalent expression.

1. $x^3 + 125 = (\quad)^3 + (\quad)^3$

2. $x^3 - 64 = (\quad)^3 - (\quad)^3$

3. $8x^3 + 343 = (\quad)^3 + (\quad)^3$

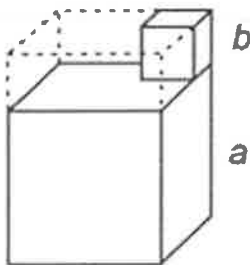
Step 1: Pictorially, the sum of cubes looks like this:



Step 2: The formula for volume is *length* \times *width* \times *height*. Find the volume of the sum of these two cubes.

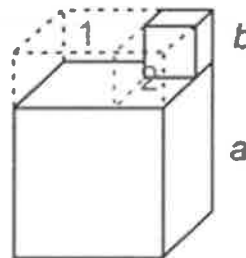
Volume = _____.

Step 3: Now we will write that volume in a different way.



$$V = a \times a \times (a + b)$$

$$= a^2(a + b)$$



$$V = a^2(a + b) - \left[\underbrace{ab(a - b)}_{\text{Prism 1}} + \underbrace{b^2(a - b)}_{\text{Prism 2}} \right]$$

Step 4: Now let's simplify this!

$$V = a^3 + a^2b - a^2b + ab^2 - ab^2 + b^3$$

$$V = a^3 + a^2b - a^2b - ab^2 + ab^2 + b^3$$

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

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

"Same, opposite, Always positive"

A SUM OF CUBES

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

Diagram illustrating the signs in the sum of cubes formula:

- From a^3 to a in $(a + b)$: same sign
- From b^3 to b in $(a + b)$: opposite sign
- From b^3 to b^2 in $(a^2 - ab + b^2)$: always +

A DIFFERENCE OF CUBES

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

Diagram illustrating the signs in the difference of cubes formula:

- From a^3 to a in $(a - b)$: same sign
- From b^3 to b in $(a - b)$: opposite sign
- From b^3 to b^2 in $(a^2 + ab + b^2)$: always +

Example #1: $x^3 + 125 = (x + 5)(x^2 - 5x + 25)$

$a = x$ $b = 5$

x ...	f(x) ...
1	1
2	8
3	27
4	64
5	125
6	216
7	343
8	512
9	729
10	1000

Example #2: $2x^4 - 128x = 2x(x^3 - 64) = 2x(x - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 16)$

$a = x$ $b = 4$

Example #3: $8x^3 + 343 = (2x + 7)(4x^2 - 14x + 49)$

$a = 2x$ $b = 7$

FACTORING PERFECT CUBES PRACTICE

Directions: Factor each of the following using either the sum or difference of cubes formula.

$$1. 8x^3 + 27 = \overset{S}{(2x+3)} \overset{O}{((2x)^2 - (2x)(3) + (3)^2)} \overset{AP}{} \\ a=2x \quad b=3 = (2x+3)(4x^2 - 6x + 9)$$

Perfect Cubes in the Calc..

$$y_1 = x^3$$

$$2. x^5 - 125x^2 = x^2 \overset{S}{(x-5)} \overset{O}{(x^2 + 5x + (5)^2)} \overset{AP}{} \\ x^2(x^3 - 125) = x^2(x-5)(x^2 + 5x + 25) \\ a=x \\ b=5$$

$$3. 64x^3 + 343 = \overset{S}{(4x+7)} \overset{O}{((4x)^2 - (4x)(7) + (7)^2)} \overset{AP}{} \\ a=4x \quad b=7 = (4x+7)(16x^2 - 28x + 49)$$

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x ...	f(x) ...
1	1
2	8
3	27
4	64
5	125
6	216
7	343
8	512
9	729
10	1000

$$4. 5x^6 - 135x^3 = 5x^3 \overset{S}{(x^3 - 27)} \overset{O}{(x^2 + 3x + (3)^2)} \overset{AP}{} \\ a=x \quad b=3 = 5x(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$$

Answers

1. $(2x + 3)(4x^2 - 6x + 9)$

2. $x^2(x - 5)(x^2 + 5x + 25)$

3. $(4x + 7)(16x^2 - 28x + 49)$

4. $5x^3(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$