

# Factoring

\*\* Always look for a GCF first!\*\*

## GCF

- Take out highest factor each term has in common. If all terms have a variable, choose the lowest exponent.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ } \\ & \text{ } \end{aligned}$$

$$3x^2 + 9$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ } \\ & \text{ } \end{aligned}$$

$$4x^5 - 8x^3 - 12x$$

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

## DOTS

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

- $x^2 - 100$   
 $(x+10)(x-10)$
- $4x^2 - 25$   
 $(2x+5)(2x-5)$
- $3x^2 - 12$   
 $3(x^2 - 4)$   
 $3(x+4)(x-4)$

## Perfect Square Trinomials

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ } \\ & \text{ } \end{aligned}$$

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

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

- $x^2 + 12x + 36$   
 $(x+6)(x+6)$   
 $0V$   
 $(x+6)^2$
- $4x^2 - 12x + 9$   
 $x^2 - 12x + 36$   
 $(x-\frac{6}{4})(x-\frac{6}{4})$   
 $(\cancel{x-\frac{3}{2}})(\cancel{x-\frac{3}{2}})$   
 $(2x-3)(2x-3)$   
 $(2x-3)^2$

36

1,36

2,18

3,12

4,9

6,6

## Trinomials

- $x^2 - 9x + 14$   
 $(x-2)(x-7)$
- $x^2 - 3x - 40$   
 $(x-8)(x+5)$
- $2x^2 + 5x - 12$   
 $x^2 + 5x - 24$   
 $(x+\frac{8}{2})(x-\cancel{-3})$   
 $(x+4)(2x-3)$

14

1,14

2,7

40

1,40

2,20

4,10

5,8

24

1,24

2,12

3,8

4,6