

3.1 Factoring Polynomial Expressions: Part 2

We use these strategies to factor polynomials that appear more complex:

Example #1: Factor each trinomial.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } & x^2 + 1.4x - 1.2 \rightarrow \text{Factor out } 0.1 \text{ to} \\
 & \quad \text{give integer coefficients} \\
 & = 0.1(10x^2 + 14x - 12) \quad (10)(-12) = -120 \quad 2x^2 + 7x + 3 \quad 2(3) = 6 \\
 & = 0.1(10x^2 + 20x - 6x - 12) \quad / \quad \backslash \quad 2x^2 + x + 6x + 3 \quad 6 \times \frac{1}{6} = 6 \\
 & = 0.1[10x(x+2) - 6(x+2)] \quad 20 \quad -6 \\
 & = 0.1\underbrace{(10x-6)}_{\text{factor out a 2}}(x+2) \quad \Rightarrow 0.1(2)(5x-3)(x+2) \\
 & \quad = 0.2(5x-3)(x+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } x^2 - \frac{17}{3}x - 2 \rightarrow \text{Factor out } \frac{1}{3} \text{ to get integer coefficients}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \frac{1}{3}(3x^2 - 17x - 6) \quad (3)(-16) = -18 \\
 & = \frac{1}{3}(3x^2 - 18x + x - 6) \quad -18 \quad / \quad \backslash \\
 & = \frac{1}{3}[3x(x-6) + 1(x-6)] \quad 1 \\
 & = \frac{1}{3}(3x+1)(x-6)
 \end{aligned}$$

Example #2: Factor each polynomial expression.

$$\text{a) } 2(x-6)^2 + 10(x-6) - 48$$

$$\text{let } a = x-6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2a^2 + 10a - 48 \\
 & = 2(a^2 + 5a - 24) \quad \frac{8}{-8} \times \frac{-3}{-3} = -24 \\
 & = 2(a+8)(a-3) \quad \frac{8}{-8} + \frac{-3}{-3} = 5 \\
 & \text{let's put } a = x-6 \text{ back in!} \\
 & = 2[(x-6)+8][(x-6)-3] \\
 & = 2(x+2)(x-9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2 + 5x + 6 \\
 & = (x+2)(x+3)
 \end{aligned}$$

b) $3(2x+5)^2 + 10(2x+5) - 8$
 $\text{let } a = 2x+5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3a^2 + 10a - 8 & mn = 3(-8) = -24 \\
 & = 3a^2 + 12a - 2a - 8 & \quad \quad \quad / \backslash \\
 & = 3a(a+4) - 2(a+4) & \quad \quad \quad 12 \quad -2 \\
 & = (3a - 2)(a+4) \\
 & = [3(2x+5)]^2 [(2x+5)+4] \\
 & = (6x+15-2)(2x+9) \\
 & = (6x+13)(2x+9)
 \end{aligned}$$

Example #3: Factor each polynomial expression.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = [(3x+4) + (2y-1)][(3x+4) - (2y-1)] \\
 & = (3x+4 + 2y-1)(3x+4 - 2y+1) \\
 & = (3x+2y+3)(3x-2y+5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & m^2 - 4n^2 \\
 & = (m - 2n)(m + 2n)
 \end{aligned}$$

b) $27(2x-3)^2 - 75(y-4)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 3[9(2x-3)^2 - 25(y-4)^2] \\
 & = 3[(3(2x-3))^2 - (5(y-4))^2] \\
 & = 3[3(2x-3) - 5(y-4)][3(2x-3) + 5(y-4)] \\
 & = 3(6x-9-5y+20)(6x-9+5y-20) \\
 & = 3(6x-5y+11)(6x-5y-29)
 \end{aligned}$$