

9.8: Factor Polynomials Completely

Goals: *Factor a common binomial

*Factor polynomials by grouping

*Factor polynomials completely

Factor a common binomial:

Ex: $2x(x + 4) - 3(x + 4)$

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

Ex: $4x(x - 3) + 5(x - 3)$

$$(x - 3)(4x + 5)$$

Ex: $3y^2(y - 2) + 5(2 - y)$

$$\begin{aligned} 3y^2(y - 2) + -5(y - 2) \\ (y - 2)(3y^2 - 5) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $2y^2(y - 5) - 3(5 - y)$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y^2(y - 5) + 3(y - 5) \\ (2y^2 + 3)(y - 5) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $x(x - 2) + (x - 2)$

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

Factor by grouping:

Ex: $x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 15$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^3 + 3x^2) + (5x + 15) \\ x^2(x + 3) + 5(x + 3) \\ (x^2 + 5)(x + 3) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $y^2 + y + yx + x$

$$\begin{aligned} (y^2 + y) + (yx + x) \\ y(y + 1) + x(y + 1) \\ (y + x)(y + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $a^3 + 3a^2 + a + 3$

$$(a^2 + 1)(a + 3)$$

Ex: $x^3 + 2x^2 + 8x + 16$

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

Ex: $r^2 + 4r + rs + 4s$

$$(r + s)(r + 4)$$

Factoring by grouping (rearrange first):

Ex: $x^3 - 6 + 2x - 3x^2$

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

Ex: $y^2 + 2x + yx + 2y$

$$\begin{aligned} & y^2 + 2y + yx + 2x \\ & (y + x)(y + 2) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $x^3 - 10 - 5x + 2x^2$

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

Factor completely:

Ex: $n^2 + 2n - 1$

Prime- the only factors of -1 are 1 and -1 , and they don't add up to 2 . Can't be factored.

Ex: $4x^3 - 44x^2 + 96x$

$$\begin{aligned} & 4x(x^2 - 11x + 24) \\ & 4x(x - 8)(x - 3) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $50h^4 - 2h^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2h^2(25h^2 - 1) \quad \text{*difference of two squares} \\ & 2h^2(5h - 1)(5h + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $3x^3 - 12x$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3x(x^2 - 4) \quad \text{*difference of two squares} \\ & 3x(x + 2)(x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $2y^3 - 12y^2 + 18y$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2y(y^2 - 6y + 9) \quad \text{*perfect square trinomial} \\ & 2y(y - 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $m^3 - 2m^2 - 8m$

$$\begin{aligned} & m(m^2 - 2m - 8) \\ & m(m - 4)(m + 2) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $x^2 - 4x - 3$

Prime, 3 and -1 and -3 and 1 can't add up to -4

Ex: $3x^3 - 21x^2 - 54x$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3x(x^2 - 7x - 18) \\ & 3x(x - 9)(x + 2) \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $x^4 - x^2 + 3x^2 - 3$

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

Factor: $x^2(x^2 - 1) + 3(x^2 - 1)$
 $(x^2 + 3)(x^2 - 1)$ *difference of two squares
 $(x^2 + 3)(x - 1)(x + 1)$

Solve:

Ex: $3x^3 + 18x^2 = -24x$

$3x^3 + 18x^2 + 24x = 0$
 $3x(x^2 + 6x + 8) = 0$
 $3x(x + 4)(x + 2) = 0$
 $x = 0, x = -4, x = -2$

Ex: $c^3 - 7c^2 + 12c = 0$

$c = 0, c = 3, c = 4$

Ex: $8d^3 + 24d$

$8d(d^2 + 3)$

Ex: $w^3 - 8w^2 + 16w = 0$

$w(w^2 - 8w + 16) = 0$
 $w(w - 4)(w - 4) = 0$
 $w = 0, w = 4$

Ex: $2x^3 - 18x^2 = -36x$

$x = 0, x = 3, x = 6$

Terrarium A terrarium in the shape of a rectangular prism has a volume of 4608 cubic inches. Its length is more than 10 inches. The dimensions of the terrarium are shown. Find the length, width and the height of the terrarium.



$V = lwh$

$4608 = w(w + 4)(36 - w)$
 $4608 = 32w^2 + 144w - w^3$
 $-w^3 + 32w^2 + 144w - 4608 = 0$
 $(-w^3 + 32w^2) + (144w - 4608) = 0$
 $-w^2(w - 32) + 144(w - 32) = 0$
 $(-w^2 + 144)(w - 32) = 0$
 $-1(w^2 - 144)(w - 32) = 0$
 $-1(w - 12)(w + 12)(w - 32) = 0$
 $w = 12, w = 0 - 12, w = 32$

w can't be negative so -12 is not a solution
 if $w = 32$, then the length would be $36 - 32 = 4$ (this is not more than 10)

So, $w = 12$