

$$(3x-2)(5x+1) - 2(x-4)^2 + 5(2x+1)(4x-3)$$

$$15x^2 + 3x - 10x - 2$$

$$-2(x-4)(x-4)$$

$$(-2x+8)(x-4)$$

$$-2x^2 + 8x + 8x - 32$$

$$5(2x+1)(4x-3)$$

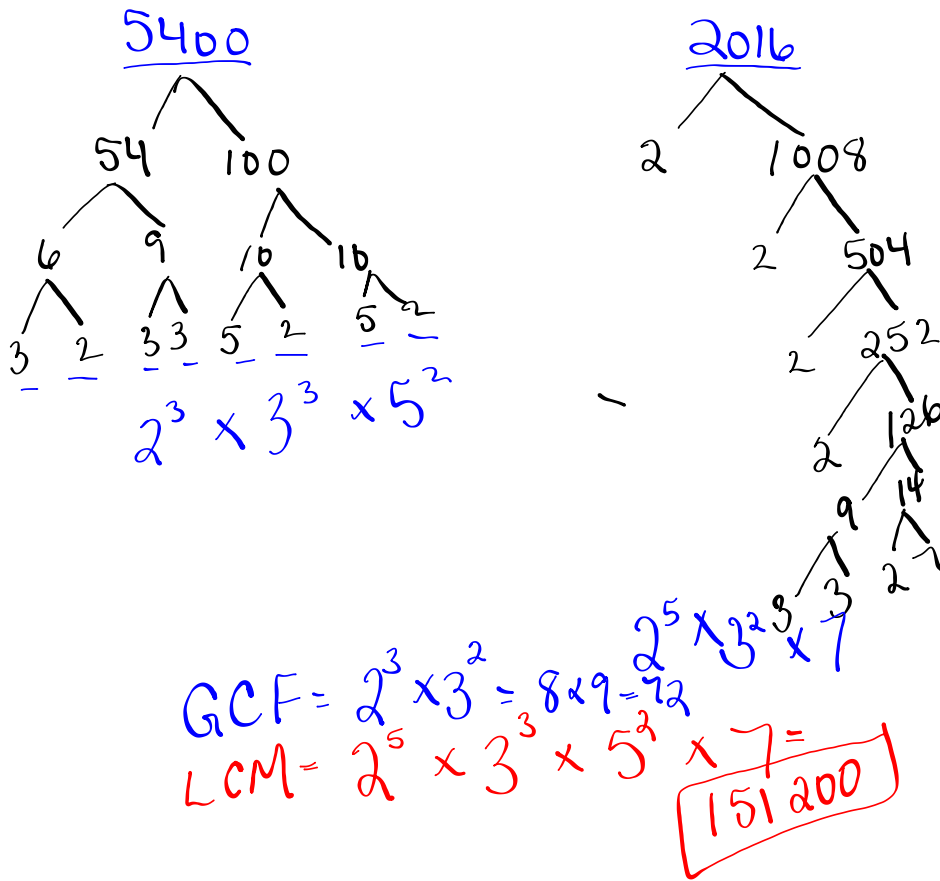
$$(10x+5)(4x-3)$$

$$40x^2 - 30x + 20x - 15$$

$$15x^2 + 3x - 10x - 2 - 2x^2 + 8x + 8x - 32 + 40x^2 - 30x + 20x - 15$$

$$53x^2 - x - 49$$

$$\frac{(2x+3)}{2} \left( \frac{x^2 + x + 4}{3} \right)$$



### Perfect Square Trinomials

- three terms: the **first** and **last** are perfect squares.
- factors like this...

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

OR

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

- recognize them and you save yourself the decomposition steps!!! Time Saver!

$$4x^2 - 20x + 25$$

$$\frac{4x^2 - 10x - 10x + 25}{2x(2x-5) - 5(2x-5)}$$

$$(2x-5)(2x-5)$$

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

$$-10 \quad x \quad -10 = 100$$

$$-10 \quad + \quad -10 = -20$$

$$(\sqrt{4x^2} - \sqrt{25})^2$$

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

**EXAMPLES...**

1)  $25x^2 - 10x + 1$

$$(5x - 1)^2$$

$$25x^2 - 10x + 1$$

2)  $9x^2 + 24x + 16$

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (x+3)^2 \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 (x+3)(x+3) \\
 x^2 + 3x + 3x + 9 \\
 x^2 + 6x + 9
 \end{array} \right\} \\
 (x+7)^2 \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 x^2 + 14x + 49 \\
 \text{sq. 1st} \\
 \text{multiply + double for 2nd term} \\
 \text{sq. last.}
 \end{array} \right\} \\
 (x+5)^2 \\
 x^2 + 10x + 25 \\
 \boxed{9x^2 - 24x + 16} \\
 \text{Factored} \rightarrow (3x-4)^2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 12x + 36 \\
 \hline
 (x-6)^2 \\
 \hline
 x^2 + 8x + 16 \\
 (x+4)^2
 \end{array}$$

**Factor using Perfect Squares Method**

$25x^2 - 120x + 144$



$81x^2 - 180x + 100$



$49x^2 + 84x + 36$



$36x^2 + 132x + 121$



## Difference of Squares

- two terms that are perfect squares.
- must be a difference
- factor like this...

Look for a binomial where both terms are perfect sq. and their sign is (-)

$$4x^2 + 49 \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

→ can not factor

EXAMPLES...

1)  $4x^2 - 49$

[redacted]

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

2)  $16x^2 - 9y^2$

[redacted]

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

3)  $81z^4 - 625$

[redacted]

$(9z^2 + 25)(9z^2 - 25)$   
 $(9z^2 + 25)(3z + 5)(3z - 5)$

4)  $49w^2 - 4s^2$

[redacted]

$(7w + 2s)(7w - 2s)$

$z^2 \cdot z^2 = z^4$   
 $\sqrt{z^4} = z^2$

$a^{-3} \cdot a^3 = a^6$   
 $\sqrt{a^6} = a^3$

Math 10

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Factoring: Difference of Squares and Perfect Squares

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Factor each completely.

1)  $n^2 - 9$

2)  $25a^2 - 9$

3)  $k^2 - 4$

4)  $16x^2 - 9$

5)  $x^2 - 25$

6)  $25x^2 - 16y^2$

7)  $u^2 - 16v^2$

8)  $u^2 - 9v^2$

9)  $4x^2 - y^2$

10)  $a^2 - 25b^2$

11)  $9m^2 + 12m + 4$

12)  $16r^2 + 8r + 1$

13)  $25x^2 - 20x + 4$

14)  $16n^2 + 40n + 25$

15)  $9b^2 - 24b + 16$

16)  $16m^2 - 24mn + 9n^2$

17)  $9x^2 - 6xy + y^2$

18)  $25x^2 + 10xy + y^2$

19)  $x^2 - 8xy + 16y^2$

20)  $9x^2 + 24xy + 16y^2$

## Answers to Factoring: Difference of Squares and Perfect Squares (ID: 1)

- |                   |                     |                   |                   |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) $(n+3)(n-3)$   | 2) $(5a+3)(5a-3)$   | 3) $(k+2)(k-2)$   | 4) $(4x+3)(4x-3)$ |
| 5) $(x+5)(x-5)$   | 6) $(5x+4y)(5x-4y)$ | 7) $(u+4v)(u-4v)$ | 8) $(u+3v)(u-3v)$ |
| 9) $(2x+y)(2x-y)$ | 10) $(a+5b)(a-5b)$  | 11) $(3m+2)^2$    | 12) $(4r+1)^2$    |
| 13) $(5x-2)^2$    | 14) $(4n+5)^2$      | 15) $(3b-4)^2$    | 16) $(4m-3n)^2$   |
| 17) $(3x-y)^2$    | 18) $(5x+y)^2$      | 19) $(x-4y)^2$    | 20) $(3x+4y)^2$   |