

# Warm Up

Factor each of the following:

$$1. \quad 10x^2y^5 + 20x^7y^3 - 25x^4y^9$$

$$5x^2y^3(2y^2 + 4x^5 - 5x^2y) \quad 2. \quad m^2 + 13m - 30$$

$$(m+15)(m-2) \quad \begin{matrix} m & -30 \\ A & 13 \\ N & 15, -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$3. \quad x^2 - 10x + 24 \quad \begin{matrix} m & 24 \\ A & -10 \\ N & -6, -4 \end{matrix} \quad 4. \quad 3x^2 + 3x - 36$$

$$(x-6)(x-4) \quad 3(x^2 + x - 12)$$

$$3(x+4)(x-3) \quad \begin{matrix} M & -12 \\ A & +1 \\ N & 4, -3 \end{matrix}$$

## II. Factoring Trinomials:

Type 2: Polynomials of the form  $\textcolor{blue}{ax^2} + bx + c$

- Most efficient technique to factor most trinomials of this form is a process known as "DECOMPOSITION".

Note:  $a > 1$

**Hard Trinomials**

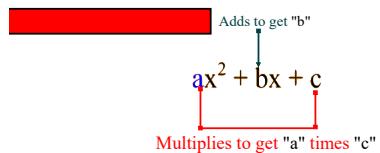
- has three terms with the form...

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

- a hard trinomial has an "a" value not equal to 1.
- we use a method of decomposition to factor them.

**DECOMPOSITION METHOD**

- here's how it goes... "What two numbers?"



- once you find the two numbers, use them to break the MIDDLE TERM into two pieces (decomposition).

- then, factor by grouping.

- check it out...

**EXAMPLES:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1) \overbrace{2x^2 + 5x - 12}^{m=24} & 2) \overbrace{5x^2 - 13x - 6}^{m=30} \\ \begin{array}{l} 2x^2 + 8x - 3x - 12 \\ 2x(x+4) - 3(x+4) \\ (x+4)(2x-3) \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} 5x^2 - 15x + 2x - 6 \\ 5x(x-3) + 2(x-3) \\ (x-3)(5x+2) \end{array} \\ \begin{matrix} A=5 \\ N=8,-3 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A=-13 \\ N=15,2 \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3) 9x^2 - 12x + 4 & 4) 18x^2 - 33x + 9 \\ \begin{array}{l} 9x^2 - 6x - 6x + 4 \\ 3x(3x-2) - 2(3x-2) \\ (3x-2)(3x-2) \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} 18x^2 - 12x - 12x + 9 \\ 3(6x^2 - 4x + 3) \\ 3[6x^2 - 4x - 2x + 3] \\ 3[3x(2x-3) - 1(2x-3)] \\ 3(2x-3)(3x-1) \end{array} \\ \begin{matrix} m=36 \\ A=-12 \\ N=6,-6 \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} m=18 \\ A=-11 \\ N=9,-2 \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

$$1. \overbrace{3p^2 - 2p - 5}^{m=15} \quad \begin{matrix} A=-2 \\ N=-5,3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3p^2 + 3p - 5p - 5 \\ & 3p(p+1) - 5(p+1) \\ & (p+1)(3p-5) \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \overbrace{2n^2 + 3n - 9}^{m=18} \quad \begin{matrix} A=+3 \\ N=6,-3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2n^2 + 6n - 3n - 9 \\ & 2n(n+3) - 3(n+3) \\ & (n+3)(2n-3) \end{aligned}$$

# #5 Factoring by Decomposition

March 11, 2020

Math 10B

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Factoring: Hard Trinomials

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Factor each completely.**

1)  $6m^2 + 2m - 8$

2)  $3x^2 - 16x + 5$

3)  $28r^2 - 116r + 16$

4)  $2n^2 - 17n - 9$

5)  $3r^2 + 2r - 16$

6)  $5a^2 - 34a + 45$

7)  $8x^2 - 50x + 50$

8)  $4n^2 - 15n + 9$

9)  $4x^2 + 17x + 4$

10)  $4m^2 + 13m + 10$

11)  $4b^2 - 3b - 10$

12)  $8n^2 - 26n - 24$

13)  $u^2 + 16uv + 64v^2$

14)  $2x^2 - 22xy + 48y^2$

15)  $x^2 - 11xy + 30y^2$

16)  $4a^2 - 8ab - 12b^2$