

WARM-UP...

1. Factor each of the following...

$$\text{a) } x^2 - 13x - 30 \quad \begin{array}{l} -30 \\ +13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(x-15)(x+2)$$

$$\text{b) } x^2 - 6x + 9 \quad \begin{array}{l} 9 \\ -6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(x-3)^2$$

$$\text{c) } 4x^2 - 40x - 96 \quad \begin{array}{l} -24 \\ -10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$4(x^2 - 10x - 24)$$

$$4(x-12)(x+2)$$

$$\text{d) } 24x^6y^5 - 16x^2y + 32x^3y^3$$

$$8x^2y(3x^4y^4 - 2 + 4xy^2)$$

2. Expand and simplify.

$$3x(5x^2 + 2x - 3) + (x - 2)(2x + 7)$$

$$15x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x + 2x^2 + 7x - 4x - 14$$

$$15x^3 + 8x^2 - 6x - 14$$

IV. Difference of Squares:

Conjugate: Same binomials except opposite signs between the terms.

Multiply the conjugates shown below...

$$(x+3)(x-3)$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 3x - 9$$

$$x^2 - 9$$

$$(5w-4)(5w+4)$$

$$25w^2 + 20w - 20w - 16$$

$$25w^2 - 16$$

$$(4ab-c)(4ab+c)$$

$$16a^2b^2 + 4abc - 4abc - c^2$$

$$16a^2b^2 - c^2$$

Is there a pattern when a binomial gets multiplied by its conjugate?

With conjugate pairs the middle adds to zero.

I. Difference of Squares

Criteria...

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

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

EXAMPLES...

1) $81x^2 - 16$

$$(9x + 4)(9x - 4)$$

2) $196x^2 - 49$

$$(14x - 7)(14x + 7)$$

3) $8x^2 - 18y^2$

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

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

4) $81z^4 - 625$

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

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

Let's make things slightly more complicated...

Factor each of the following:

$$16 - (a - b)^2$$

$$\underline{[4 + (a - b)]} \underline{[4 - (a - b)]}$$

$$(4 + a - b)(4 - a + b)$$

$$(a^2 + 12)^2 - 64a^2$$

$$(a^2 + 12 + 8a)(a^2 + 12 - 8a)$$

$$25x^2 - 4y^2 = (5x + 2y)(5x - 2y)$$

HOMEWORK...

Puzzle Worksheet - Difference of Squares.pdf



Multiply:

I $(a+5)(a-5) = a^2 - 25$

D $(2 + 3a)(2 - 3a) = 4 - 9a^2$

Factor:

S $x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y)$

I $4x^2 - 49y^2 = (2x+7y)(2x-7y)$

Attachments

Puzzle Worksheet - Difference of Squares.pdf