



**“Algebra class will be important to you later in life because there’s going to be a test six weeks from now.”**

\*See printout.

# How Many Terms?

Two Terms

GCF

Sum of Two Squares  
 $a^2 + b^2$   
 PRIME

Difference of Two Squares  
 $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$

Sum/Difference of Two Cubes  
 $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$   
 $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

Three Terms

GCF

UnFOIL  
 ( ) ( )

Perfect Square Trinomial  
 $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a+b)^2$   
 $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a-b)^2$

Four Terms

GCF

Grouping

"GCF" - Greatest Common Factor  
 "SOAP" - Same - Opposite - Always Positive  
 Prime - Doesn't Factor

## Three Terms

$$ax^2 + bx + c \quad a \neq 1$$

Trinomial

- GCF | 5+111

- "Unfoil"

( ) ( )

## Perfect Square Trinomial

(PST)

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a+b)(a+b) = \sqrt{(a+b)^2}$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a-b)(a-b) = \sqrt{(a-b)^2}$$

always positive

Two of the same factor here.

a)  $2x^2 + 17x + 21$

no  
gcf

~~psf~~

$(2x+3)(x+7)$

\* foil to check!

b)  $5x^2 - 1x - 18$

no  
gcf

~~psf~~

$(5x+9)(x-2)$

foil 2 ✓

$+42$

1	42
2	21

$\frac{2x}{+} \frac{14}{4}$

$\div 2$

$\frac{1x}{+} \frac{7}{7}$

✓

$3 \overline{) 42}$   
 $\underline{-3}$   
 $12$

$-90$

1	90
2	45
3	30

$\frac{5x}{+} \frac{18}{90}$

$\div 5$

$\frac{1x}{+} \frac{5}{90}$

✓

$\frac{5x}{+} \frac{9}{9}$

$\frac{1x}{+} \frac{2}{-2}$

c)  $10x^2 + 13x - 30$

no  
+9

~~psf.~~

$(5x-6)(2x+5)$

foi: 12 ✓

$-3000$

1 300

2 1500

10 30

$\frac{10x}{-12}$        $\frac{10x}{+25}$

$\div 2$

$\left(\frac{5x}{-6}\right)$

$\div 5$

$\left(\frac{2x}{+5}\right)$

~~$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 11 \overline{) 300} \\ \underline{-22} \phantom{0} \\ 80 \\ \underline{-77} \\ 3 \end{array}$$~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 12 \overline{) 300} \\ \underline{-24} \phantom{0} \\ 60 \\ \underline{-60} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

d)  $9y^2 + 6y + 1$

no  
gcf  $(3y+1)(3y+1)$

foi: 12 ✓

$|^2 = 1$

psf.  
~~yes~~

$(3y+1)^2$

$$e) \frac{2x^2 + 2x - 24}{2} = \frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{2x}{2} - \frac{24}{2}$$

gcf

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

↓

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

foil 2 ✓

What if I forget to take out the GCF?

$$2x^2 + 2x - 24$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{-3} \\ 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -12 \\ 1 \quad 12 \\ 2 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

$\left(\frac{1x}{-3}\right)$       $\left(\frac{1x}{+4}\right)$

~~$$2x^2 + 2x - 24$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 48 \\ 2 \quad 24 \\ 3 \quad 16 \\ 4 \quad 12 \end{array}$$

$\left(\frac{1x}{-3}\right)$       $\left(\frac{1x}{+4}\right)$

$$\frac{2x}{-6} \div 2$$

$$\frac{2x}{+8} \div 2$$

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

f)  $2n^2 + 3n - 2$

no  
gcf,

~~pr/s?~~

$(2n-3)(n+3)$   
foi: 2 ✓

g)  $2n^2 + 5n + 2$

no  
gcf,

~~pr/s?~~

$(2n+1)(n+2)$   
foi: 2 ✓

- 18

1

2

18

9

$\frac{2n}{-3}$

$\frac{2n}{+6}$

$\div 2$

$\frac{1n}{+3}$

+ 4

$\frac{2n}{+1}$

$\frac{2n}{+4}$

$\div 2$

$\frac{1n}{+2}$

$$h) \frac{9k^2 + 66k + 21}{3}$$

yes

$$3 \overline{) \frac{22}{66} } \\ \underline{-66} \\ 06$$

gcf:

$$3(3k^2 + 22k + 7)$$

not perfect square

$$3(3k + 1)(k + 7)$$

$$i) 5x^2 - 18x + 9$$

no gcf, not perfect square

$$(5x - 3)(x - 3)$$

foi: 12 ✓

$$5x^2 - 15x - 3x + 9$$

$$\underline{-18x} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left( \frac{3k}{+1} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{3k}{+21}$$

$$\left( \frac{1k}{+7} \right)$$

+ 21 ✓

$$\left( \frac{5x}{-3} \right)$$

$$\frac{5x}{-15}$$

$$\left( \frac{1x}{-3} \right)$$

+ 45 ✓



$$D) 4x^2 - 35xy + 49y^2$$

$$(2x - 7y)(2x - 7y)$$

foi 12 ✓

$$4x^2 - 14xy - 14xy + 49y^2$$

$$-28xy$$

$$\frac{49}{196}$$

$$+196 \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{3}{196}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 7 \overline{) 196} \\ \underline{-140} \\ 56 \\ \underline{-56} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$K) -6a^2 - 25a - 25$$

negative

$$-1(6a^2 + 25a + 25)$$

$$-1(3a+5)(2a+5)$$

foi 12 ✓

	1	150
+150 ←		
	2	75
$\frac{6a}{+10}$		$\frac{6a}{+15}$
$\div \frac{3a}{+5}$		$\div \frac{2a}{+5}$

$$(4x - 7y)(x - 7y)$$

foi 12 ✓

check for the variable

$$\left(\frac{4x}{-7y}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1x}{-7y}\right)$$

$$\frac{4x}{-28}$$

$$\frac{3}{196}$$

$$1) 3n^2 - 8n + 4$$

no  
gcf,

not perfect  
square

$$(3n-2)(n-2)$$

$$+ 12 \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{3n}{-2}$$

$$\frac{3n}{-6} \div 3$$

$$\frac{1n}{-2}$$

$$3 \quad \text{---} \quad 4$$

$$m) 7a^2 + 53a + 28$$

no  
gcf,

not  
perfect  
square

$$(7a+4)(a+7)$$

$$\frac{28}{7} \times \frac{7}{196}$$

$$+ 196 \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{7a}{+4}$$

$$\frac{7a}{+49} \div 7$$

$$\frac{1a}{+7}$$

$$\frac{505m}{+9}$$

~~$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 3 \overline{) 196} \\ \underline{18} \\ 16 \end{array}$$~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 4 \overline{) 196} \\ \underline{16} \\ 36 \\ \underline{-36} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ -16 \\ \underline{-36} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$7a^2 + 49a + 4a + 28$$

$$+ 53a \quad \checkmark$$

# Mixed Practice

ex: Factor completely.

1)  $x^3 + 16x$

3cf:  $\frac{x^3}{x} + \frac{16x}{x}$   
 $x(x^2 + 16)$

Sum of two square is prime (does not factor)

NOT THESE:

$(x+4)(x+4) = x^2 + 8x + 16$

$(x+4)(x-4) = x^2 - 16$

2)  $3y^2 + 17y - 6$

no  
gcf,

not fact  
perfect  
square

$(3y-1)(y+6)$

$\frac{3y}{-1} + \frac{3y}{3}$

$\frac{1y}{+6}$

4 terms = grouping

3)  $\frac{x^3}{x^2} + \frac{4x^2}{x^2} - \frac{x-4}{-1} - \frac{4}{-1}$

$x^2(\underline{x+4}) - 1(\underline{x+4})$

$\sqrt{1} = 1$

$(x+4)(x^2-1)$   
DOS

$(x+4)(x+1)(x-1)$