## **A Factoring Flow Chart**

## TRUST the Process

ALWAYS look for a **Greatest**Common Factor (GCF) that

can be factored out first!



Check the number of terms – is it 2 or 3?

2 terms

Check: is it a difference of squares?

If yes, factor:

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

If no, you are done.

3 terms

Is it a perfect square trinomial?

If yes, factor:  

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)^2$$
  
 $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$   
If no, continue...  
 $ax^2 + bx + c$ 

a = 1

X-Factor Method

X-Factor + GROUPING

Use the flow chart to factor the following expressions:

$$3x^{2} - 24$$

$$-3x^{3} - 90x$$

$$4x^{5} - 8x^{3}$$

$$x^{2} + 6x + 9$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 24$$
$$x^2 - 25$$

$$6x^3 + 12x^2 - 18x$$

$$2x^2 - 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 20$$

$$3x^2 - 12x + 12$$

$$x^2 + 49$$

$$5x^2 - 30x - 80$$

$$3x^3 - 48x$$

$$12x^2 - 28x + 8$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 21$$

$$4x^3 + 40x^2 + 100x$$

## Factoring Practice: Continue to use the Flow Chart to factor all below.

\* two BONUS factoring shortcuts:

Sum of Two Cubes
$$\chi^{3} + \gamma^{3} = (\chi + \gamma)(\chi^{2} - \chi \gamma + \gamma^{2})$$

Difference of Two Cubes

$$\chi^3 - \gamma^3 = (\chi - \gamma)(\chi^2 + \chi \gamma + \gamma^2)$$

1. 
$$9x^2 - 4$$

2. 
$$x^3 + 64$$

3. 
$$200x^2 - 50$$

4. 
$$7x^3 + 14x^2 + 7x$$

5. 
$$2x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x - 6$$

6. 
$$3x^2 + 81$$

7. 
$$2x^2 - x - 3$$

8. 
$$x^2 + 3x - 10$$

9. 
$$x^2 + 8x + 16$$

10. 
$$4x^2 - 20x + 25$$

11. 
$$2x^2 - 5x + 2$$

12. 
$$3x^2 - 11x - 20$$

13. 
$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 5x +$$

13. 
$$x^3 - 3x^2 - 5x + 15$$
 14.  $3x^4 - 11x^2 - 20$  15.  $4x^2 - 49$ 

15. 
$$4x^2 - 49$$

16. 
$$x^2 - 18x + 81$$

17. 
$$16x^2 - 81$$

18. 
$$2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 6$$

19 
$$8x^3 - 27y^3$$

20. 
$$x^4 - 4x^2 + 3$$

21. 
$$12abx^2 + 6a^2bx^3 - 30ab^3$$

## **SOLUTIONS:**

$$3x^2 - 24 = 3(x^2 - 8)$$

$$-3x^3 - 90x = -3x(x^2 + 30)$$

$$4x^5 - 8x^3 = 4x^3(x^2 - 2)$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = (x+3)^2$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 24 = (x+6)(x+4)$$

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

$$6x^3 + 12x^2 - 18x = 6x(x^2 + 2x - 3) = 6x(x + 3)(x - 1)$$

$$2x^2 - 7x - 15 = 2x^2 - 10x + 3x - 15 = (2x + 3)(x - 5)$$

 $x^2 + 8x + 20 = prime$ , cannot be factored

$$3x^2 - 12x + 12 = 3(x^2 - 4x + 4) = 3(x - 2)^2$$

 $x^2 + 49 = prime, cannot be factored$ 

$$5x^2 - 30x - 80 = 5(x^2 - 6x - 16) = 5(x - 8)(x - 2)$$

$$3x^3 - 48x = 3x(x^2 - 16) = 3x(x + 4)(x - 4)$$

$$12x^2 - 28x + 8 = 4(3x^2 - 7x + 2) = 4(3x - 1)(x - 2)$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 21 = (x - 3)(x + 7)$$

$$4x^3 + 40x^2 + 100x = 4x(x^2 + 10x + 25) = 4x(x + 5)^2$$

1. 
$$(3x+2)(3x-2)$$

7. 
$$(2x-3)(x+1)$$

13. 
$$(x^2-5)(x-3)$$

13. 
$$(x^2-5)(x-3)$$
 14.  $(2x+7)(2x-7)$  15.  $(3x^2+4)(x^2-5)$  16.  $(x-9)(x-9)$  17.  $(4x+9)(4x-9)$  18.  $(x^2+2)(2x-3)$  19.  $(2x-3y)(4x^2+6xy+9y^2)$  20.  $(x^2-3)(x+1)(x-1)$  21.  $6ab(2x^2+ax^3-5b^2)$ 

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

8. 
$$(x+5)(x-2)$$

17. 
$$(4x+9)(4x-9)$$

20. 
$$(x^2-3)(x+1)(x-1)$$

6. 
$$3(x^2+27)$$

9. 
$$(x+4)(x+4)$$

12. 
$$(3x+4)(x-5)$$

15. 
$$(3x^2+4)(x^2-5)$$

18. 
$$(x^2+2)(2x-3)$$

21. 
$$6ab(2x^2+ax^3-5b^2)$$