Concept

To Factor Binomials Completely

- 1. Factor out any GCF.
- 2. Determine if the binomial is a difference of two squares. If so, factor into a product of conjugate binomials.

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

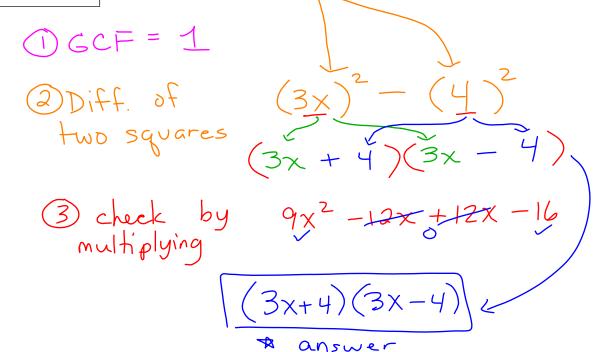
3. Write the complete product of factors, including any GCF

Ex) Factor each binomial completely. If the binomial cannot be factored, write prime.

This binomial is called a difference of two squares. Because the first and last terms are perfect squares and the operation is subtraction (a difference).

9x² – 16

This binomial is special. It is the only binomial that can be factored into two binomial factors.



Ex) Factor each binomial completely. If the binomial cannot be factored, write prime.

$$3x^3 - 27x$$

① GCF
= 3x
$$3x(x^{2}-9)$$
= 3x
$$(x)^{2}-(3)^{2}$$

$$+ wo squares$$

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

$$3 \text{ check by mult. the binomials}$$

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

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

Ex) Factor each binomial completely. If the binomial cannot be factored, write prime.

$$-2x^{2} + 18x$$

$$OCF = -2x$$

$$-2x(x-9)$$

$$diff. of two$$

$$squares$$

$$-2x(x-9)$$

$$+ answer$$

Ex) Factor each binomial completely. If the binomial cannot be factored, write prime.

DGCF
= 1

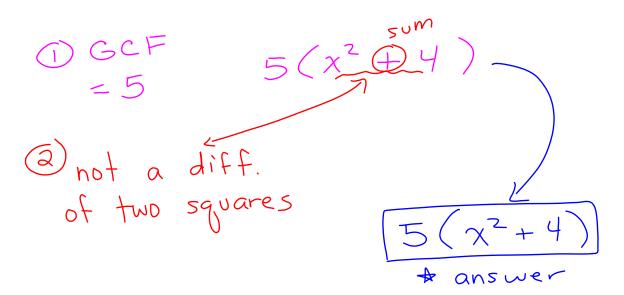
Prime

2 Not a

diff. of
two squares

Ex) Factor each binomial completely. If the binomial cannot be factored, write prime.

$$5x^2 + 20$$



<u>Closure</u>

Three students factored the binomial below. Which student is correct? Explain.

$$x^2 + 81$$

Student A Student B Student C $(x+9)^2$ prime (x+9)(x-9)

Student B is correct because $x^2 + 81$ is a sum of two squares with a GCF of 1, so it cannot be factored.

Closure

Three students factored the binomial below. Which student is correct? Explain.

$$2x^3 - 50x$$

Student A Student B Student C (x-5)(x+5) $2x(x-5)^2$ 2x(x-5)(x+5)

Student C is correct. The GCF is 2x, giving $2x(x^2 - 25)$, and then $x^2 - 25$ is a difference of two squares and can be factored into (x + 5)(x - 5).