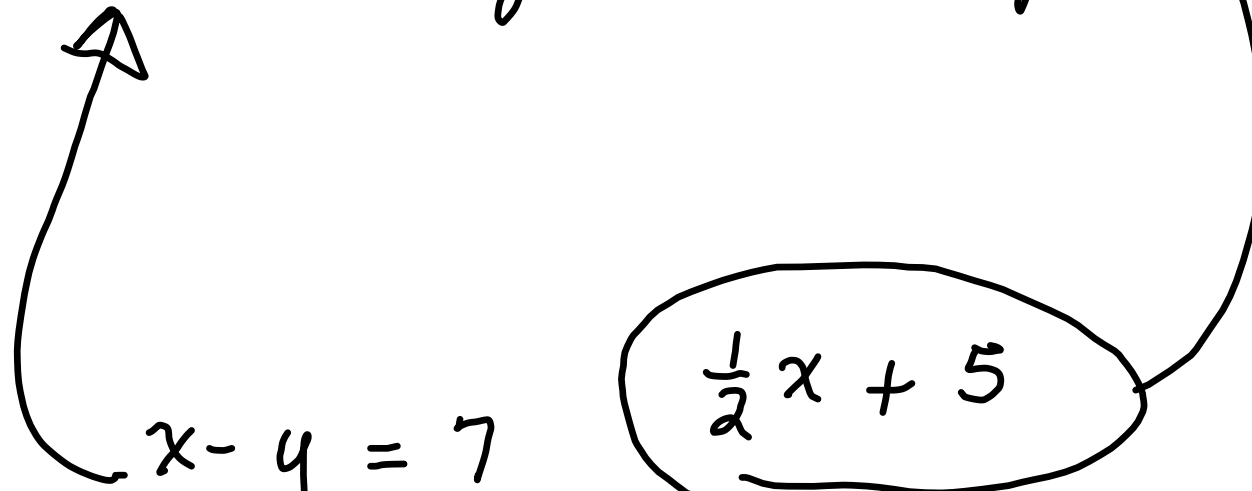


⑭ An expression ←

② A line with a positive slope



$$x - y = 7$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x \quad -x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$-y = -x + 7$$

$$y = x - 7$$

(22)

pg 297

$$\frac{15x^2 + 19x - 4}{3x + 8}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x - 7 + \frac{52}{3x+8} \\ \hline (3x+8) \overline{) 15x^2 + 19x - 4} \\ \underline{-15x^2 + 40x} \\ 21x - 4 \\ \underline{+21x - 56} \\ 52 \end{array}$$

32

$$\frac{x^3 + 27}{x + 3}$$

$$0 - (-9)$$

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

$$x + 3 \overline{) x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 27}$$
$$\underline{-x^3 + 3x^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3x^2 + 0x \\ +3x^2 + 9x \end{array} \right.$$
$$\underline{-3x^2 + 9x}$$

$$9x + 27$$
$$\underline{-9x + 27}$$
$$0$$

6.1 The Greatest Common Factor GCF

(ex) $14x + 21$
 $7(2x + 3)$

(ex) $30xy^2 - 25x^2y$
 $5xy(6y - 5x)$

(ex) $20a^4b^3 - 18a^3b^4 + 22a^4b^4$
 $2a^3b^3(10a - 9b + 11ab)$

②① $15x^3 - 25x^2 + 30x$

pg 311 $5x(3x^2 - 5x + 6)$

Factoring By Grouping

$$\frac{ax - ay + bx - by}{a(x-y) + b(x-y)}$$

$a(c) + b(c)$

now

let $c = x - y$

$c(a + b)$

$\rightarrow a(x-y) + b(x-y)$

$\frac{a(x-y)}{(x-y)} = a$

$(x-y)(a + b)$

$(x-y) \left[\frac{a(x-y)}{x-y} + \frac{b(x-y)}{x-y} \right]$

$(x-y)[a + b]$

$(x-y)(a + b)$
 $a(x-y) + b(x-y)$

distributive property

$$4x + 4y$$
$$4(x + y)$$

what if 4 is 4+c

made this
up

$$\downarrow$$
$$(4+c)x + (4+c)y$$

$$\underline{(4+c)(x+y)}$$

$$\underline{ax + bx + ay + by}$$

contains
(a+b)

$$x(a+b) + y(a+b)$$

← contains
(a+b)

$$(a+b)(x+y)$$

$$\frac{x(a+b)}{(a+b)}$$

(ex)

$$\underline{8x^3 - 12x^2 + 14x - 21}$$

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

$$(2x-3)(4x^2+7) \text{ done}$$

without square

$$(4x+7)(2x-3)$$

6.2 Factor Trinomials -

where x^2 has a coefficient of 1.

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

factoring

$$= x^2 + 7x + \underline{\underline{12}}$$

$$(3+4)x$$

$$(x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + ax + bx + ab$$

factoring

$$x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$$

sum

product

Factor $1x^2 + 7x + 10$ prod 10 2(5)
 ex $(x+2)(x+5)$ sum 7

(ex) $x^2 - 7x + 10$ prod 10 (-2)(-5)
 $(x-2)(x-5)$ sum -7

(ex)

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

$$(x + 6)(x - 3)$$

prod -18

sum 3

$$6(-3)$$

$$\cancel{6(3)}$$

The larger
absolute value
gets sign of sum.

(ex)

$$y^2 + y - 42$$

$$(y - 6)(y + 7)$$

prod -42 -6(+7)

sum 1

(ex)

$$3r^3 - 3r^2 - 6r$$

1st thing

$$3r(r^2 - r - 2)$$

check for GCF

now factor the trinomial

$$3r(r-2)(r+1)$$

prod -2 -2(1)

sum -1

x

(14)

$$x^2 - 5xy + 6y^2$$

prod 6 (-3)(-2)
sum -5

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

$$- 5yx$$