

Math 95--Factoring Worksheet #4--page 1

This handout will approach factoring two different types of binomials: the difference of squares is one type and the sum or difference of cubes is the other type.

A. Difference of Squares

- a. First, review the following:
- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | $(x + 10)(x - 10)$ | conjugates |
| | $x^2 - 10x + 10x - 100$ | distribute |
| | $x^2 - 100$ | difference of squares |

When you multiply conjugates, you get the difference of squares.

- b. When you factor the difference of squares, you'll always get conjugates.

$$\begin{aligned} &x^2 - 100 \\ &(x + 10)(x - 10) \end{aligned}$$

- c. This is the pattern: $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

Look at a few more examples and see if you can follow the thinking.

d. $\begin{aligned} &z^2 - 49 \\ &(z + 7)(z - 7) \end{aligned}$

e. $\begin{aligned} &m^2 - 196 \\ &(m + 14)(m - 14) \end{aligned}$

you can use the square root button to find $\sqrt{196} = 14$

f. $\begin{aligned} &4y^2 - 25 \\ &(2y + 5)(2y - 5) \end{aligned}$

g. $\begin{aligned} &36a^2 - 121z^2 \\ &(6a + 11z)(6a - 11z) \end{aligned}$

h. $\begin{aligned} &x^4 - 49y^2 \\ &(x^2 + 7y)(x^2 - 7y) \end{aligned}$

i. $\begin{aligned} &45y^2 - 20 && \text{GCF first!} \\ &5(9y^2 - 4) \\ &5(3y + 2)(3y - 2) \end{aligned}$

Factor the following.

1. $x^2 - 1$

2. $a^2 - 4$

3. $m^2 - 9$

4. $z^2 - 16$

5. $y^2 - 25$

6. $k^2 - 36$

7. $b^2 - 49$

8. $c^2 - 64$

9. $w^2 - 81$

10. $x^2 - 100$

11. $4y^2 - 9$

12. $16z^2 - 25$

13. $81a^2 - 49$

14. $36m^2 - 121$

15. $25z^2 - 4$

16. $2x^2 - 8$

17. $3k^2 - 75$

18. $5w^2 - 45$

19. $4a^2 - 16$

20. $4b^2 - 36$

21. $25c^2 - 100$

22. $x^2 - y^2$

23. $x^2 - 25y^2$

24. $a^2 - 36m^2$

25. $49y^2 - 25z^2$

26. $81a^2 - 4b^2$

27. $18x^2 - 8y^2$

28. $a^4 - 16b^2$

B. Sum or Difference of Cubes

First, look at the following to find the pattern:

j.	$1^3 = 1$	so	$\sqrt[3]{1} = 1$	$4^3 = 64$	so	$\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$
	$2^3 = 8$	so	$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$	$5^3 = 125$	so	$\sqrt[3]{125} = 5$
	$3^3 = 27$	so	$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$	$6^3 = 216$	so	$\sqrt[3]{216} = 6$

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The following are examples of the sum or difference of cubes:

$$\begin{aligned} &x^3 + 8 \\ &x^3 + 27 \\ &x^3 - 64 \\ &x^3 - 125 \\ &8x^3 + 125 \\ &27x^3 - 64 \end{aligned}$$

Some books teach factoring the sum/difference of cubes by using a “formula”. Observe.

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

You’ll notice there are similarities between the two. Also, you always get a binomial times a trinomial.

I usually think about factoring the sum or difference of cubes in word form. I get the binomial first (cube root the first term, keep the sign, cube root the second term). Then I build the trinomial from the binomial (square the first term, multiply the terms together and change the sign, square the second term so it’s always a positive). It’s easier with an example.

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------|---|
| k. | $\begin{aligned} &x^3 + 8 \\ &(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4) \end{aligned}$ | Binomial: | cube root of $x^3 = x$
keep plus sign
cube root of $8 = 2$
$(x + 2)$ |
| | | Trinomial: | square $x = x^2$
multiply x and $2 = 2x$ and change sign so $-2x$
square $2 = 4$ (notice it’s positive 4)
$(x^2 - 2x + 4)$ |
| | | Factors: | $(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$ |
| | | Check: | $(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)$
$x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x + 2x^2 - 4x + 8$
$x^3 + 8$ |
| l. | $\begin{aligned} &x^3 - 125 \\ &(x - 5)(x^2 + 5x + 25) \end{aligned}$ | Binomial: | cube root of $x^3 = x$
keep minus sign
cube root of $125 = 5$
$(x - 5)$ |
| | | Trinomial: | square $x = x^2$
multiply x and $-5 = -5x$ and change sign so $+5$
square $-5 = (-5)(-5) = 25$ (notice it’s a positive 25)
$(x^2 + 5x + 25)$ |
| | | Factors: | $(x - 5)(x^2 + 5x + 25)$ |
| | | Check: | $(x - 5)(x^2 + 5x + 25)$
$x^3 + 5x^2 + 25x - 5x^2 - 25x - 125$
$x^3 - 125$ |

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m. $64x^3 + 27$
 $(4x + 3)(16x^2 - 12x + 9)$

Binomial: cube root of $64x^3 = 4x$
 keep plus sign
 cube root of $27 = 3$
 $(4x + 3)$

Trinomial: square $4x = 16x^2$
 multiply $4x$ and $3 = 12x$ and change sign so $-12x$
 square $3 = 9$
 $(16x^2 - 12x + 9)$

Factors: $(4x + 3)(16x^2 - 12x + 9)$

Check: $(4x + 3)(16x^2 - 12x + 9)$
 $64x^3 - 48x^2 + 36x + 48x^2 - 36x + 27$
 $64x^3 + 27$

n. $64x^3 + 27$
 $(4x)^3 + (3)^3$
 $(4x + 3)[(4x)^2 - (4x)(3) + (3)^2]$
 $(4x + 3)(16x^2 - 12x + 9)$

Let's re-do this problem using the formula.
 First write the bases to the 3rd power
 Use the formula $(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
 Simplify, and notice you get the same answer as you did in example m!

You try these.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 29. $x^3 + 1$ | 30. $x^3 - 8$ | 31. $x^3 + 27$ | 32. $x^3 - 64$ |
| 33. $x^3 + 125$ | 34. $8x^3 - 27$ | 35. $27x^3 + 64$ | 36. $125x^3 - 27$ |

Answer Key.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. $(x + 1)(x - 1)$ | 2. $(a + 2)(a - 2)$ | 3. $(m + 3)(m - 3)$ |
| 4. $(z + 4)(z - 4)$ | 5. $(y + 5)(y - 5)$ | 6. $(k + 6)(k - 6)$ |
| 7. $(b + 7)(b - 7)$ | 8. $(c + 8)(c - 8)$ | 9. $(w + 9)(w - 9)$ |
| 10. $(x + 10)(x - 10)$ | 11. $(2y + 3)(2y - 3)$ | 12. $(4z + 5)(4z - 5)$ |
| 13. $(9a + 7)(9a - 7)$ | 14. $(6m + 11)(6m - 11)$ | 15. $(5z + 2)(5z - 2)$ |
| 16. $2(x + 2)(x - 2)$ | 17. $3(k + 5)(k - 5)$ | 18. $5(w + 3)(w - 3)$ |
| 19. $4(a + 2)(a - 2)$ | 20. $4(b + 3)(b - 3)$ | 21. $25(c + 2)(c - 2)$ |
| 22. $(x + y)(x - y)$ | 23. $(x + 5y)(x - 5y)$ | 24. $(a + 6m)(a - 6m)$ |
| 25. $(7y + 5z)(7y - 5z)$ | 26. $(9a + 2b)(9a - 2b)$ | 27. $2(3x + 2y)(3x - 2y)$ |
| 28. $(a^2 + 4b)(a^2 - 4b)$ | 29. $(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)$ | 30. $(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$ |
| 31. $(x + 3)(x^2 - 3x + 9)$ | 32. $(x - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 16)$ | 33. $(x + 5)(x^2 - 5x + 25)$ |
| 34. $(2x - 3)(4x^2 + 6x + 9)$ | 35. $(3x + 4)(9x^2 - 12x + 16)$ | 36. $(5x - 3)(25x^2 + 15x + 9)$ |