

Match each equation with a graph of a related polynomial

a.  $x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$

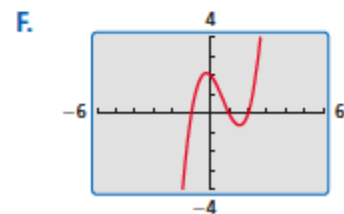
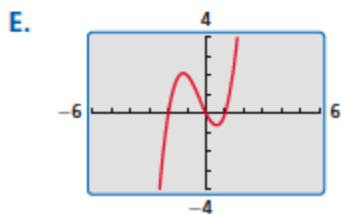
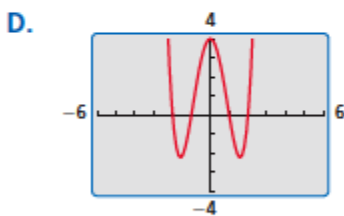
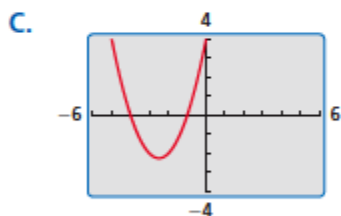
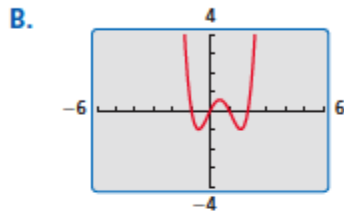
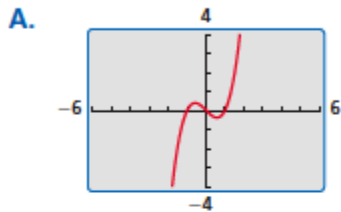
c.  $x^3 + x^2 - 2x = 0$

e.  $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0$

b.  $x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = 0$

d.  $x^3 - x = 0$

f.  $x^4 - 2x^3 - x^2 + 2x = 0$



a.  $(x + 4)(x + 1)$

b.  $(x^3 - 2x^2) - (x - 2) = x^2(x - 2) - (x - 2) = (x - 2)(x^2 - 1) = (x - 2)(x + 1)(x - 1)$

c.  $x(x^2 + x - 2) = x(x + 2)(x - 1)$

d.  $x(x^2 - 1) = x(x + 1)(x - 1)$

e.  $(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 1) = (x + 2)(x - 2)(x + 1)(x - 1)$

f.  $(x^4 - 2x^3) - (x^2 - 2x) = x^3(x - 2) - x(x - 2) = (x - 2)(x^3 - x) = (x - 2)(x)(x^2 - 1) = x(x - 2)(x + 1)(x - 1)$

### Factoring Tips:

1. When factoring, always check if there is a common factor first.

$$18x^4 - 3x^3 - 36x^2 = 3x^2(6x^2 - x - 12) = 3x^2(3x + 4)(2x - 3)$$

2. When given 4 terms, sometimes grouping is helpful in factoring.

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

3. When factoring a difference (subtraction) between two squares, the factors are conjugates of each other.

$$16x^2 - 9 = (4x + 3)(4x - 3)$$

4. Factoring the sum of two cubes.

$$27x^3 + 8 = (3x + 2)(9x^2 - 6x + 4)$$

5. Factor the difference of two cubes.

$$8x^3 - y^3 = (2x - y)(4x^2 + 2xy + y^2)$$

1. When a polynomial  $P(x)$  is divided synthetically by  $x - k$ , and the remainder is  $r$ , then  $P(k) = r$ .
2. When a polynomial  $P(x)$  is divided synthetically by  $x - y$ , and the remainder is  $0$ , then  $x - k$  is a factor, and the depressed polynomial indicated is also a factor.

Completely Factor the following.

1.  $x^3 - 2x^2 - 24x$

2.  $4k^5 - 100k^3$

3.  $3p^5 - 192p^3$

4.  $2m^6 - 24m^5 + 64m^4$

5.  $18v^9 + 33v^8 + 14v^7$

6.  $x^3 + 64$

7.  $y^3 + 512$

8.  $g^3 - 343$

9.  $c^3 - 27$

10.  $3h^9 - 192h^6$

11.  $y^3 - 5y^2 + 6y - 30$

12.  $3a^3 + 18a^2 + 8a + 48$

13.  $2k^3 - 20k^2 + 5k - 50$

14.  $x^3 - 8x^2 - 4x + 32$

15.  $49k^4 - 9$

16.  $16z^4 - 81$