

6.4 Part 1 FACTORING POLYNOMIALS

I. Sum and Difference of Two Cubes:

- a) is a binomial,
- b) each term is perfect cube, and
- c) terms are connected by addition or subtraction.

Perfect Cubes:

$1 = (1)^3$	$216 = (6)^3$	$x^3 = (x)^3$	$8x^6 = (2x^2)^3$
$8 = (2)^3$	$343 = (7)^3$	$x^6 = (x^2)^3$	$216x^{15} = (6x^5)^3$
$27 = (3)^3$	$512 = (8)^3$	$x^9 = (x^3)^3$	$64x^9 = (4x^3)^3$
$64 = (4)^3$	$729 = (9)^3$	$x^{12} = (x^4)^3$	
$125 = (5)^3$	$1000 = (10)^3$	$x^{15} = (x^5)^3$	

add.

FACTOR PATTERNS

SUM OF 2 CUBES:

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

subt.

DIFFERENCE OF 2 CUBES:

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

Examples:

1. $x^3 \ominus 1000$

$$\begin{array}{cc} (x)^3 & (10)^3 \\ \text{"a"} & \text{"b"} \end{array}$$

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

$$(x - 10)(x^2 + x \cdot 10 + 10^2)$$

$$(x - 10)(x^2 + 10x + 100)$$

sum

2. $8d^3 \oplus 1$

$$\begin{array}{cc} (2d)^3 & (1)^3 \\ \text{"a"} & \text{"b"} \end{array}$$

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

$$(2d + 1)((2d)^2 - 2d \cdot 1 + 1^2)$$

$$(2d + 1)(4d^2 - 2d + 1)$$

Examples:

$$3. \quad 64y^3 \ominus 1$$

diff.
 $(4y)^3$ $(1)^3$
 "a" "b"

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

$$(4y-1)((4y)^2+4y \cdot 1+1^2)$$

$$(4y-1)(16y^2+4y+1)$$

$$5. \quad 216m^9 \oplus 125$$

sum
 $(6m^3)^3$ $(5)^3$
 "a" "b"

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

$$(6m^3+5)((6m^3)^2-6m^3 \cdot 5+5^2)$$

$$(6m^3+5)(36m^6-30m^3+25)$$

$$4. \quad 512 \oplus 27k^3$$

sum
 $(8)^3$ $(3k)^3$
 "a" "b"

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

$$(8+3k)(8^2-8 \cdot 3k+(3k)^2)$$

$$(8+3k)(64-24k+9k^2)$$

$$6. \quad 64 \ominus 343h^3$$

diff.
 $(4)^3$ $(7h)^3$
 "a" "b"

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

$$(4-7h)(4^2+4 \cdot 7h+(7h)^2)$$

$$(4-7h)(16+28h+49h^2)$$