Consider a 2-term expression such as  $x^2 - 9$ This could be written as  $x^2 + 0x - 9$ 

So, we would need 2 numbers that multiply to -9 but add to 0 The only numbers that add to zero are the number and the negative of itself 3, -3 6, -6 etc

 $x^2-9 \rightarrow (x-3)(x+3)$ This is called a "difference of squares" If you encounter a 2 term expressions, they could be: GCF 2) Difference of Squares both of these 1) 3) Factor the following: x<sup>2</sup> - 25 a)  $\sqrt{25} = 5$  $\rightarrow$  (x-5)(x+5)x<sup>2</sup> - 1296 **b**)  $\sqrt{1296} = 36$  $\rightarrow$  (x-36)(x+36) $16x^2 - 1$ *c*)  $\sqrt{16}$  = 4 ,  $\sqrt{1}$  = 1 (4x-1)(4x+1)→ d)  $9x^2 - 169y^4$  $\sqrt{9} = 3$  ,  $\sqrt{169} = 13$  $\rightarrow (3x - 13y^2)(3x + 13y^2)$ e)  $x^{2} + 49$ Not possible 7 + -7 =0, 7 x -7 = -49 (7 + 7 = 14) No #'s exist **f**) 144x – 16 No squares ... just a GCF of  $16 \rightarrow 16(9x-1)$  $x^6 - 9b^{14}$ **g**)  $\sqrt{9} = 3$  $(x^3 - 3b^7)(x^3 + 3b^7)$  $\rightarrow$  $x^4 - 16$ h)  $(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 4)$  $\sqrt{16} = 4$  $(x-2)(x+2)(x^2+4)$ Wait a minute Get funky ...  $(x-6)^2 - (x+5)^2$ i) [(x-6) - (x-5)][(x-6) + (x-5)](-1)(2x - 11) $\rightarrow$ Assignment = worksheet

Difference of Squares Worksheet Why didn't Klutz do ant homework on Saturday?										
1	2 3 4 5 6	7 8	9 10 11 12 13	T	16 17	18 19	20	21 22	2 23	24
Ε	n² - 49	Α	n <sup>2</sup> - 1	N	81 – n <sup>2</sup>		Answers			
н	4n² – 9	I	49n² – 16	Ε	144 – 2	5n²		2n + 3 12 + 5n (n + 1)(n) (7n + 3) (n + 7)(n) (9 + n)(n)	n)(12 - n — 1) )(7n — n — 7) 9 — n)	– 5 <b>n</b> ) 3)
S	$x^2 - y^2$	I	$4x^2 - 49y^2$	W	81x² – 10	00y²	3		0 <b>y</b> )(9x	4) — 10 <b>y</b> )
Ε	36x² – 121y²	0	9x² – 64y²	N	x <sup>4</sup> – 400			(x + y)( $(x^{2} + 20)($ (6x + 1)( (3x + 7)( (2x + 7)( (3x + 8))(	0)(x <sup>2</sup> - 1y)(6x y)(3x y)(2x	x — 11y) — 7y) — 7y)
т	<b>a</b> <sup>6</sup> – <b>b</b> <sup>4</sup>	С	25a <sup>8</sup> – 9b <sup>4</sup>	W	a²b² – 3	86	(14) (2 (21) (2 (12) (2 (9) (2	$a^{+} + a^{2}b^{3}$ $a^{8} + 15$ $a^{3} + b^{2}(a^{3} + b^{2})(a^{2} + c^{4})(a^{2} + c^{4})(a^{2} + ab^{4})(a^{2} + ab^{4})(a^{4} + ab^{4})$	6)(2a <sup>8</sup> (a <sup>3</sup> — L (ab <sup>2</sup> ab — 6	– 15) 9 <sup>2</sup> ) – c <sup>4</sup> )
D	16 – a⁴b <sup>6</sup>	К	$a^2b^4-c^8$	N	4a <sup>16</sup> – 2 a <sup>4</sup> – 36	25		a + 5)(a + 2 + 3a)(2	(-5) (-3a) (a + 1) (a + 1) (a + 6) (a - b) $(2a^2 + 1)$	- 5b)
15	4 – 9a²	12	4a <sup>4</sup> – 36	24	a <sup>4</sup> – 36		<u>ن</u>	5a⁴ + 3b²	) (5a <sup>4</sup> -	- 3b²)

4  $16a^2 - b^2$  13  $49a^2 - 1$  6  $a^2 - 25$ 

Now try Page 194 #6, 10, 20