

Today: ch 0 : Factoring Quadratics / Algebraic Fractions / Rational Expressions

Factoring Quadratic: $Ax^2 + Bx + C$

use the AC-method.

(ex) $x^2 - 4x - 32$

① decompose the B-term into factors of A·C
 $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8, \pm 16$

② $x^2 - 8x + 4x - 32$

③ factor by grouping.

$$x(x-8) + 4(x-8) = (x-8)(x+4)$$

Factoring By Grouping
 use w/ four pieces

(ex) $x^2 + x + 3x^3 + x^2$

$$x(x+1) + x^2(3x+1)$$

typically there's one more step:

(ex) $5x^2 + 5x + 3x^3 + 3x^2$

$$5x(x+1) + 3x^2(x+1)$$

$$(x+1)(5x + 3x^2)$$

Common Form

(ex) $x^2 - 6x + 9 = (x-3)^2$

perfect square

(ex) $a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$

FOIL

$$a^2 + \underbrace{ab - ba}_{=0} - b^2$$

difference of squares

(ex) $6x^2 - 17x - 3 = 6x^2 + x - 18x - 3$

AC: -18

Factors $\pm 1, 3, 6, 18$

$$= x(6x+1) - 3(6x+1) = (6x+1)(x-3) \quad \checkmark$$

idea: $xM - 3M = M(x-3)$

(ex) $16x^2 - 25y^2 = 4^2x^2 - 5^2y^2 = (4x)^2 - (5y)^2 = (4x-5y)(4x+5y)$

diff. of $\square$'s

check: FOIL your ans

$$16x^2 + \underbrace{20xy - 20yx}_{=0} - 25y^2$$

Algebraic Fractions

Key: $+$ $\frac{1}{x}$ $-$ behave differently than $\times \frac{1}{x} \div$ re: cancellations

(ex)

$$\frac{A \cdot B}{C \cdot B^4} = \frac{A}{C \cdot B^4 \cdot B^{-1}}$$

legal b/c

$$B = \frac{1}{B^{-1}}$$

(ex)

$$\frac{A + B}{C \cdot B^4}$$

(ex)

$$\frac{A + B}{C + B^4}$$

nothing
to
be
done

(ex)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^5 y^{-7} \cancel{x^{-3}} y^{-4}}{x^5 y^{-7}} &= \frac{\cancel{x^{-3}} y^{-4}}{x^5 y^{-7}} \\ &= \frac{y^{-4}}{\underbrace{x^3 x^2}_{x^5} y^{-7}} = \frac{y^{-4}}{x^5 y^{-7}} = \frac{y^3}{x^5} \end{aligned}$$

(ex)

$$\frac{x^{-3} + y^5}{x^2 y}$$