

## Section 2.4 Select and Apply Factoring Strategies

- Factor each perfect square trinomial.
  - $x^2 + 10x + 25$
  - $k^2 - 12k + 36$
  - $4v^2 + 28v + 49$
  - $100h^2 + 20h + 1$
- Choose one of the expressions in question 1.
  - Check your result by expanding and simplifying the product of the factors.
  - Sketch an algebra-tile model that relates the trinomial to its factors.
- Factor each difference of squares.
  - $x^2 - 64$
  - $p^2 - 121$
  - $4w^2 - 9$
  - $36m^2 - 169$
- Choose one of the expressions in question 3. Check your result by expanding and simplifying the product of the factors.
- Factor fully, if possible. If not possible, write *not factorable*. Check for common factors first.
  - $2x^2 + 12x + 18$
  - $3w^2 - 48$
  - $k^4 - 16$
  - $n^3 - 9n$
  - $8v^2 + 8v + 2$
  - $3p^3 - 30p^2 + 75p$
  - $9b^2 - 25$
  - $3y^2 - 12$
  - $9c^2 + 12c + 4$
  - $x^4 - 625$
  - $7y^2 + 21y + 35$
  - $6d^2 - 7d - 20$
- $9x^2 - 15x - 6$
  - $5f^2 - 70f + 245$
  - $12w^2 - 5w + 6$
  - $7b^2 - 63$
  - $11q^2 + 11q - 220$
  - $15h^2 - 2h - 8$
  - $20m^3 - 45m$
  - $9a^2 + 36a + 36$
- Choose two expressions in question 5. Check your result by expanding and simplifying the product of the factors.
- Write the quadratic function  $y = x^2 + 10x + 25$  in factored form.
  - How many zeros does this function have? Explain how you can tell.
- Write the quadratic function  $y = x^2 - 16$  in factored form.
  - Identify the axis of symmetry for the graph of the function. Explain how you can tell.
- Give an example of a polynomial that can be factored by factoring out the greatest common factor and factoring a difference of squares.
  - Prove that your example works.
- Give an example of a polynomial that can be factored by applying two strategies of your choice.
  - Identify the strategies and prove that your example works.