

I. Common Factor –

A. $(az \pm bz \pm cz \pm \dots \pm yz) = (a \pm b \pm c \pm \dots \pm y)z$

B. Examples (p.336): Exer.#10,18,26,34,44

II. Group factoring –

A. 4 (or more) terms: rarely encountered

B. Examples (p.336): Exercises #46,54

HW: pp.336-337 / Exercises #1-17(every other odd),
23-33(odd),35-47(every other odd),57,

I. Trinomials (3 terms) – Part I

$$A. \quad \mathbf{x^2 + bx + c = (x + p)(x + q)}$$

where $\mathbf{c = p \cdot q}$ and $\mathbf{b = p + q}$

B. Examples (pp.349-350): Exer.#8,16,22,32

II. Trinomials (3 terms) – Part II

$$A. \quad \mathbf{ax^2 + bx + c = (mx + p)(nx + q)}$$

where $\mathbf{a = m \cdot n}$, $\mathbf{b = mq + np}$ and $\mathbf{c = p \cdot q}$
F O + I L

i.e., determine factors of “a” & “c” such that the middle term “b” can be checked by using **Outside + Inside**...

B. Examples (p.350): Exercises #46,50,58

HW: pp.349-351 / Exercises #1-21(every other odd),
 31-39(odd),43-59(every other odd),69-75(odd),105