

Factor

① $x^2 - 9$
 $\begin{array}{ccc} & -9 & \\ 3 & \times & -3 \\ & \underline{0} & \end{array}$
 $(x+3)(x-3)$

$16x^2 + 0x - 1$
② $16x^2 - 1$
 $\begin{array}{ccc} & -16 & \\ \uparrow \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{4}{16} & \times & \frac{4}{16} \\ & \underline{0} & \end{array} = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \uparrow$
 $(4x+1)(4x-1)$

③ $2x^2 - 50$
 $= 2(x^2 - 25)$
 $= 2(x+5)(x-5)$
 $\begin{array}{ccc} & -25 & \\ -5 & \times & 5 \\ & \underline{0} & \end{array}$

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

HW: pg. 136 # 19, 22-24 and
pg. 149 # 1-8

8.3/9.1 Factoring w/ Complex #s, Taking Square Roots, and Completing the Square

Factoring with Complex Numbers

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

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

Ex #1 Factor $3x^2 + 12$.

$$= 3(x^2 + 4) = \boxed{3(x+2i)(x-2i)}$$

Ex #2 Factor $5x^2 + 80y^2$.

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

Ex #3 Factor $25x^2 + 3y^2$

$$= \boxed{(5x + \sqrt{3}yi)(5x - \sqrt{3}yi)}$$

Solving by Taking the Square Root

If the "bx" of $ax^2 + bx + c$ is missing, then

① Isolate the squared part

② Take the square root of both sides of the equation, don't forget the " \pm "!!!

Ex #4 Solve $9x^2 - 49 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 9x^2 &= 49 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{\frac{49}{9}} \\ x &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{49}{9}} \\ x &= \pm \frac{7}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Ex #5 $25x^2 - 7 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 25x^2 &= 7 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{\frac{7}{25}} \\ x &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{7}{25}} \\ x &= \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Ex #6 $2x^2 + 50 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 &= -50 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{-25} \\ x &= \pm \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{25} \\ x &= \pm 5i \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ex \#7 } 4(x+5)^2 - 49 = 0$$

$$\cancel{4}(x+5)^2 = \cancel{49}$$

$$\sqrt{(x+5)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{4}}$$

$$x+5 = \pm \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{7}{2} - 5$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2} - 5 \left(\frac{2}{2}\right) \quad x = -\frac{7}{2} - 5 \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{10}{2} \quad x = -\frac{7}{2} - \frac{10}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2} \quad x = -\frac{17}{2}$$

$$\text{Ex \#8 } 5(x+1)^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$\cancel{5}(x+1)^2 = \cancel{8}$$

$$\sqrt{(x+1)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{5}}$$

$$x+1 = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$x+1 = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}$$

We'll finish the rest
of notes after break!!