

1. (11pts) Use formulas to expand:

$$a) (x + 2z)^2 = x^2 + 2x \cdot 2z + (2z)^2 = x^2 + 4xz + 4z^2$$

$$b) (5x - 7)(5x + 7) = (5x)^2 - 7^2 = 25x^2 - 49$$

$$c) (x^3 + 4y)^2 = (x^3)^2 + 2x^3 \cdot 4y + (4y)^2 = x^6 + 8x^3y + 16y^2$$

$$d) (x - 2)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2 \cdot 2 + 3x \cdot 2^2 - 2^3 = x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8$$

2. (8pts) Factor the following. Use either a known formula or a factoring method.

$$a) x^2 + 3x - 28 = (x + 7)(x - 4)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{prod} = -28 \\ \text{sum} = 3 \end{array} \quad 7, -4$$

$$b) 6x^2 + 7x - 5 = 6x^2 + 10x - 3x - 5 = 2x(3x + 5) - (3x + 5) = (2x - 1)(3x + 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 6 \cdot (-5) = -30 \\ \text{sum} = 7 \end{array} \quad 10, -3$$

$$c) x^3 + 64 = x^3 + 4^3 = (x + 4)(x^2 - x \cdot 4 + 4^2)$$

$$= (x + 4)(x^2 - 4x + 16)$$

3. (3pts) Verify the formula for the difference of cubes by multiplying out:

$$(x-a)(x^2+xa+a^2) = x^3 + \cancel{x^2a} + \cancel{xa^2} - \cancel{ax^2} - \cancel{xa^2} - a^3$$

$$= x^3 - a^3$$

4. (8pts) Simplify.

a)  $\frac{3x+7}{x^2+x-20} - \frac{x+1}{x^2+5x} = \frac{3x+7}{(x+5)(x-4)} - \frac{x+1}{x(x+5)}$

$$= \frac{(3x+7)x - (x+1)(x-4)}{(x+5)(x-4)x}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2+7x - (x^2-3x-4)}{(x+5)(x-4)x} = \frac{2x^2+10x+4}{(x+5)(x-4)x}$$

$$= \frac{2(x^2+5x+2)}{(x+5)(x-4)x} \quad \leftarrow \text{doesn't factor}$$

b)  $\frac{6 - \frac{x-1}{x+4}}{2x + \frac{x-5}{x+4}} = \frac{\frac{6(x+4) - (x-1)}{x+4}}{\frac{2x(x+4) + x-5}{x+4}} = \frac{5x+25}{\cancel{x+4}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{x+4}}{2x^2+9x-5}$

$$= \frac{\cancel{5(x+5)}}{(2x-1)\cancel{(x+5)}} = \frac{5}{2x-1}$$

$$2 \cdot (-5) = -10$$

$$\text{prod} = -10 \quad 10, -1$$

$$\text{sum} = 9$$

$$2x^2+10x - x - 5$$

$$= 2x(x+5) - (x+5)$$

$$= (2x-1)(x+5)$$