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| Factoring by Grouping | When a polynomial contains four or more terms, we may be able to factor by grouping.  Example: |
| Guided Practice | 1. Factor by grouping, then check by distributing. |
| Factoring Trinomials when a>1 | First, determine if there is a GCF. If so, factor it out.  If there are no common factors or if the leading coefficient is still greater than 1 after the GCF has been factored out, use the following steps.   1. Multiply *a* and *c*. 2. List all the possible factors for this number (include positive and negative). 3. Find the set of factors that add to equal *b*. 4. Rewrite *bx* as the sum of two terms, using the factors found in the previous step. 5. Factor the new polynomial by grouping. 6. Check your answer by distributing.   Note: not all polynomials can be factored. |
| Guided Practice | 1. Factor , then check by distributing. |

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|  | 1. Factor , then check by distributing. |
| 1. The polynomial represents the area in square yards of a rectangular playground. Factor the polynomial to determine the expressions that represent the length and width of the playground. |