

Algebra 2 - Unit 2.5

Solving Equations using "Difference of Squares" Factoring

In Unit 1 Lesson 3 we covered Differences of Squares. Here are some bits from that lesson.

Difference of Squares:

Any quantity that can be expressed as a difference of two squares can be factored using the formula...

$$a^2 - b^2 = \underline{(a + b)} \underline{(a - b)}$$

Example: Factor $x^2 - 4$

$$x^2 - 2^2$$

$$(x + 2)(x - 2)$$

This was a more advanced example from that lesson.

Example: Factor out GCF, then Factor using Difference of Squares.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GCF} \swarrow \\ \frac{2x^3}{2x} - \frac{50x}{2x} \\ 2x(x^2 - 25) \\ 2x(x^2 - 5^2) \\ 2x(x+5)(x-5) \end{array}$$

Diff. of Squares

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Today we will be solving equations using this method of factoring.

Steps to solve:

1. Get the equation equal to 0 by moving everything to one side.
 2. Factor out the GCF (If needed)
 3. Factor using Differences of Squares
 4. Set Each Factor equal to 0 and solve them both.
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Example: Solve the equation

$$\begin{aligned} & 2x^3 = 50x \\ \text{Step 1: } & \begin{array}{r} 2x^3 = 50x \\ -50x \quad -50x \\ \hline 2x^3 - 50x = 0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Step 2: } & \text{GCF : } 2x \\ & 2x(x^2 - 25) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Step 3: } & \text{Diff of Squares} \\ & 2x(x^2 - 5^2) = 0 \\ & 2x(x+5)(x-5) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4: Set = 0 & solve

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{0}{2} & x+5=0 & x-5=0 \\ & -5 \quad -5 & +5 \quad +5 \end{array}$$

$x=0$	$x=-5$	$x=5$
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Solving using Differences of Squares vs. Square Roots.

Take a look at this example. You could solve using a difference of squares, but you could also just solve using square roots.

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

Diff. of Squares	Square Roots
$x^2 - 4 = 0$	$x^2 - 4 = 0$
$x^2 - 2^2 = 0$	$\sqrt{x^2 \pm 4} = \sqrt{4}$
$(x+2)(x-2) = 0$	$x = \pm 2$
\downarrow \downarrow $x+2 = 0$ $x-2 = 0$	
$x = -2$ $x = 2$	

You should always use the easiest method when solving. Only use the difference of squares method when you can't use square roots. This happens if you don't only have x squared.

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Ex: Solve $2x^3 = 18x$

$-18x \quad -18x$

Step 1 ✓ $2x^3 - 18x = 0$

Step 2 ✓ $2x(x^2 - 9) = 0$

Step 3 ✓ $2x(x+3)(x-3) = 0$

Step 4 $x=0 \quad x=-3 \quad x=3$

Ex: Solve $4x^4 - 144x^2 = 0$

$4x^2(x^2 - 36) = 0$

$4x^2(x^2 - 6^2) = 0$

$4x^2(x+6)(x-6) = 0$

$x=0 \quad x=-6 \quad x=6$

Homework:

U2.5 WS - "Differences of Squares"