

## FACTORIZATION

The process of writing an algebraic expression as the product of two or more algebraic expressions is called *factorization*.

**Example:**  $30x^2y = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times x \times x \times y$

Each 2, 3, 5,  $x$ ,  $x$ , and  $y$  is a factor of  $30x^2y$ . Therefore  $30x^2y$  is exactly divisible by 2, 3, 5,  $x$ , and  $y$ , and hence these are all factors of  $30x^2y$ . Also, the product of all these factors will be a factor of  $30x^2y$ .

**Note:** 1 is a factor of every algebraic term. So 1 is a factor of  $30x^2y$  also.

**Note:** Factorisation is nothing but converting addition Expression to multiplication Expression.

Ex.: Factorise  $2x^2+x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{2x^2+x} \\ &= \underline{x(2x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

Ex.: Factorise  $6x^3+4x^2+2x$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \underline{6x^3+4x^2+2x} \\ &= 2x(3x^2+2x+1) \end{aligned}$$

. 2 + 1

### Exercise 5.4

1. Find all possible factors of the following

④  $16x^3y^2$

$$16x^3y^2 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times x \times x \times x \times y \times y$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 16} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ 2 \phantom{0} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

⑤  $27p^3q^2r^3$

$$27p^3q^2r^3$$

$$= 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times p \times p \times p \times q \times q \times r \times r \times r$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 27} \\ 3 \phantom{0} \\ 3 \phantom{0} \\ 3 \phantom{0} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

⑥, ⑦ H.W.

② Find the common factors of the following monomials.

Ⓐ  $p^2, p^3$

→ Common factor :-  $p^2$

Ⓑ  $5z^3, 30z^2p$

→ Common factor :-  $5z^2$

Ⓒ  $ax^2, 5xa$

→  $ax$

Ⓓ  $39y^4z^3, 13y^4z$

→  $13y^4z$

3. Factorise the following algebraic Expression by taking common.

$$\textcircled{a} \quad 9m^5 - 18m^4 - 27m^3$$
$$= 9m^3(1m^2 - 2m - 3)$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad 4x^2y^2 + 8xy - 16x^3y^3$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 & 16 \end{array}$$

(4)

$$= 4xy(1xy + 2 - 4x^2y^2)$$

⑥  $32x^2 + 18x - 24x^3$   
 $= 2x(16x + 9 - 12x^2)$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3ax^2y + 15axy^2 + 30a^2xy \\ = 3axy(1x + 5y + 10a)$$

(4) Factorise (By taking common)

$$\textcircled{a} \quad 3(x-5) + x(x-5)$$
$$= (x-5)(3+x)$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad 5y(a-b) - 8(a-b) \\ = (a-b)(5y-8)$$

$$\textcircled{c} -6(p-2q) + 4(p-2q)^2$$
$$= 2(p-2q)[-3+2(p-2q)]$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad 16(m+n)^3 + 16(m+n)^2$$

$$= 16(m+n)^2 [1(m+n) + 1]$$

(5) Factorize using Suitable grouping

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{a} \quad & \underline{abc} - \underline{ab} - \underline{c} + \underline{1} \\ & = ab(c-1) - 1(c-1) \\ & = (c-1)(ab-1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\textcircled{b} \quad & \underline{p^2q} - \underline{px^2} - \underline{pq} + \underline{x^2} \\ & = p^2q - pq - px^2 + x^2 \\ & = pq(p-1) - x^2(p-1) \\ & = (p-1)(pq - x^2)\end{aligned}$$

| I <sup>st</sup> method                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | II <sup>nd</sup> method                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\begin{aligned}\textcircled{c} \quad & \underline{4x^2} + \underline{2y^2} + \underline{x^2y^2} + \underline{8} \\ & = 4x^2 + x^2y^2 + 2y^2 + 8 \\ & = x^2(\underline{4+y^2}) + 2(\underline{y^2+4}) \\ & = (y^2+4)(x^2+2)\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned}& \underline{4x^2} + \underline{2y^2} + \underline{x^2y^2} + \underline{8} \\ & = 2y^2 + x^2y^2 + 4x^2 + 8 \\ & = y^2(\underline{2+x^2}) + 4(\underline{x^2+2}) \\ & = (2+x^2)(y^2+4)\end{aligned}$ |