had her hair cut to a length of 10 inches. If her hair grows at a rate of 0.02 inch per day, determine the length (L) of Theresa's hair, in inches, after d days?

\[ \begin{align*}
&= 0.2 + 10L \\
&= 10 - 0.2L \\
&= 0.2 + 10d \\
&= 10 - 0.2d \\
\end{align*} \]

I set contains only ordered pairs that satisfy \( y = 3x + 7 \)?

(2, 13) and (4, 18)
(3, 16) and (5, 22)
(4, 19) and (6, 24)
(5, 22) and (7, 27)

Trey wrote four sets of ordered pairs on the whiteboard for her math students. Is set is \( y \) a function of \( x \)?

\{ (-3, -2), (3, -2), (-2, 1), (2, 1), (0, 0) \}
\{ (-1, -2), (4, 2), (2, -4), (2, 4), (4, 4) \}
\{ (1, 2), (4, 3), (-1, 5), (-6, -2), (-2, 1) \}
\{ (-1, 2), (4, 5), (-3, -3), (0, -1), (6, -2) \}
Example 1 Factor Differences of Squares

Factor each polynomial.

a. \(16h^2 - 9a^2\)
   \[16h^2 - 9a^2 = (4h)^2 - (3a)^2 = (4h + 3a)(4h - 3a)\]
   Write in the form \(a^2 - b^2\).
   Factor the difference of squares.

b. \(121 - 4b^2\)
   \[121 - 4b^2 = (11)^2 - (2b)^2 = (11 - 2b)(11 + 2b)\]
   Write in the form \(a^2 - b^2\).
   Factor the difference of squares.

c. \(27g^3 - 3g\)
   Because the terms have a common factor, factor out the GCF first.
   Then proceed with other factoring techniques.
   \[27g^3 - 3g = 3g(9g^2 - 1) = 3g[(3g)^2 - (1)^2] = 3g(3g - 1)(3g + 1)\]
   Factor out the GCF of \(3g\).
   Write in the form \(a^2 - b^2\).
   Factor the difference of squares.

Guided Practice

1A. \(81 - c^2\)
1C. \(9x^3 - 4x\)

1B. \(64g^2 - h^2\)
1D. \(-4y^3 + 9y\)
\[ \frac{8l-c^2}{(q)^2 - (c)^2} \]
\[ (q+c)(q-c) \]

\[ \frac{64g^2 - h^2}{(8g)^2 - (h)^2} \]
\[ (8g+h)(8g-h) \]
\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{(a) } 9x^3 - 4x \\
&\quad x(9x^2 - 4) \\
&\quad x[(3x)^2 - (2)^2] \\
&\quad x[(3x+2)(3x-2)] \\
&\text{(b) } -y^3 + 9y \\
&\quad -y(4y^2 - 9) \\
&\quad -y[(2y)^2 - (3)^2] \\
&\quad -y[(2y+3)(2y-3)]
\end{align*}
\]
Example 2 Apply a Technique More than Once

Factor each polynomial.

a. $b^4 - 16$

\[
\begin{align*}
    b^4 - 16 &= (b^2)^2 - (4)^2 \\
    &= (b^2 + 4)(b^2 - 4) \\
    &= (b^2 + 4)(b^2 - 2^2) \\
    &= (b^2 + 4)(b + 2)(b - 2)
\end{align*}
\]

Write $b^4 - 16$ in $a^2 - b^2$ form.

Factor the difference of squares.

$b^2 - 4$ is also a difference of squares.

Factor the difference of squares.

b. $625 - x^4$

\[
\begin{align*}
    625 - x^4 &= (25)^2 - (x^2)^2 \\
    &= (25 + x^2)(25 - x^2) \\
    &= (25 + x^2)(5^2 - x^2) \\
    &= (25 + x^2)(5 - x)(5 + x)
\end{align*}
\]

Write $625 - x^4$ in $a^2 - b^2$ form.

Factor the difference of squares.

Write $25 - x^2$ in $a^2 - b^2$ form.

Factor the difference of squares.

Guided Practice

2A. $y^4 - 1$

2B. $4a^4 - b^4$

2C. $81 - x^4$

2D. $16y^4 - 1$
Example 1 Recognize and Factor Perfect Square Trinomials

Determine whether each trinomial is a perfect square trinomial. Write yes or no. If so, factor it.

a. $4y^2 + 12y + 9$

1. Is the first term a perfect square? Yes, $4y^2 = (2y)^2$.
2. Is the last term a perfect square? Yes, $9 = 3^2$.
3. Is the middle term equal to $2(2y)(3)$? Yes, $12y = 2(2y)(3)$

Since all three conditions are satisfied, $4y^2 + 12y + 9$ is a perfect square trinomial.

$$4y^2 + 12y + 9 = (2y)^2 + 2(2y)(3) + 3^2 = (2y + 3)^2$$

Write as $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ Factor using the pattern.

b. $9x^2 - 6x + 4$

1. Is the first term a perfect square? Yes, $9x^2 = (3x)^2$.
2. Is the last term a perfect square? Yes, $4 = 2^2$.
3. Is the middle term equal to $-2(3x)(2)$? No, $-6x 
eq -2(3x)(2)$.

Since the middle term does not satisfy the required condition, $9x^2 - 6x + 4$ is not a perfect square trinomial.

Guided Practice

1A. $9y^2 + 24y + 16$

1B. $2a^2 + 10a + 25$

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\[9y^2 + 24y + 16\] 
\[(3y)^2 \cdot (4)^2\] 
\[12y \cdot 2\] 
\[24y\] 
\[\text{Yes}\] 
\[\text{Yes}\] 

\[2a^2 + 10a + 25\] 
\[2a^2 = \text{no}\]
Practice
page 513: 10-21
page 518: 1-8
page 524: 1-6, 12-15