

Next is factoring by grouping.

↳ Make two groups of two terms.

$$\underline{2x^2+8x} + \underline{3x+12}$$

$$= \underline{2x(x+4)} + \underline{3(x+4)}$$

when the expressions in the brackets are identical the grouping worked.

$$= (x+4)(2x+3)$$

the bracket is a common factor

$$= (x+4)(2x+3)$$

$$\underline{3x^2+6x} + \underline{4x+8}$$

$$= 3x(x+2) + 4(x+2)$$

$$= (x+2)(3x+4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{3x^2-6x} - \underline{4x+8} \\ & = 3x(x-2) - 4(x-2) \\ & = (x-2)(3x-4) \end{aligned}$$

order can be changed
as long as sign moves
as well

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

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad 5d^3 + 45d^2 + 40d + 360 &= 5d^2(d+9) + 40(d+9) \\ &= 5(\underbrace{d^3 + 9d^2}_{\text{green}} + \underbrace{8d + 72}_{\text{purple}}) &= (d+9)(5d^2 + 40) \\ &= 5(d^2(d+9) + 8(d+9)) &= (d+9)5(d^2+8) \\ &= 5((d+9)(d^2+8)) &= 5(d+9)(d^2+8) \\ &= 5(d+9)(d^2+8) \end{aligned}$$