

# Warm Up



Expand and Simplify

$$(x-5)^2 - (3x+5)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x-5)(x-5) - (3x+5)(3x+5) \\
 & x^2 - 5x - 5x + 25 - (9x^2 + 15x + 15x + 25) \\
 & x^2 - 10x + 25 - 9x^2 - 30x - 25 \\
 & -8x^2 - 40x
 \end{aligned}$$

## Simple Trinomials

- has three terms with the form...

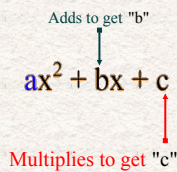
$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

- a simple trinomial has an "a" value of 1.
- we use a method of inspection to factor them.

### CHECK YOUR WORK

### INSPECTION METHOD

- here's how it goes... "What two numbers?"



EXAMPLES...

1)  $x^2 + 13x - 48$

add  
+13  
-48

multiply  
+16 -3  
+x+8  
-2x-24  
3x+16  
-4x-12  
-6x-8

SOLUTIONS

$$(x+16)(x-3)$$

2)  $x^2 - 10x - 24$

add  
-10  
-24

multiply  
+24  
-24  
+x+24  
-3x-6  
-4x-6

$$(x+2)(x-12)$$

$2 + (-12) = -10$

3)  $2x^2 - 20x + 42$

$$(x+16)(x-3)$$
$$x^2 + \underline{16x} - \underline{3x} - 48$$
$$x^2 + 13x - 48$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 4$$

$$y^4 + 11y^2 + 30$$

**TRINOMIALS**

$$z^2 + 5zy + 6y^2$$

$$m^2 - 8m + 16$$

# Work

1.  $x^2 + 1x - 6$

Find two numbers that

multiply  
to give -6.

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 7 \times 0 \\ \hline 2 \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(x+3)(x-2)$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 3x - 6$$

add:  
to give 1



1.  $x^2 + 1x - 6$

$x^2 + 4x - 21$



Another way to look at it:

# 1. $x^2+1x-6$

What numbers multiply to give -6?

list factors of 6:

$1 \times 6$

$2 \times 3$

What pair of factors could add together to get 1?

$-1 + -6$	$-1 + +6$	$+1 + -6$	$1 + 6$
$-2 + -3$	$-2 + 3$	$2 + -3$	$2 + 3$

too much work

See next page for rules!!!!!!!

## $x^2-5x+6$

Add  $-5$   
 $-2 \quad -3$

Mult  $+6$   
 $\begin{array}{r} 1 \times 6 \\ \hline 2 \times 3 \end{array}$

$(x-2)(x-3)$

So must be 1 6

2 3 only pair that works

$(x-2)(x-3)$  are your factors

$$x^2 + 5x - 6$$

So must be

$$-1 \quad +6 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{only pair} \\ \text{that works} \end{array}$$

$$-2 \quad +3$$

$(x-1)(x+6)$  are your factors

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 + bx + c$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow \\ (x + \_)(x + \_) \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^2 - bx + c$$

$$(x - \_)(x - \_)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^2 + bx - c$$

# biggest # takes sign of middle term

$$(x + \_)(x - \_)$$

Factor Each of the following:

(Finish For homework)

#1-10

1. $x^2 - 14x + 45$	2. $x^2 + 17x + 60$
3. $x^2 - 18x + 80$	4. $x^2 - 10x + 16$
5. $x^2 - 6x + 9$	6. $x^2 - 7x + 6$
7. $x^2 + 20x + 99$	8. $x^2 + 3x - 18$
9. $x^2 - 3x - 88$	10. $x^2 - 16x + 48$
11. $x^2 + 11x + 30$	12. $x^2 - 14x + 33$
13. $x^2 + x - 30$	14. $x^2 - 3x - 70$
15. $x^2 + 8x - 9$	16. $x^2 - 16x + 55$
17. $x^2 + 6x - 72$	18. $x^2 + 5x - 50$
19. $x^2 + 10x + 24$	20. $x^2 + 6x - 16$

$$x^2 + 20x + 99$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 99 \\ \hline 1 \times 99 \\ 3 \times 33 \\ \boxed{9 \times 11} \end{array} \quad + 20$$

++

$$(x+9)(x+11)$$

