

HW page 79

Do Together:

a. $(x+5)(x+8)$

$$x^2 + 13x + 40$$

b. $(x-9)(x+2)$

$$x^2 - 7x - 18$$

c. $(4x+5)(x-3)$

$$4x^2 - 12x + 5x - 15$$
$$4x^2 - 7x - 15$$

d. $(x+4)^2$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16$$

e. $(x-8)^2$

$$x^2 - 16x + 64$$

f. $(6x-7)^2$

$$36x^2 - 84x + 49$$

g. $(x+10)(x-10)$

$$x^2 - 100$$

h. $(5x+2)(5x-2)$

$$25x^2 - 4$$

1. $(x+2)(x+3)$

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

2. $(x-4)(x-5)$

$$x^2 - 9x + 20$$

3. $(x+6)(x-8)$

$$x^2 - 2x - 48$$

4. $(x-3)(x+5)$

$$x^2 + 2x - 15$$

5. $(x+4)(x-6)$

$$x^2 - 2x - 24$$

6. $(4x+3)(x-2)$

$$4x^2 - 8x + 3x - 6$$

$$4x^2 - 5x - 6$$

7. $(x+3)^2$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9$$

8. $(x-4)^2$

$$x^2 - 8x + 16$$

9. $(x+7)^2$

$$x^2 + 14x + 49$$

10. $(x-10)^2$

$$x^2 - 20x + 100$$

11. $(x+1)^2$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1$$

12. $(3x-5)^2$

$$9x^2 - 30x + 25$$

13. $(x+9)(x-9)$

$$x^2 - 81$$

14. $(x+5)(x-5)$

$$x^2 - 25$$

15. $(x+8)(x-8)$

$$x^2 - 64$$

16. $(x+12)(x-12)$

$$x^2 - 144$$

17. $(x+1)(x-1)$

$$x^2 - 1$$

18. $(4x+3)(4x-3)$

$$16x^2 - 9$$

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

$$4x^2 - 8x + 3x - 6$$

$$(x-10)(x-10)$$

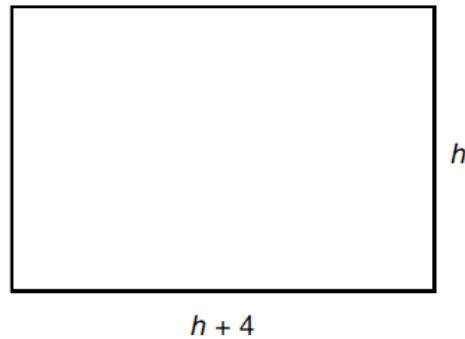
$$x^2 - 10x - 10x + 100$$

$$x^2 - 20x + 100$$

$$16x^2 - 12x + 12x - 9$$

Sample Exam Questions**Standard A1.1.1**

Keng creates a painting on a rectangular canvas with a width that is four inches longer than the height, as shown in the diagram below.

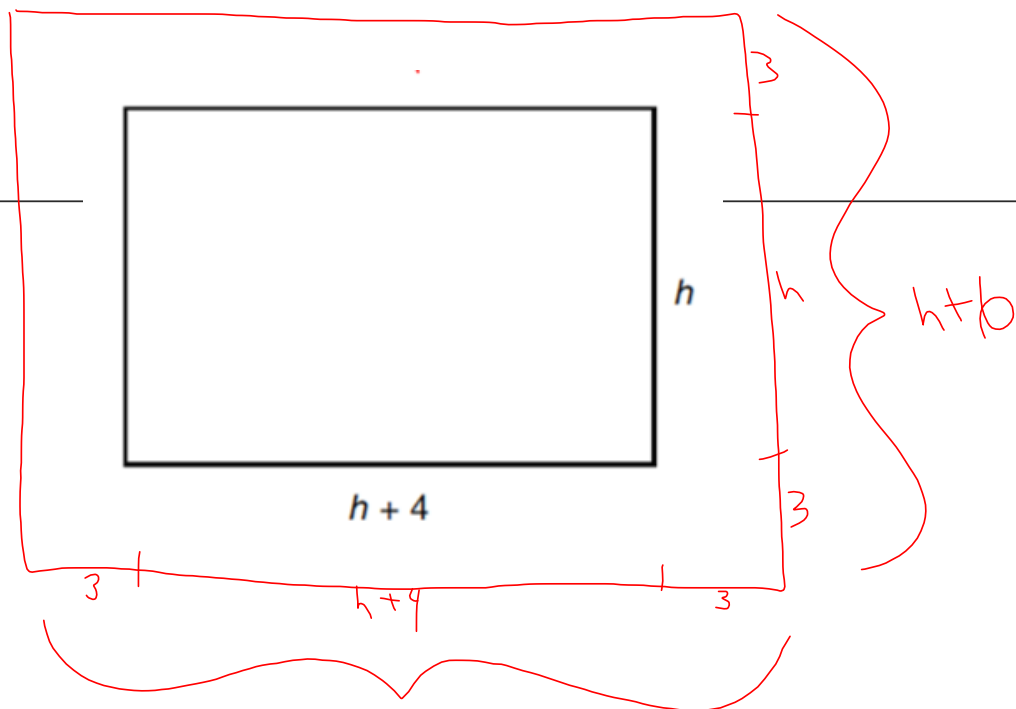


- A. Write a polynomial expression, in simplified form, that represents the area of the canvas.

$$h(h+4)$$

Keng adds a 3-inch-wide frame around all sides of his canvas.

- B.** Write a polynomial expression, in simplified form, that represents the **total area** of the canvas and the frame.



$$h + 10$$

$$(h+6)(h+10)$$

$$h^2 + 16h + 60$$

page 142

8-5 Factoring Trinomials of the Type $x^2 + bx + c$

Factoring a trinomial means reversing the answer of a FOIL problem back to the $(x + a)(x + b)$ that made it. In order to go backwards it is helpful to look at the answers you get when multiplying forwards.

Given $(x + 2)(x + 3)$, you get the answer $x^2 + 5x + 6$

Notice the middle coefficient is $2 + 3$
and the end constant is $2 \cdot 3$

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

Knowing this will always happen helps you to work backwards!

Example 1: Factoring $x^2 + bx + c$

To factor this trinomial, you must find two numbers which multiply to 12 and add to 7. (Hint: A diamond problem can help you think of the numbers.)

Factor: $x^2 + 7x + 12$

Step 1: Set up a diamond.

Step 2: Find the side numbers.

Step 3: Write the factors using the numbers you found.

Step 4: Multiply to check

Factor each expression:

1. $x^2 + 21x + 20$

$(x+20)(x+1)$

2. $a^2 + 13a + 30$

$(a+3)(a+10)$

3. $d^2 - 17d + 42$

$(d-3)(d-14)$

4. $m^2 + 6m - 27$

$(m-3)(m+9)$

5. $p^2 - 3p - 18$

$(p-6)(p+3)$

6. $y^2 - y - 56$

$(y+7)(y-8)$

Hint*** Check your answers by multiplying them forward again!

$1, 27$
 $3, 9$

$1, 18$
 $2, 9$
 $3, 6$

-56
 $7, -8$
 -1

$1, 56$
 $2, 28$
 $4, 14$
 $7, 8$

✓ Understanding Check:

a. $g^2 + 12g + 32$

b. $x^2 - 15x + 36$

c. $x^2 - 24x - 81$

Handwritten work for problem b:

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ -3 \quad -12 \\ -15 \end{array}$$

$$(x-3)(x-12)$$

Handwritten list of factor pairs for 36:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1, 36 \\ 2, 18 \\ 3, 12 \\ 4, 9 \\ 6, 6 \end{array}$$

✓ Understanding Check:

a. $g^2 + 12g + 32$

b. $x^2 - 15x + 36$

c. $x^2 - 24x - 81$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 8 \quad 4 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$(g+8)(g+4)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ -3 \quad -12 \\ -15 \end{array}$$

$$(x-3)(x-12)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -81 \\ -27 \quad 3 \\ -24 \end{array}$$

$$(x-27)(x+3)$$

Factor each completely.

1) $b^2 + 8b + 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 1 \times 7 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$(b+1)(b+7)$$

2) $n^2 - 11n + 10$

3) $m^2 + m - 90$

$$\begin{array}{r} -90 \\ -9 \times 10 \\ \hline -10 \end{array}$$

$$(m-9)(m+10)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 1 \times 90 \\ 2 \times 45 \\ 3 \times 30 \\ 5 \times 18 \\ 6 \times 15 \\ 9 \times 10 \end{array}$$

4) $n^2 + 4n - 12$

5) $n^2 - 10n + 9$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -1 \times -9 \\ \hline -10 \end{array}$$

$$(n-1)(n-9)$$

6) $b^2 + 16b + 64$

7) $m^2 + 2m - 24$

8) $x^2 - 4x + 24$

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9) $k^2 - 13k + 40$

10) $a^2 + 11a + 18$

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11) $n^2 - n - 56$

12) $n^2 - 5n + 6$

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13) $b^2 - 6b + 8$

14) $n^2 + 6n + 8$

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15) $2n^2 + 6n - 108$

16) $5n^2 + 10n + 20$

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17) $2k^2 + 22k + 60$

18) $a^2 - a - 90$

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19) $p^2 + 11p + 10$

20) $5v^2 - 30v + 40$

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21) $2p^2 + 2p - 4$

22) $4v^2 - 4v - 8$

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23) $x^2 - 15x + 50$

24) $v^2 - 7v + 10$

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25) $p^2 + 3p - 18$

26) $6v^2 + 66v + 60$

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page 145**Example 3: Factoring the Difference of Squares for $a = 1$**

The answer to $(a + b)(a - b)$ is always $a^2 - b^2$. Knowing this pattern will help you factor quickly.

Factor: $x^2 - 64$

✓ Understanding Check:

Factor:

a. $x^2 - 16$

b. $k^2 - 25$

c. $9x^2 - 100$

d. $x^2 - 1$

e. $x^2 - 36$

f. $36g^2 - 100$

g. $w^2 - 676$

h. $49x^2 - 289$

a. $x^2 - 16$

$(x+4)(x-4)$

b. $k^2 - 25$

$(k+5)(k-5)$

c. $9x^2 - 100$

$(3x+10)(3x-10)$

d. $x^2 - 1$

$(x+1)(x-1)$

e. $x^2 - 36$

$(x+6)(x-6)$

f. $36g^2 - 100$

$(6g+10)(6g-10)$

g. $w^2 - 676$

$(w+26)(w-26)$

h. $49x^2 - 289$

$(7x+17)(7x-17)$

↑
we give these

