# Lesson 1.4: Factoring Trinomials of the Form $\times^2$ + bx + C (Simple Trinomials)

**Specific Outcome:** 5.2 – Model factoring of a trinomial, concretely or pictorially, and record the process symbolically. 5.4 – Identify and explain errors in a polynomial factorization. 5.5 – Factor a polynomial, and verify by multiplying the factors. 5.8 – Express a polynomial as a product of its factors.

# FACTOR USING ALGEBRA TILESConsider: $x^2 + 5x + 6$ We can place these algebra tiles into a rectangle:

**Practice:** Factor  $a^2 + 7a + 10$ 

Solution:

## FACTOR USING SUM/PRODUCT METHOD

The following are examples of trinomials that have been factored into two binomial factors.

 $x^{2} + 7x + 6 = (x + 6)(x + 1)$   $x^{2} - 9x + 20 = (x - 5)(x - 4)$   $x^{2} + 7x + 12 = (x + 4)(x + 3)$  $x^{2} + 4x - 12 = (x + 6)(x - 2)$ 

Label all of the numbers:  $x^2 + bx + c = (x + m)(x + n)$ . How are *m* and *n* related to *b* and *c*?

# \*\*We use this sum and product relationship to factor simple trinomials.

1. Factor. x <sup>2</sup> + 8x + 12: S: P:	<b>Practice:</b> Factor. a) $x^2 + 13x + 12$	S: P:
b) a <sup>2</sup> + 16a + 64 S: P:	c) 2y <sup>2</sup> + 20y + 48	d) -3a² - 51a - 216
2. Factor. $x^2 - 11x + 10$ :	<b>Practice:</b> Factor. a) a <sup>2</sup> – 11a + 30	
b) $y^2 - 10y + 25$	c) $x^2 - 11x + 28$	d) 4a <sup>2</sup> – 48a + 80

****HELPFUL HINT: When the <i>product is a positive number</i> , both integers have the same sign!!!!						
3. Factor: $x^2 - 2x - 24$	x	$x^{2} + 2x - 24$				
<b>Practice:</b> Factor. a) $y^2 - 3y - 54$	b) $x^2 + 7x - 30$	c) $x^2 - 4x - 32$				
d) $5x^2 - 5x - 60$	e) -4a <sup>3</sup> - 4a <sup>2</sup> + 168a	f) -10a <sup>4</sup> + 100a <sup>3</sup> - 240a <sup>2</sup>				

<b>****HELPFUL HINT:</b> When the <i>product is a negative number</i> , the integers have opposite signs!!!!
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More Practice:			
a) $15 - 20x + 5x^2$	b) -2a <sup>2</sup> – 30a – 108	c) 4a <sup>2</sup> – 16a – 84	d) $3x^3 + 21x^2 + 30x$

### Problem Solving:

1. The expression  $x^2 - 4x - 45$  cm<sup>2</sup> can be written in the form (x + a)(x - b). The value of a + b is \_\_\_\_\_.

A rectangle has an area of  $x^2 - 2x - 63$  cm<sup>2</sup>. What are the dimensions of the rectangle?

#### 2.

When factored, the trinomials  $x^2 - 10x + 21$  and  $x^2 - 4x - 21$  have one binomial factor in common. This factor is

A. x - 7B. x + 7C. x - 3D. x + 3

#### 3.

The expression  $x^2 - 4x + c$  cannot be factored if c has the value

- **A.** −5 **B.** 0
- **C.** 4
- **D.** 5
- 4. Find all possible integers for *k* so that each trinomial can be factored.

a)  $x^2 + kx + 20$ 

b)  $x^2 + kx - 8$