## MAT0028 ~ Lesson 32

Work the following examples as you listen to the recorded lecture.

## Factoring Simple Trinomials

Problem type: $x^{2}+b x+c \quad$ (Where $b$ and $c$ are numbers, and $x$ is the unknown.)

## Rules for signs:

Rule 1: If the $\underline{2}^{\text {nd }}$ sign is + , then both factor signs will match the $\underline{1}^{\text {st }}$ sign in the problem.

$$
x^{2}+b x+c \rightarrow(+)(+) \quad x^{2}-b x+c \rightarrow(\quad-\quad)(\quad)
$$

Rule 2: If the $\underline{2}^{\text {nd }} \operatorname{sign}$ is -, then the factor signs will be different, + and - .
$x^{2}+b x-c \rightarrow(+)\left(\quad+\quad x^{2}-b x-c \rightarrow(+)(\mathbf{~})\right.$
Rule 3: Use $2^{\text {nd }}$ operation to find out if you add or subtract factors to equal $b$.

## Steps to remember:

1. Set the factor statement
2. Set the binomial factors with the signs
3. Factor the variable squares
4. Find all factors for " $c$ " until one matches the factor statement
5. Place the factors in the $2^{\text {nd }}$ positions of the binomial pairs
6. FOIL to check

| Example 1: $x^{2}+7 x+6$ | Step 1: Factor Statement: |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1) 1$ | Step 2: Set signs for the factors. |
|  | Step 3: Factor the variable squares. |
|  | Step 4: Factor C c = $\qquad$ Factor Statement Work Space $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Look for the combination that fits the factor statement. |
|  | Step 5: Use the "c" factors in 2nd positions of your solution. |
|  | Step 6: FOIL to check. |

Factoring Simple Trinomials, page 2

| Example 2: $x^{2}-6 x+9$ | Step 1: Factor Statement: |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1) 1$ | Step 2: Set signs for the factors. |
|  | Step 3: Factor the variable squares. |
|  | Step 4: Factor C c = $\qquad$ Factor Statement Work Space $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Look for the combination that fits the factor statement. |
|  | Step 5: Use the "c" factors in 2nd positions of your solution. |
|  | Step 6: FOIL to check. |


| Example 3: <br> $x^{2}+8 x y+15 y^{2}$ | Step 1: Factor Statement: |
| :--- | :--- |
| ) ( Step 2: Set signs for the factors. |  |
|  | Step 3: Factor the variable squares. Factor c Factor Statement Work Space <br> $c=\ldots$ |
|  | Look for the combination that fits the factor statement. |
|  | Step 5: Use the "c" factors in 2nd positions of your <br> solution. |
|  | Step 6: FOIL to check. |

## Factoring Simple Trinomials, page 3

| Example 4: $13+14 x+x^{2}$ | Step 1: Factor Statement: |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1) 1$ | Step 2: Set signs for the factors. |
|  | Step 3: Factor the variable squares. |
|  | Step 4: Factor C c = $\qquad$ Factor Statement Work Space $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Look for the combination that fits the factor statement. |
|  | Step 5: Use the "c" factors in 2nd positions of your solution. |
|  | Step 6: FOIL to check. |


| Example 5: $4 x^{2} y+4 x y-8 y$ | Step 1: Factor Statement: |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1) 1$ | Step 2: Set signs for the factors. |
|  | Step 3: Factor the variable squares. |
|  | Step 4: Factor C c = $\qquad$ Factor Statement Work Space $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Look for the combination that fits the factor statement. |
|  | Step 5: Use the "c" factors in 2nd positions of your solution. |
|  | Step 6: FOIL to check. |

