

6.3: Factoring Trinomials of the Form $ax^2 + bx + c$ and Perfect Square Trinomials

Multiply two binomials

EX: $(2x + 3)(4x + 5)$

$$8x^2 + 10x + 12x + 15$$

$$8x^2 + 22x + 15$$

$$(2 \cdot 4)x^2 + (2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 4)x + 3 \cdot 5$$

Two Strategies: guess & check
key numbering (by grouping)

Ex: (p 384)

$$2. 2y^2 + 27y + 25 = (2y + 25)(y+1)$$

$$4. 6y^2 + 11y - 10 = (2y + 5)(3y - 2)$$

$$6. 4y^2 - 20y + 25 = (2y - 5)(2y - 5)$$

$$8. \overbrace{3x^2 + 8x + 4}$$

$$\underbrace{3x^2 + 2x} + \underbrace{6x + 4}$$

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

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

$$10. \overbrace{21x^2 - 31x + 10}$$

$$\underbrace{21x^2 - 21x} - \underbrace{10x + 10}$$

$$21x(\underline{x-1}) - 10(\underline{x-1})$$

$$(x-1)(21x-10)$$

$$\frac{12x^2}{1, 12}$$
$$2, 6$$

key number approach

$$\frac{210}{21, 10}$$

$$21, 10$$

$$14. \overbrace{3x^2 + 20x - 63}$$

$$\frac{-189}{}$$

$$1, 189$$

$$3, 63$$

$$7, 27$$

$$\underbrace{3x^2 - 7x} + \underbrace{+27x - 63}$$

$$x(\underline{3x-7}) + 9(\underline{3x-7})$$

$$(3x-7)(x+9)$$

$$18. \overbrace{3n^2 + 20n + 5}$$

not factorable

$$\frac{15n^2}{}$$

$$1, 15$$

$$3, 5$$

$$20. \overbrace{8x^2 - 14xy + 3y^2}$$

$$\frac{24x^2y^2}{2, 12}$$

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

$$2x(\underline{4x - y}) - 3y(\underline{4x - y})$$

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

$$24. \overbrace{8a^3 + 14a^2 + 3a} = a(8a^2 + 14a + 3)$$

$$\frac{24a^2}{2, 12}$$

$$a(\underline{8a^2 + 2a} + \underline{12a + 3})$$

$$a[2a(\underline{4a + 1}) + 3(\underline{4a + 1})]$$

$$a(4a + 1)(2a + 3)$$

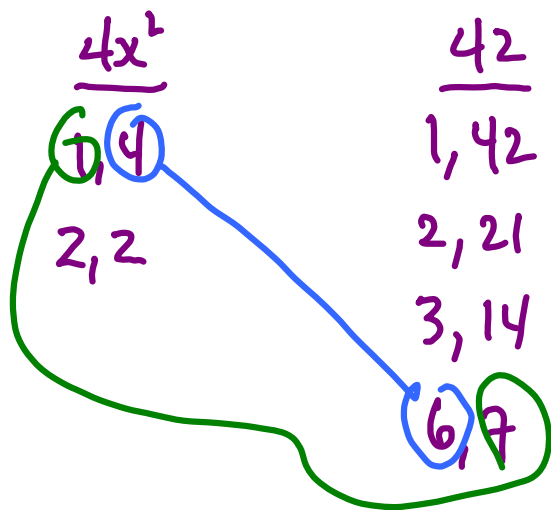
$$30. 8x^2y + 34xy - 84y = 2y (4x^2 + 17x - 42)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{-168} \\ 1, 168 \\ 2, 84 \\ 3, 56 \\ 4, 42 \\ 6, 28 \\ \textcircled{7, 24} \end{array} \quad (17) \quad \left| \quad 2y \left[\underbrace{4x^2 - 7x} + \underbrace{24x - 42} \right] \right.$$

$$2y \left[x \underbrace{(4x - 7)} + 6 \underbrace{(4x - 7)} \right]$$

$$2y (4x - 7) (x + 6)$$

$$30. 8x^2y + 34xy - 84y = 2y(4x^2 + 17x - 42)$$



$$2y(x + 6)(4x - 7)$$

Diagram illustrating the factoring process for the quadratic $4x^2 + 17x - 42$. The quadratic is shown as $(x + 6)(4x - 7)$. A blue bracket under the $4x$ term in the second factor is labeled $+24x$, and a green bracket under the -7 term is labeled $-7x$.

$$34. -x^2 + 4x + 21 = -1(x^2 - 4x - 21)$$

$$-(x - 7)(x + 3)$$

or

$$(7 - x)(x + 3)$$

or

$$(x - 7)(-x - 3)$$

40. $x^2 + 18x + 81$

42. $x^2 - 12x + 36$

44. $25x^2 - 20x + 4$

46. $m^4 + 10m^2 + 25$

48. $3y^2 - 6y + 3$

50. $9y^2 + 48y + 64$

52. $2x^2 + 7x - 72$

57. $-9x + 20 + x^2$

60. $m^2 + 20mn + 100n^2$

72. $-15x^2 + 26x - 8$

68. $12x^3 - 34x^2 + 24x$

74. $9q^4 - 42q^3 + 49q^2$

80. $1 + 16x^2 + x^4$

92. $3a^2b^2 + 12ab + 1$

Ex: (p 390)

14. $15x^2 + 11x + 2$

20. $2x^2 - 7x + 3$

34. $30a^2 + 38a - 20$

6.5: Factoring Binomials

Ex: (p 396)

2. $x^2 - 36$

6. $49a^2 - 16$

14. $-9t^2 + 1$

20. $n^4 - 16$

38. $x^2 - 225y^2$

44. $36x^2y - 25y$

56. $100 - \frac{4}{81}n^2$

64. $100x^3y - 49xy^3$

70. $25y^4 - 100y^2$

6.6: Solving Quadratic Equations by Factoring

Quadratic Equation

A quadratic equation is one that can be written in the form

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

where $a, b,$ and c are real numbers and $a \neq 0$.

Zero Factor Theorem

If a and b are real numbers and if $ab = 0$, then $a = 0$ or $b = 0$.

Ex: (p 408)

2. $(x + 4)(x - 10) = 0$

4. $(x + 11)(x + 1) = 0$

6. $x(x - 7) = 0$

20. $x^2 + 2x - 63 = 0$

22. $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

24. $x^2 - 3x = 0$

28. $x^2 = 9$

30. $(x + 3)(x + 8) = x$

32. $x(4x - 11) = 3$

34. $-2y^2 + 72 = 0$

36. $6x^2 + 57x = 30$

42. $4y^3 - 36y = 0$

44. $15x^3 + 24x^2 - 63x = 0$

46. $(x - 6)(x + 7) = 0$

48. $x^2 + 15x = 0$

50. $5(3 - 4x) = 9$

52. $4y^2 - 81 = 0$

60. $9x^2 + 7x = 2$

62. $3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$

64. $(y - 5)(y - 2) = 28$

74. $2x^2 + 12x - 1 = 4 + 3x$

76. $4x^2 - 20x = -5x^2 - 6x - 5$

