

Objectives:

- Students will be able to factor ~~and~~ ^{any} quadratic trinomial

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

Vocabulary:

- Factoring quadratic trinomials of the form:** $ax^2 + bx + c$ $a \neq 1$
 - The 'a-c' method

Steps:

- Factor out any common factors
- Find 'a · c' and identify 'b' when your polynomial is of the form: $ax^2 + bx + c$
- Find two numbers that multiply to 'a · c' and add to 'b'
- Rewrite the middle term (bx) as the two numbers
- Factor by grouping

Distribution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & (2x - 1)(x - 5) \\
 & = 2x^2 - 10x - 1x + 5 \\
 & = 2x^2 - 11x + 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & (p - 9)(9p - 8) \\
 & = 9p^2 - 8p - 81p + 72 \\
 & = \boxed{9p^2 - 89p + 72}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example Set 1: Factor each quadratic trinomial.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & 2x^2 - 11x + 5 \\
 & = \underline{2x^2 - x} - \underline{10x + 5} \quad \begin{array}{l} ac \\ (2)(5) \end{array} \\
 & = x(2x - 1) - 5(2x - 1) \quad \begin{array}{l} 10 \\ 2, 5 \\ -1, -5 \end{array} \\
 & = \boxed{(2x - 1)(x - 5)} \quad \begin{array}{l} -1, 5 \\ -1, 10 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & 6p^2 - 17p + 12 \\
 & = \underline{6p^2 - 9p} - \underline{8p + 12} \quad \begin{array}{l} ac \\ (6)(12) \end{array} \\
 & = 3p(2p - 3) - 4(2p - 3) \quad \begin{array}{l} 72 \\ 6, 12 \\ 2, 36 \end{array} \\
 & = \boxed{(2p - 3)(3p - 4)} \quad \begin{array}{l} -9, 8 \\ 3, 24 \\ 4, 18 \\ 1, 72 \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.4 - In Class Assignment

Factor each completely.

1) $10x^2 + 21x + 8$ ac

$$= \underline{10x^2 + 5x} + \underline{16x + 8}$$

$$= 5x(2x+1) + 8(2x+1)$$

$$= \boxed{(2x+1)(5x+8)}$$

| |
|---|
| 80 |
| 10, 8 |
| 2, 40 |
| 20, 4 |
| 1, 80 |
| 5, 16 |

2) $9x^2 + 9x - 70$ ac

$$= \underline{9x^2 - 21x} + \underline{30x - 70}$$

$$= 3x(3x-7) + 10(3x-7)$$

$$= \boxed{(3x-7)(3x+10)}$$

| |
|---|
| -630 |
| -63, 10 |
| -9, 70 |
| -120, 3 |
| -18, 35 |
| -126, 5 |
| -21, 30 |

3) $9n^2 - 27n - 10$ ac

$$= \underline{9n^2 + 3n} - \underline{30n - 10}$$

$$= 3n(3n+1) - 10(3n+1)$$

$$= \boxed{(3n+1)(3n-10)}$$

| |
|--|
| -90 |
| -9, 10 |
| +3, 30 |
| -2, 45 |

4) $4x^2 - 29x - 63$ ac

$$= \underline{4x^2 + 7x} - \underline{36x - 63}$$

$$= x(4x+7) - 9(4x+7)$$

$$= \boxed{(4x+7)(x-9)}$$

| |
|--|
| -252 |
| 4, 63 |
| 3, 84 |
| 6, 42 |
| +7, 36 |

5) $10b^2 + 7b - 45$ ac

$$= \underline{10b^2 + 25b} - \underline{18b - 45}$$

$$= 5b(2b+5) - 9(2b+5)$$

$$= \boxed{(2b+5)(5b-9)}$$

| |
|---|
| -450 |
| -45, 10 |
| -5, 90 |
| +25, 18 |
| 15, -30 |

6) $10v^2 - v - 2$ ac

$$= \underline{10v^2 - 5v} + \underline{4v - 2}$$

$$= 5v(2v-1) + 2(2v-1)$$

$$= \boxed{(2v-1)(5v+2)}$$

| |
|---|
| -20 |
| -2, 10 |
| -4, 5 |
| -5, 4 |

7) $-54x^2 + 240x - 96$ ac

$$= -6(9x^2 - 40x + 16)$$

$$= -6(\underline{9x^2 - 4x} - \underline{36x + 16})$$

$$= -6(x(9x-4) - 4(9x-4))$$

$$= \boxed{-6(9x-4)(x-4)}$$

| |
|--|
| 9, 16 |
| 144 |
| 12, 12 |
| 9, 16 |
| 2, 72 |
| 1, 144 |
| 48, 3 |
| -4, 36 |

8) $-4x^2 + 41x - 72$ ac

$$= -1(4x^2 - 41x + 72)$$

$$= -1(\underline{4x^2 - 32x} - \underline{9x + 72})$$

$$= -1(4x(x-8) - 9(x-8))$$

$$= \boxed{-1(x-8)(4x-9)}$$

OR $(-x+8)(4x-9)$
OR $(x-8)(-4x+9)$

| |
|--|
| 288 |
| 4, 72 |
| -32, 9 |
| 1, 288 |
| 2, 144 |