

Answers are in file 'Factoring 1'

Factoring Trinomials (a = 1)

Factor each completely.

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

3) $m^2 + m - 90$

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

7) $m^2 + 2m - 24$
 $(m + 6)(m - 4)$

9) $k^2 - 13k + 40$
 $(k - 5)(k - 8)$

11) $n^2 - n - 56$
 $(n - 8)(n + 7)$

13) $b^2 - 6b + 8$
 $(b - 4)(b - 2)$

2) $n^2 - 11n + 10$
 $(n - 1)(n - 10)$

4) $n^2 + 4n - 12$
 $(n + 6)(n - 2)$

6) $b^2 + 16b + 64$
 $(b + 8)(b + 8)$

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

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

12) $n^2 - 5n + 6$
 $(n - 3)(n - 2)$

14) $n^2 + 6n + 8$
 $(n + 4)(n + 2)$

$-3 + -2 = -5$
 $-6 \cdot 1 = -6$

Factoring Trinomials when $a \neq 1$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 5x^2 - 13x + 6 \\
 (5x^2 - 10x)(-3x + 6) \\
 5x(x-2) - 3(x-2) \\
 (x-2)(5x-3)
 \end{array}$$

$$5 \cdot 6 = 30$$

$$\wedge$$

$$-3 + -10 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad 30 \\
 +2 \quad -15 \\
 \quad 5 \quad 3 \\
 -3 \quad -10 \\
 \times (5x-3) - 2(5x-3) \\
 (5x-3)(x-2)
 \end{array}$$

$$12x^2 - 13x - 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (12x^2 + 3x)(-4x - 1) \\
 3x(4x+1) - 4(4x+1) \\
 (4x+1)(3x-4)
 \end{array}$$

$$12 \cdot -4 = -48$$

$$\wedge$$

$$-16 + 3 = -13$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (12x^2 - 16x) + 3x - 4 \\
 4x(3x-4) + 1(3x-4) \\
 (3x-4)(4x+1)
 \end{array}$$

SAT Warm-up

3. Salim wants to purchase tickets from a vendor to watch a tennis match. The vendor charges a one-time service fee for processing the purchase of the tickets. The equation $T = 15n + 12$ represents the total amount T , in dollars, Salim will pay for n tickets. What does 12 represent in the equation?
- The price of one ticket, in dollars.
 - The amount of the service fee, in dollars.
 - The total amount, in dollars, Salim will pay for one ticket.
 - The total amount, in dollars, Salim will pay for any number of tickets.

3a. The formula below represents the area of a trapezoid. Solve the formula for 'h' in terms of A, b_1 and b_2

$$A = \frac{h(b_1 + b_2)}{2}$$

Factor completely, unless it is prime.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \overbrace{2x^2 - 2x - 4} \\
 (2x^2 - 4x) + (2x - 4) \\
 2x(x - 2) + 2(x - 2) \\
 (x - 2)(2x + 2) \\
 2(x - 2)(x + 1)
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 -8 \\
 \wedge \\
 -4 + 2 = -2
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 2(x^2 - x - 2) \\
 2(x - 2)(x + 1)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \overbrace{2x^2 + 5x + 3} \\
 (2x^2 + 2x) + (3x + 3) \\
 2x(x + 1) + 3(x + 1) \\
 (x + 1)(2x + 3)
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 6 \\
 \wedge \\
 2 + 3 = 5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \overbrace{6x^2 + 71x - 12} \\
 (6x^2 + 72x) - (x - 12) \\
 6x(x + 12) - 1(x + 12) \\
 (x + 12)(6x - 1)
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 -72 \\
 \wedge \\
 72 + -1 = 71
 \end{array}$$

Factor completely, unless it is prime.

$$6x^2 - 11x + 3$$

$$6x^2 + 4x - 1$$

Factor completely, unless it is prime.

$$3x^2 - 42x + 40$$

$$x^3 - 8x^2 + 15x$$