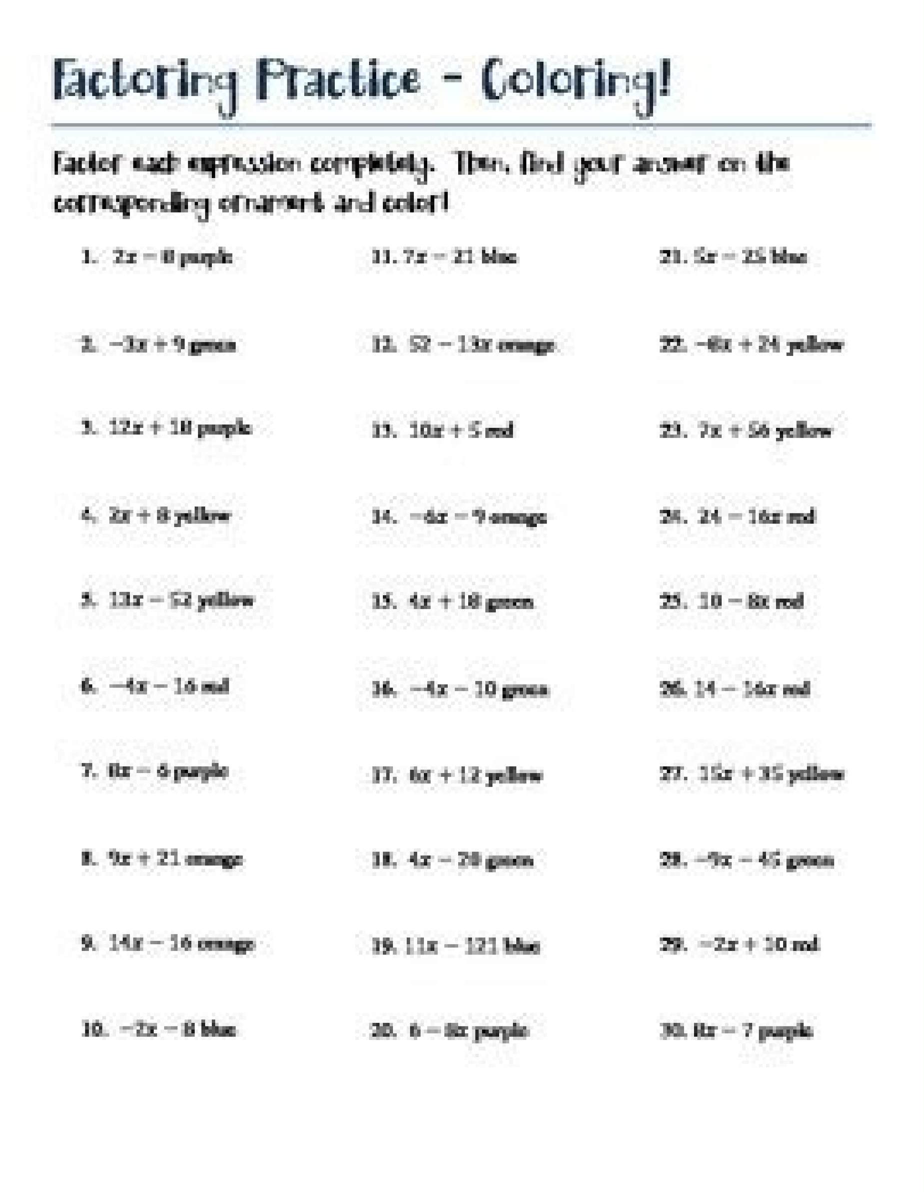
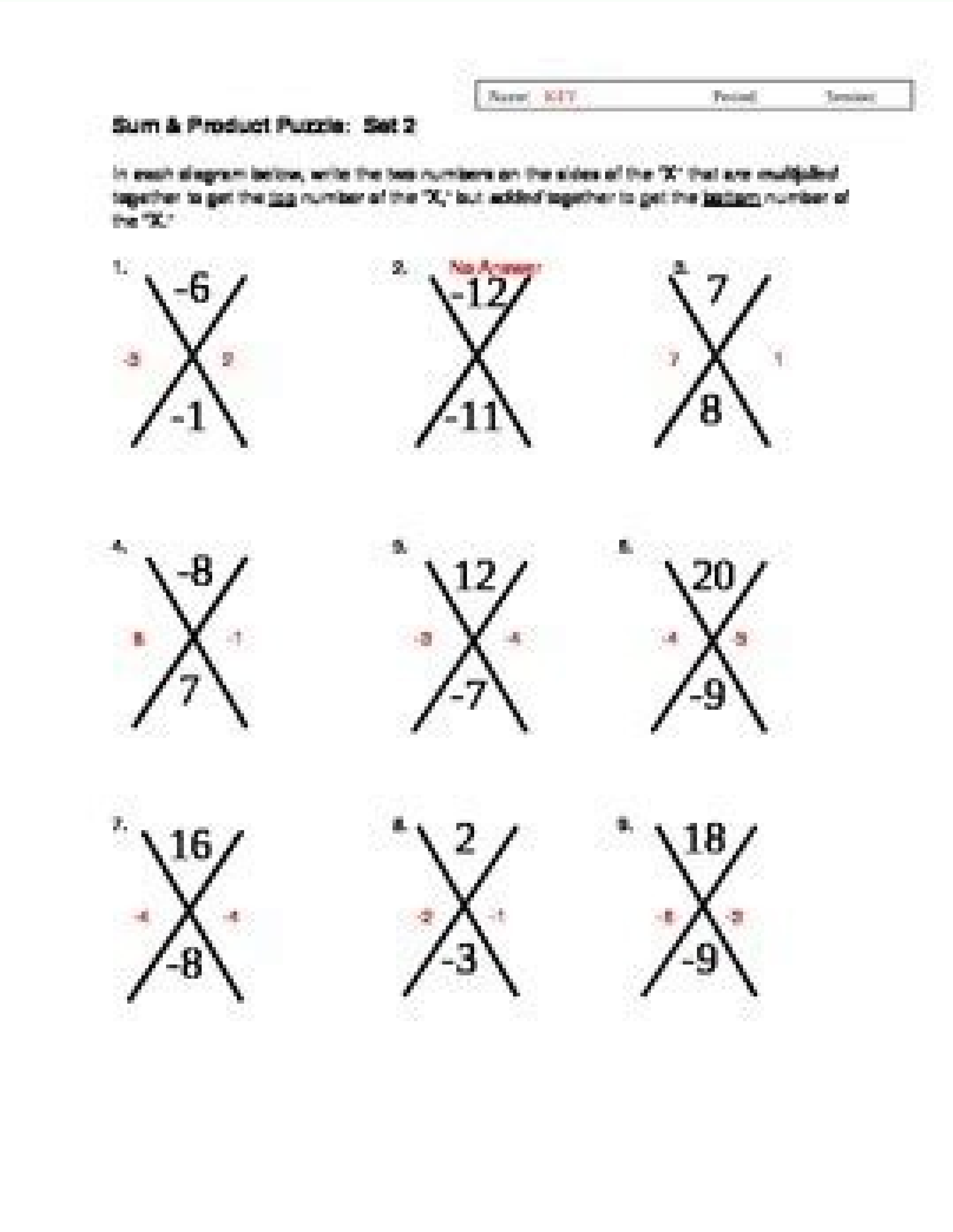
Factoring trinomials algebra 2 with trigonometry answers



Factoring Practice - Coloring!

Factor each expression completely. Then, find your answer on the corresponding ornament and color!

1. $2x-8$ purple
2. $-3x+9$ green
3. $12x+18$ purple
4. $2x+8$ yellow
5. $13x-52$ yellow
6. $-4x-16$ red
7. $8x-6$ purple
8. $9x+21$ orange
9. $14x-16$ orange
10. $-2x-8$ blue
11. $7x-21$ blue
12. $52-13x$ orange
13. $10x+5$ red
14. $-6x-9$ orange
15. $4x+18$ green
16. $-4x-10$ green
17. $6x+12$ yellow
18. $4x-20$ green
19. $11x-121$ blue
20. $6-8x$ purple
21. $5x-25$ blue
22. $-6x+24$ yellow
23. $7x+56$ yellow
24. $24-16x$ red
25. $10-8x$ red
26. $14-16x$ red
27. $15x+35$ yellow
28. $-9x-45$ green
29. $-2x+10$ red
30. $8x-7$ purple

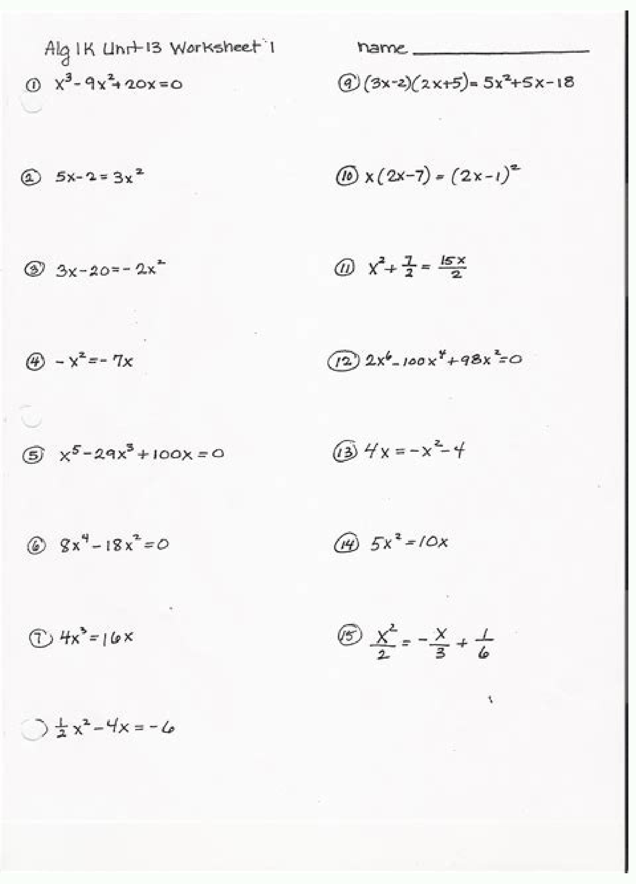


Name: KEY Period: Session:

Sum & Product Puzzle: Set 2

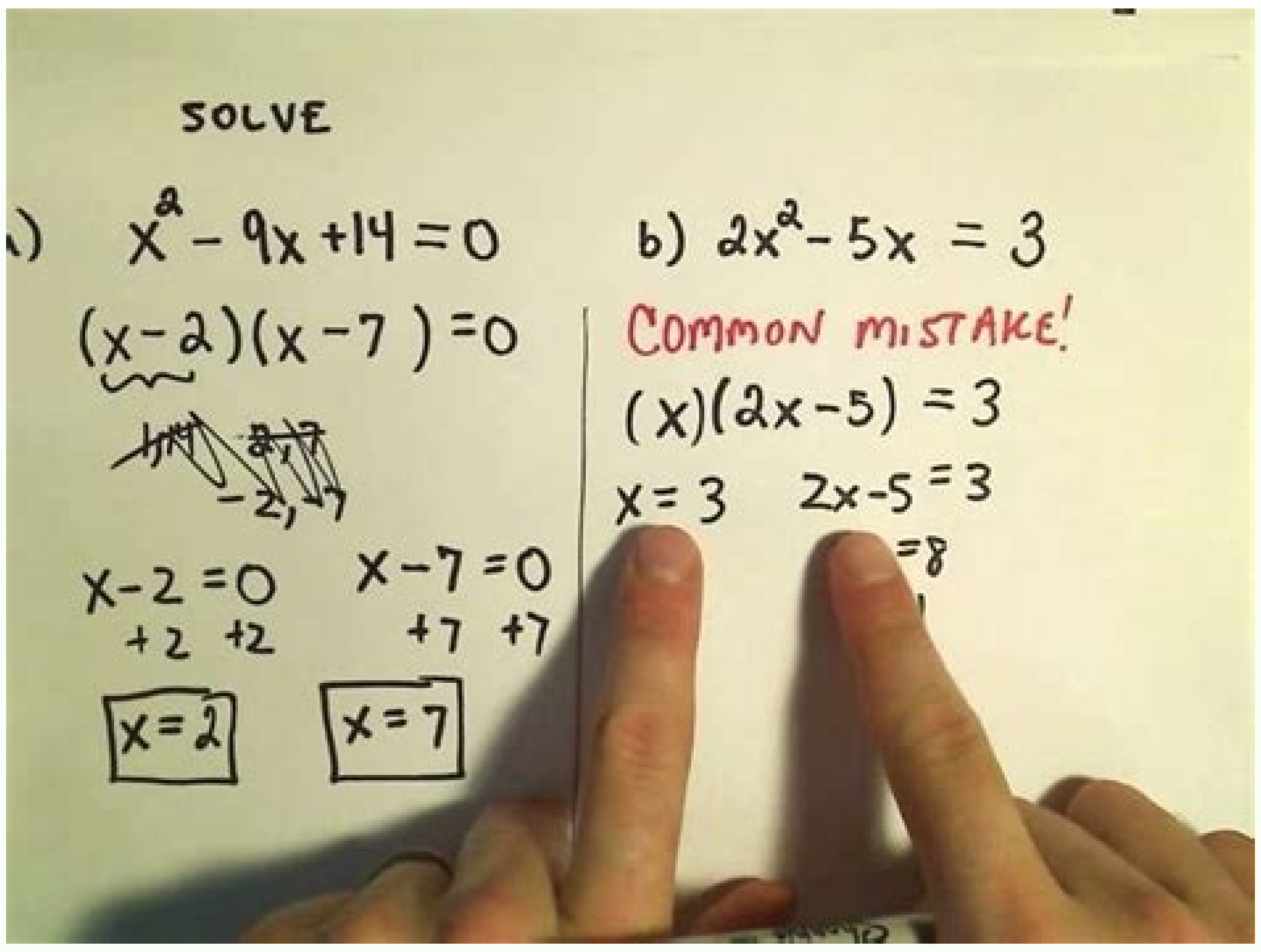
In each diagram below, write the two numbers on the sides of the "X" that are multiplied together to get the top number of the "X," but added together to get the bottom number of the "X."

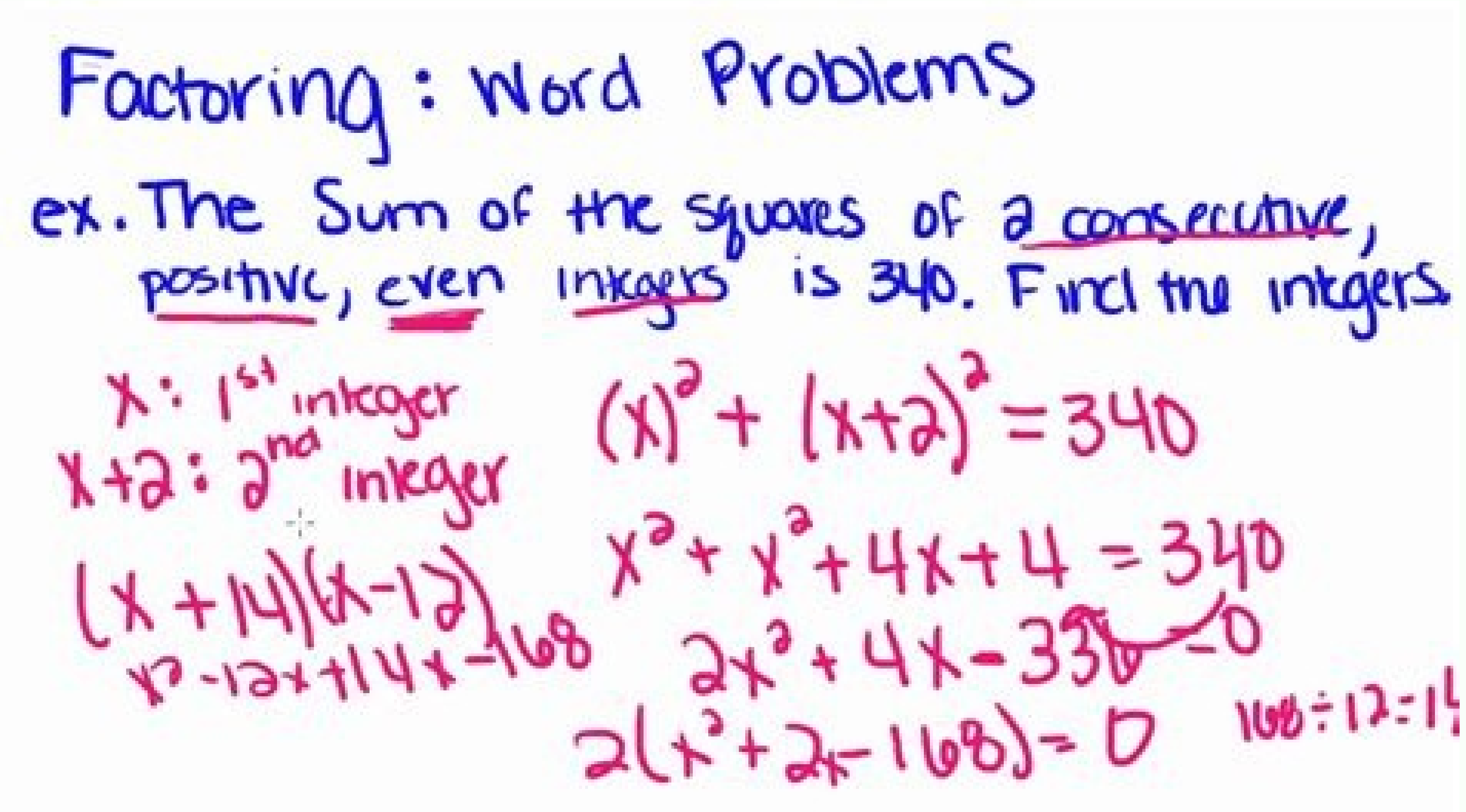
1. -6, -1
2. No Answer; -12, -11
3. 7, 8
4. -8, 7
5. 12, -7
6. 20, -9
7. 16, -8
8. 2, -3
9. 18, -9



Alg 1K Unit 13 Worksheet 1 name ____________

1. $x^3-9x^2+20x=0$
2. $5x-2=3x^2$
3. $3x-20=-2x^2$
4. $-x^2=-7x$
5. $x^5-29x^3+100x=0$
6. $8x^4-18x^2=0$
7. $4x^3=16x$
8. $\frac{1}{2}x^2-4x=-6$
9. $(3x-2)(2x+5)=5x^2+5x-18$
10. $x(2x-7)=(2x-1)^2$
11. $x^2+\frac{7}{2}=\frac{15x}{2}$
12. $2x^6-100x^4+98x^2=0$
13. $4x=-x^2-4$
14. $5x^2=10x$
15. $\frac{x^2}{2}=-\frac{x}{3}+\frac{1}{6}$





Factoring trinomials algebra 2 with trigonometry homework answers.

Given a trinomial in the form a x 2 +bx+c, factor by grouping. List factors of ac. The first act is to install statues and fountains in one of the city's parks. 49m b 2 −35 m 2 ba+77m a 2 7m 30 x 3 y−45 x 2 y 2 +135x y 3 200 p 3 m 3 −30 p 2 m 3 +40 m 3 10 m 3 36 j 4 k 2 −18 j 3 k 3 +54 j 2 k 4 For the following exercises, factor by grouping. x 3 +216 (x+6)(x 2 −6x+36) 125 a 3 +343 (5a+7)(25 a 2 −35a+49) 64 x 3 −125 (4x−5)(16 x 2 +20x+25) 125 r 3 +1,728 s 3 (5r+12s)(25 r 2 −60rs+144 s 2) 4x (x−1) − 2 3 +3 (x−1) 1 3 3c (2c+3) − 1 4 −5 (2c+3) 3 4 (2c+3) − 1 4 (−7c−15) 3t (10t+3) 1 3 +7 (10t+3) 4 3 14x (x+2) − 2 5 +5 (x+2) 3 5 (x+2) − 2 5 (19x+10) 9y (3y−13) 1 5 −2 (3y−13) 6 5 5z (2z−9) − 3 2 +11 (2z−9) − 1 2 (2z−9) − 3 2 (27z−99) 6d (2d+3) − 1 6 +5 (2d+3) 5 6 Real-World Applications For the following exercises, consider this scenario: Charlotte has appointed a chairperson to lead a city beautification project. (6a+b)(36 a 2 −6ab+ b 2) Factoring a Difference of Cubes Factor 8 x 3 −125. Analysis Just as with the sum of cubes, we will not be able to further factor the trinomial portion. Factoring a Sum of Cubes Factor x 3 +512. Find p and q, a pair of factors of ac with a sum of b. Factoring the Greatest Common Factor of a Polynomial When we study fractions, we learn that the greatest common factor (GCF) of two numbers is the largest number that divides evenly into both numbers. The trinomial 2 x 2 +5x+3 can be rewritten as (2x+3)(x+1) using this process. Polynomials containing fractional and negative exponents can be factored by pulling out a GCF. (9y+10)(9y−10) Is there a formula to factor the sum of squares? The area of the base of the statue is 4 x 2 +12x+9 m 2 . Factor the area to find the lengths of the sides of the statue. Notice that 8 x 3 and 125 are cubes because 8 x 3 = (2x) 3 and 125= 5 3 . Write the difference of cubes as (2x−5)(4 x 2 +10x+25). x 3 − 2 3 =(x−2)(x 2 +2x+4) The sign of the first 2 is the same as the sign between x 3 − 2 3 . The sign of the 2x term is opposite the sign between x 3 − 2 3 . And the sign of the last term, 4, is always positive. No. Multiplication is commutative, so the order of the factors does not matter. Factoring a Perfect Square Trinomial Factor 25 x 2 +20x+4. (7x−1) 2 Factoring a Difference of Squares A difference of squares is a perfect square subtracted from a perfect square. 2 a 2 +9a−18 (2a−3)(a+6) 6 n 2 −19n−11 (3n−11)(2n+1) 2 p 2 −5p−7 (p+1)(2p−7) For the following exercises, factor the polynomial. x(5x−3)+2(5x−3) Factor out the GCF of each part. See [link] and [link]. Factoring the Greatest Common Factor Factor 6 x 3 y 3 +45 x 2 y 2 +21xy. These polynomials are said to be prime. a 2 +2ab+ b 2 = (a+b) 2 and a 2 −2ab+ b 2 = (a−b) 2 We can use this equation to factor any perfect square trinomial. We have a trinomial with a=5,b=7, and c=−6. First, determine ac=−30. We need to find two numbers with a product of −30 and a sum of 7. In [link], we list factors until we find a pair with the desired sum. Find the length of the base of the flagpole by factoring. The first letter of each word relates to the signs: Same Opposite Always Positive. Write the factored form as (a+b)(a−b). A = lw = 10x·6x = 60 x 2 units 2 The areas of the portions that do not require grass seed need to be subtracted from the area of the entire region. Given a polynomial expression, factor out the greatest common factor. Finally, write the factored expression as the product of the GCF and the sum of the terms we needed to multiply by. If the terms of a polynomial do not have a GCF, does that mean it is not factorable? For instance, 2 x 1 4 +5 x 3 4 can be factored by pulling out x 1 4 and being rewritten as x 1 4 (2+5 x 1 2). Recall that a difference of squares can be rewritten as factors containing the same terms but opposite signs because the middle terms cancel each other out when the two factors are multiplied. Greatest Common Factor The greatest common factor (GCF) of polynomials is the largest polynomial that divides evenly into the polynomials. Trigonometry is extensively developed with topics including the unit circle, radian measure, sinusoidal modeling, trigonometric equations and identities, and the Laws of Sine and Cosine. 5 x 2 −3x+10x−6 Rewrite the original expression as a x 2 +px+qx+c. Perfect Square Trinomials A perfect square trinomial can be written as the square of a binomial: a 2 +2ab+ b 2 = (a+b) 2 Given a perfect square trinomial, factor it into the square of a binomial. Factor x(b 2 −a)+6(b 2 −a) by pulling out the GCF. In this section students will: Factor the greatest common factor of a polynomial. Factors of −30 Sum of Factors 1,−30 −29 −1,30 29 2,−15 −13 −2,15 13 3,−10 −7 −3,10 7 So p=−3 and q=10. At the northwest corner of the park, the city is going to install a fountain. Pull out the GCF of qx+c. Factors of −15 Sum of Factors 1,−15 −14 −1,15 14 3,−5 −2 −3,5 2 Now that we have identified p and q as −3 and 5, write the factored form as (x−3)(x+5). Factor the sum and difference of cubes. In this case, that would be (x+2) − 1 3 . Confirm that the middle term is twice the product of ab. The two square regions each have an area of A= s 2 = 4 2 =16 units2. Use the distributive property to confirm that (3xy)(2 x 2 y 2 +15xy+7)=6 x 3 y 3 +45 x 2 y 2 +21xy. a 3 − b 3 =(a−b)(a 2 +ab+ b 2) We can use the acronym SOAP to remember the signs when factoring the sum or difference of cubes. as shown in the figure below. For example, consider the following example. (14x−3)(7x+9) A statue is to be placed in the center of the park. (10x−1)(100 x 2 +10x+1) Factoring Expressions with Fractional or Negative Exponents Expressions with fractional or negative exponents can be factored by pulling out a GCF. Factor the sum of cubes: 216 a 3 + b 3 . Notice that x 3 and 512 are cubes because 8 3 =512. Rewrite the sum of cubes as (x+8)(x 2 −8x+64). Divide the x term into the sum of two terms, factor each portion of the expression separately, and then factor out the GCF of the entire expression. See [link]. Extensive work is done with exponential and logarithmic functions, including work with logarithm laws and the solution of exponential equations using logarithms. Confirm that the first and last term are perfect squares. Look for the variable or exponent that is common to each term of the expression and pull out that variable or exponent raised to the lowest power. (x+2) − 1 3 (3x+4x+8) Simplify. The polynomial x 2 +5x+6 has a GCF of 1, but it can be written as the product of the factors (x+2) and (x+3). Factoring an Expression with Fractional or Negative Exponents Factor 3x (x+2) −1 3 +4 (x+2) 2 3 . Factor a. The park is a rectangle with an area of 98 x 2 +105x−27 m2, as shown in the figure below. Work in probability includes counting theory, permutations, combinations, and binomial probability. 16 x 4 −200 x 2 +625 (2x+5) 2 (2x−5) 2 16 z 4 −2,401 a 4 (4 z 2 +49 a 2)(2z+7a)(2z−7a) 5x (3x+2) − 2 4 + (12x+8) 3 2 (32 x 3 +48 x 2 −162x−243) −1 1 (4x+9)(4x−9)(2x+3) factor by grouping a method for factoring a trinomial in the form a x 2 +bx+c by dividing the x term into the sum of two terms, factoring each portion of the expression separately, and then factoring out the GCF of the entire expression greatest common factor the largest polynomial that divides evenly into each polynomial This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The GCF of 6,45, and 21 is 3. The GCF of x 3 , x 2 , and x is x. (Note that the GCF of a set of expressions in the form x n will always be the exponent of lowest degree.) And the GCF of y 3 , y 2 , and y is y. Combine these to find the GCF of the polynomial, 3xy. We have a trinomial with leading coefficient 1,b=2, and c=−15. We need to find two numbers with a product of −15 and a sum of 2. In [link], we list factors until we find a pair with the desired sum. The flagpole will take up a square plot with area x 2 −6x+9 yd2. The area of the region that requires grass seed is found by subtracting 60 x 2 −40x units2. Does the order of the factors matter? 10 h 2 −9h−9 (5h+3)(2h−3) 9 d 2 −73d+8 (9d−1)(d−8) 12 t 2 +t−13 (12t+13)(t−1) 16 x 2 −100 (4x+10)(4x−10) 121 p 2 −169 (11p+13)(11p−13) 361 d 2 −81 (19d+9)(19d−9) 144 b 2 −25 c 2 (12b+5c)(12b−5c) 49 n 2 +168n+144 (7n+12) 2 225 y 2 +120y+16 (15y+4) 2 25 p 2 −120m+144 (5p−12) 2 For the following exercises, factor the polynomials. Factor a difference of squares. (5x−3)(x+2) Factor out the GCF of the expression. Imagine that we are trying to find the area of a lawn so that we can determine how much grass seed to purchase. No. A sum of squares cannot be factored. 2 x 2 +9x+9 b. Factoring a Difference of Squares Factor 9 x 2 −25. Write the factored form as (a+b) 2 . Identify the GCF of the variables. Analysis After writing the sum of cubes this way, we might think we should check to see if the trinomial portion can be factored further. We begin by rewriting the original expression as 2 x 2 +2x+3x+3 and then factor each portion of the expression to obtain 2x(x+1)+3(x+1). We then pull out the GCF of (x+1) to find the factored expression. Combine to find the GCF of the expression. However, the trinomial portion cannot be factored, so we do not need to check. (x+2) − 1 3 (7x+8) Factor 2 (5a−1) 3 4 +7a (5a−1) − 1 4 . For these trinomials, we can factor by grouping by dividing the x term into the sum of two terms, factoring each portion of the expression separately, and then factoring out the GCF of the entire expression. Analysis We can check our work by multiplying. (3x−1)(2x+1) Factoring a Perfect Square Trinomial A perfect square trinomial is a trinomial that can be written as the square of a binomial. Factor a perfect square trinomial. Factor a trinomial. Differences of Squares A difference of squares can be rewritten as two factors containing the same terms but opposite signs. Trinomials can be factored using a process called factoring by grouping. Can you factor the polynomial without finding the GCF? This area can also be expressed in factored form as 20x(3x−2) units2. The terms of a polynomial do not have to have a common factor for the entire polynomial to be factorable. The length and width of the park are perfect factors of the area. Trinomials with leading coefficient 1 can be factored by finding numbers that have a product of the third term and a sum of the second term. Notice that 9 x 2 and 25 are perfect squares because 9 x 2 = (3x) 2 and 25= 5 2 . The polynomial represents a difference of squares and can be rewritten as (3x+5)(3x−5). (x+2) − 1 3 (3x+4(x+2)) Factor out the GCF. Write the factored expression as the product of the GCF and the sum of the terms we need to multiply by. Look for the GCF of the coefficients, and then look for the GCF of the variables. 6 x 2 +x−1 a. Factoring a Trinomial by Grouping Factor 5 x 2 +7x−6 by grouping. The lawn is the green portion in [link]. The sum of cubes and the difference of cubes can be factored using equations. Sum and Difference of Cubes We can factor the sum of two cubes as a 3 + b 3 =(a+b)(a 2 −ab+ b 2) We can factor the difference of two cubes as a 3 − b 3 =(a−b)(a 2 +ab+ b 2) Given a sum of cubes or difference of cubes, factor it. a 3 + b 3 =(a+b)(a 2 −ab+ b 2) Similarly, the sum of cubes can be factored into a binomial and a trinomial, but with different signs. Factor the difference of cubes: 1,000 x 3 −1. A polynomial is factorable, but it is not a perfect square trinomial or a difference of two squares. Factor by grouping to find the length and width of the park. No. Some polynomials cannot be factored. Factoring a Trinomial with Leading Coefficient 1 A trinomial of the form x 2 +bx+c can be written in factored form as (x+p)(x+q) where pq=c and p+q=b. Although the sum of squares cannot be factored, the sum of cubes can be factored into a binomial and a trinomial. Rewrite the original expression as a x 2 +px+qx+c. For instance, 4 is the GCF of 16 and 20 because it is the largest number that divides evenly into both 16 and 20 The GCF of polynomials works the same way: 4x is the GCF of 16x and 20 x 2 because it is the largest polynomial that divides evenly into both 16x and 20 x 2 . Confirm that the first and last term are cubes, a 3 + b 3 or a 3 − b 3 . Statistical work includes the standard deviation and the normal distribution. So the region that must be subtracted has an area of 2(16)+40x−32=40x units2. Analysis We can check our work by multiplying. (x−6)(x−1) Factoring by Grouping Trinomials with leading coefficients other than 1 are slightly more complicated to factor. Determine what the GCF needs to be multiplied by to obtain each term in the expression. a 2 − b 2 =(a+b)(a−b) Given a difference of squares, factor it into binomials. We can confirm that this is an equivalent expression by multiplying. (3xy)(2 x 2 y 2 +15xy+7) Analysis After factoring, we can check our work by multiplying. Factoring the Sum and Difference of Cubes Now, we will look at two new special products: the sum and difference of cubes. Many polynomial expressions can be written in simpler forms by factoring. Extensions For the following exercises, factor the polynomials completely. Factor out the term with the lowest value of the exponent. Factor by Grouping To factor a trinomial in the form a x 2 +bx+c by grouping, we find two numbers with a product of ac and a sum of b. We use these numbers to divide the x term into the sum of two terms and factor each portion of the expression separately, then factor out the GCF of the entire expression. The area of the base of the fountain is 9 x 2 −25 m 2 . Factor the area to find the lengths of the sides of the fountain. In this course students study a variety of advanced algebraic topics including advanced factoring, polynomial and rational expressions, complex fractions, and binomial expansions. **Given a trinomial in the form x 2 +bx+c, factor it.** List factors of c. The plaza is a square with side length 100 yd. Factor expressions using fractional or negative exponents. When factoring a polynomial expression, our first step should be to check for a GCF. Pull out the GCF of a x 2 +px. Explain. How do you factor by grouping? a 2 − b 2 =(a+b)(a−b) We can use this equation to factor any differences of squares. Use FOIL to confirm that (x−3)(x+5)= x 2 +2x−15. These expressions follow the same factoring rules as those with integer exponents. Trinomials of the form x 2 +bx+c can be factored by finding two numbers with a product of c and a sum of b. The trinomial x 2 +10x+16, for example, can be factored using the numbers 2 and 8 because the product of those numbers is 16 and their sum is 10. The trinomial can be rewritten as the product of (x+2) and (x+8). Next, determine what the GCF needs to be multiplied by to obtain each term of the polynomial. Factoring a Trinomial with Leading Coefficient 1 Factor x 2 +2x−15. Find p and q, a pair of factors of c with a sum of b. Can every trinomial be factored as a product of binomials? (5a−1) − 1 4 (17a−2) Key Equations difference of squares a 2 − b 2 =(a+b)(a−b) perfect square trinomial a 2 +2ab+ b 2 = (a+b) 2 sum of cubes a 3 + b 3 =(a+b)(a 2 −ab+ b 2) difference of cubes a 3 − b 3 =(a−b)(a 2 +ab+ b 2) The greatest common factor, or GCF, can be factored out of a polynomial. Factor out the GCF of the expression. The other rectangular region has one side of length 10x−8 and one side of length 4, giving an area of A=lw=4(10x−8)=40x−32 units2. In this section, we will look at a variety of methods that can be used to factor polynomial expressions. Identify the GCF of the coefficients. Recall that when a binomial is squared, the result is the square of the first term added to twice the product of the two terms and the square of the last term. Confirm that the first and last term are perfect squares. Write the factored expression (x+p)(x+q). For example, 4 x 2 and −9 y 2 don't have a common factor, but the whole polynomial is still factorable: 4 x 2 −9 y 2 =(2x+3y)(2x−3y). You can also download for free at 11.1 Attribution: The area of the entire region can be found using the formula for the area of a rectangle. Factor by grouping. (2x+3)(x+3) b. Checking for a GCF should be the first step in any factoring problem. Use FOIL to confirm that (5x−3)(x+2)=5 x 2 +7x−6. First, find the GCF of the expression. (b 2 −a)(x+6) Factoring a Trinomial with Leading Coefficient 1 Although we should always begin by looking for a GCF, pulling out the GCF is not the only way that polynomial expressions can be factored. Perfect square trinomials and the difference of squares are special products and can be factored using equations. Notice that 25 x 2 and 4 are perfect squares because 25 x 2 = (5x) 2 and 4= 2 2 . Then check to see if the middle term is twice the product of 5x and 2. The middle term is, indeed, twice the product: 2(5x)(2)=20x. Therefore, the trinomial is a perfect square trinomial and can be written as (5x+2) 2 . For a sum of cubes, write the factored form as (a+b)(a 2 −ab+ b 2). For a difference of cubes, write the factored form as (a−b)(a 2 +ab+ b 2). For the following exercises, find the greatest common factor. We find that 3xy(2 x 2 y 2)=6 x 3 y 3 ,3xy(15xy)=45 x 2 y 2 , and 3xy(7)=21xy. (3x+5)(3x−5) For the following exercise, consider the following scenario: A school is installing a flagpole in the central plaza.

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