$\qquad$

## DO NOW

| 1. Simplify $(\mathrm{x}-8)(\mathrm{x}+2)$ | 2. Simplify $(\mathrm{x}-3)(\mathrm{x}-3)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Aim: "How do we factoring using the easy tri method?"

| \# | Trinomial with a leading coefficient of one | Factors of <br> the last term | Check |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. | $\mathrm{x}^{2}-6 \mathrm{x}+9$ |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |
| 5. | $\mathrm{x}^{2}-6 \mathrm{x}-16$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Steps to find all the factors of a number on the calculator:

1. $\mathbf{y}=\# / \mathbf{x}($ last term $)$
2. Press $2^{\text {nd }}$ graph to look at the table of factors

## Steps for Easy Trinomial Factoring

1) "Double bubble", with an $x$ in each ( ).
2) The first sign drops down in the 1st ( ).
3) Multiply the given signs to determine the $2^{\text {nd }}$ sign.
4) Find factors of the last \# that add or subtract to the middle \#.
5) The bigger \# goes first!
6) Check by Double Distributing.

| $\#$ | Trinomial with a leading coefficient of one | Factors of the last term |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6. | $x^{2}-\mathrm{x}-12$ |  |
| 7. |  |  |
| 8. | $x^{2}+6 x-7$ |  |
| 9. | $x^{2}+5 x-24$ |  |
| 13. | $x^{2}-4 x-12$ |  |
| 10. | $\mathrm{a}^{2}-\mathrm{a}-72$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| 14. | $x^{2}+4 x-60$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15. | $y^{2}+3 y-10$ |  |
| 16. | $x^{2}-x-20$ |  |
| 17. | $\mathrm{a}^{2}-2 \mathrm{a}-15$ |  |
| 18. | $y^{2}+2 y-24$ |  |
| 19. | $x^{2}-7 x-8$ |  |
| 20. | $x^{2}-3 x-28$ |  |

