

**DO NOW**

<p>1. Simplify <math>(x^2 - 6)(x^2 - 6)</math></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{ c c } \hline x^4 &amp; -6x^2 \\ \hline -6x^2 &amp; +36 \\ \hline \end{array}</math> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>x^4 - 12x^2 + 36</math></p>	<p>2. Simplify <math>4(x+6)(x-5)</math></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">(4x+24)(x-5)</math> <math display="block">\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 4x^2 &amp; 24x \\ \hline -20x &amp; -120 \\ \hline \end{array}</math> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>4x^2 + 4x - 120</math></p>
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**Aim: "How do we factoring using the easy tri method?" DAY 2**

#	Trinomial with a leading coefficient of <u>one</u>	Factors of the last term
3.	$x^2 - 2x - 24$ $(x - 6)(x + 4)$	1, 24 2, 12 3, 8 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4, 6</span>
4.	$x^2 + 2x - 35$ $(x + 7)(x - 5)$	1, 35 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5, 7</span>
5.	$x^2 - x - 6$ $(x - 3)(x + 2)$	1, 6 <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2, 3</span>

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

1.  $y = \#/x$  (last term)
2. Press 2<sup>nd</sup> 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<sup>nd</sup> sign.
  - 4) Find factors of the last # that add or subtract to the middle #.
  - 5) The bigger # goes first!
  - 6) Check by Tabular Method or Double Distributing

6.	$x^2 - 14x + 40$ $(x - 10)(x - 4)$	$1, 40$ $2, 20$ $\boxed{4, 10}$
7.	$x^2 - 2x - 48$ $(x - 8)(x + 6)$	$1, 48$ $2, 24$ $3, 16$ $4, 12$ $\boxed{6, 8}$
8.	$n^2 + 3n - 54$ $(n + 9)(n - 6)$	$1, 54$ $2, 27$ $3, 18$ $\boxed{6, 9}$
9.	$z^2 + 9z - 36$ $(z + 12)(z - 3)$	$1, 36$ $2, 18$ $\boxed{3, 12}$ $4, 9$ $6, 6$
10.	$x^2 - 5x - 6$ $(x - 6)(x + 1)$	$\boxed{1, 6}$ $2, 3$
11.	$x^2 - 10x + 21$ $(x - 7)(x - 3)$	$1, 21$ $\boxed{3, 7}$

12.	$x^2 - 21x + 104$ $(x - 13)(x - 8)$	$1, 104$ $2, 52$ $\boxed{8, 13}$
13.	$x^4 + 6x^2 + 5$ $(x^2 + 5)(x^2 + 1)$	$\boxed{1, 5}$
14.	$x^4 + 10x^2 - 24$ $(x^2 + 12)(x^2 - 2)$	$1, 24$ $\boxed{2, 12}$ $3, 8$ $4, 6$
15.	$x^4 - 12x^2 + 36$ $(x^2 - 9)(x^2 - 4)$	$1, 36$ $2, 18$ $3, 12$ $\boxed{4, 9}$ $6, 6$
16.	$x^4 + 6x^2 - 7 \text{ DOTS}$ $(x^2 + 7)(x^2 - 1)$ $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$ $(x^2 + 7)(x + 1)(x - 1)$	$1, 7$

Mixed Practice: Remember to always look for G.C.F factoring 1<sup>st</sup>!!!!

<p>17. <math>\frac{9x^4}{x^2} - \frac{12x^3}{x^2} + \frac{4x^2}{x^2}</math> G.C.F</p> $x^2(9x^2 - 12x + 1)$	<p>18. <math>\frac{x(x-8) + 7(x-8)}{x-8}</math> G.C.F</p> $(x-8)(x+7)$
<p>19. <math>x^2 - 18x + 81</math> Easy Tri</p> $(x-9)(x-9)$	<p>20. <math>25 - x^4</math> DOTS</p> $(5+x^2)(5-x^2)$
<p>21. <math>x^2 - 7x + 10</math> Easy Tri</p> $(x-5)(x-2)$	<p>22. <math>\frac{3x^2}{3x} + \frac{6x}{3x}</math> G.C.F</p> $3x(x+2)$
<p>23. <math>25h^2 - 1</math> D.O.T.S.</p> $(5h+1)(5h-1)$	<p>24. <math>\frac{5x^2}{5} + \frac{20x}{5} + \frac{10}{5}</math></p> $5(x^2 + 4x + 2)$
<p>25. <math>\frac{y(2y+9) - 4(2y+9)}{2y+9}</math></p> $(2y+9)(y-4)$	<p>26. <math>x^{100} - 100</math> DOTS</p> $(x^{50} - 10)(x^{50} + 10)$
<p>*27. <math>\frac{5x^3}{5x} - \frac{20x^2}{5x} - \frac{60x}{5x}</math></p> $5x(x^2 - 4x - 12)$ $5x(x-6)(x+2)$	<p>28. <math>x^2 + 5x - 24</math></p> $(x+8)(x-3)$