

BE-1B | TUESDAY 12-4-07

No problems - just HAVE your pencils/looseleaf out & be ready to learn AN important factoring technique... it will put together GCF, FBG, AND ZPP.

Keep your hands AND feet inside the car at all times...hang on....

1.
A second degree trinomial is written
in STANDARD FORM AS:

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

↑
all the x^2
terms.
↑
MONOMIAL
Degree = 2

↑
all the
 x terms
↑
MONOMIAL
Degree = 1

↑
All the
Numbers
↑
MONOMIAL
Degree = 0

EX) $x^2 + 6x + 8$ $a=1$ $b=6$ $c=8$

EX) $6x^2 + 17x + 5$ $a=6$ $b=17$ $c=5$

Is there a way to factor
a second degree trinomial in standard form?

NOTE: ASSUMING IT HAS factors. Many
second degree trinomials are PRIME,
which means they cannot be factored. I
will show you a simple test to see if
one is prime later.

HERE IS THE FAST (Factor A Square Trinomial) technique for factoring any trinomial in standard form that can be factored... i.e., is NOT prime.

Ⓔ ⑥ $6x^2 + 17x + 5$ Standard Form ✓

Find 2 magic numbers whose:

sum is $b = 17$

and product is $ac = 30$

$+2 + 15$

Split x term, in this case $17x$

into $+2x + 15x$ then FBG
(Factor By Grouping)

$$(6x^2 + 2x) + (15x + 5)$$

$$2x(3x + 1) + 5(3x + 1)$$

$$\boxed{(3x + 1)(2x + 5)}$$

CK $(3x + 1)(2x + 5) = 6x^2 + 15x + 2x + 5$
 $6x^2 + 17x + 5$ ✓

ⓔ Factor $3x^2 + 8x + 4$ STD. Form ✓

$$\text{sum} = b = 8$$

$$\text{prod} = ac = 12$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ +2 \quad +6 \end{array}$$

$$(3x^2 + 2x) + (6x + 4)$$

$$x(\underline{3x + 2}) + 2(\underline{3x + 2})$$

$$\boxed{(3x + 2)(x + 2)}$$

Solve $3x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$

since $(3x + 2)(x + 2) = 0$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{2}{3}, -2}$$

ⓔ $x^2 + 6x + 8$ STD. Form ✓

$$\text{sum} = b = 6$$

$$\text{prod} = ac = 1 \cdot 8 = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ +2 \quad +4 \end{array}$$

$$(x^2 + 2x) + (4x + 8)$$

$$x(\underline{x + 2}) + 4(\underline{x + 2})$$

$$\boxed{(x + 2)(x + 4)}$$

NOTE: IF YOU FIND
THE 2 MAGIC
Numbers, FBG
is guaranteed
to work.

NOTE: NO MAGIC NUMBERS,
PRIME POLYNOMIAL.

Ⓔ $2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$ Solve

$$\text{sum} = b = 5$$

$$\text{prod} = ac = -6$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ -1 \quad +6 \end{array}$$

$$(2x^2 - 1x) + (6x - 3)$$

$$x(2x - 1) + 3(2x - 1)$$

$$(2x - 1)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}, -3}$$

Homework: Page 499

14 to 17

19 and 20.

(None of these are prime)

(This completes chapters 9-3 and 9-4)