

## 2.04 Factoring Trinomials

*Basic Algebra: One Step at a Time. Pages 147-156: # 74, 83, 89, 99, 100*

Dr. Robert J. Rapalje, Retired  
Central Florida, USA

p. 154: 74.  $x^2 + 11x - 60$

**SOLUTION:** Notice that this is a **trinomial** since it has three terms. This can be factored using **FOIL** (or actually maybe it should be written **FL OI**). In this case, the **First times First** is obviously **x times x**.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 11x - 60 \\ (x \quad \_)(x \quad \_) \end{array}$$

The **Last times Last** must be two numbers whose product is **-60**. Since the sign is **negative**, this means that you must use **opposite signs** for the two numbers. The **difference** between the two numbers must be the **middle term** which is **11**. In other words, find two numbers whose product is **60** and whose **difference** is **11**. Can you think of it? If so, you can go ahead and put it down. If you can't think of it, then start with 1, and list all of the numbers that divide into **60** like this:

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{60} \\ 1 \bullet 60 \\ 2 \bullet 30 \\ 3 \bullet 20 \\ 4 \bullet 15 \\ 5 \bullet 12 \\ 6 \bullet 10 \end{array}$$

After this, 7 does not divide evenly into **60**. Neither does 8 or 9. Then the next number would be 10, and **10•6** is the reverse of **6•10**. This means that you have all the combinations.

Now, look at the list above, and see which combination of numbers would have a difference of **11**. That would be **4•15** or **15•4**

$$(x \quad 15)(x \quad 4)$$

In order to make the middle term **+11**, use **+15** times **-4**.

$$(x + 15)(x - 4)$$

Of course, **(x - 4)(x + 15)** is equally correct!!

p. 154: 83.  $x^2 - 3x - 28$

SOLUTION: Notice that this is a **trinomial** since it has three terms. This can be factored using **FOIL** (or actually maybe it should be written **FL OI**).

In this case, the **First times First** is obviously **x times x**.

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3x - 28 \\ (x \quad \_)(x \quad \_) \end{array}$$

The **Last times Last** must be two numbers whose product is **-28**. Since the sign is **negative**, this means that you must use **opposite signs** for the two numbers. The **difference** between the two numbers must be the **middle term** which is **11**. In other words, find two numbers whose product is **28** and whose **difference** is **3**. Can you think of it? If so, you can go ahead and put it down. If you can't think of it, then start with 1, and list all of the numbers that divide into **28** like this:

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{28} \\ 1 \bullet 28 \\ 2 \bullet 14 \\ 4 \bullet 7 \end{array}$$

After this, 5 does not divide evenly into **28**. Neither does 6. Then the next number would be 7, and **7•4** is the reverse of **4•7**. This means that you have all the combinations.

Now, look at the list above, and see which combination of numbers would have a difference of **3**. That would be **4•7** or **7•4**

$$(x \quad 7)(x \quad 4)$$

In order to make the middle term **-3**, use **-7** times **+4**.

$$(x - 7)(x + 4)$$

Of course, **(x + 4)(x - 7)** is equally correct!!

p. 154: 89.  $x^2 + 23x - 50$

SOLUTION: Notice that this is a **trinomial** since it has three terms. This can be factored using **FOIL** (or actually maybe it should be written **FL OI**).

In this case, the **First times First** is obviously **x times x**.

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 23x - 50 \\ (x \quad \_)(x \quad \_) \end{array}$$

The **Last times Last** must be two numbers whose product is **-50**. Since the sign is **negative**, this means that you must use **opposite signs** for the two numbers. The **difference** between the two numbers must be the **middle term** which is **23**. In other words, find two numbers whose product is **50** and whose **difference** is **23**. Can you think of it? If so, you can go ahead and put it down. If you can't think of it, then start with 1, and list all of the numbers that divide into **50** like this:

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{50} \\ 1 \bullet 50 \\ 2 \bullet 25 \\ 5 \bullet 10 \end{array}$$

After this, 6, 7, 8, and 9 do not divide evenly into **50**, and the next number would be **10 • 5** is the reverse of **5 • 10**. This means that you have all the combinations.

Now, look at the list above, and see which combination of numbers would have a difference of **23**. That would be **2 • 25** or **25 • 2**

$$(x \quad 25)(x \quad 2)$$

In order to make the middle term **+23**, use **+25** times **-2**.

$$(x + 25)(x - 2)$$

Of course, **(x - 2)(x + 25)** is equally correct!!

p. 154: 99.  $2x^3 - 14x^2 + 20x$

SOLUTION: Notice that this is a **trinomial** since it has three terms. However, BEFORE trying to factor this using **F O I L**, the first step in ANY factoring problem is to see if there are any **COMMON FACTORS!** I call this **FCFF**—Factor the **Common Factor First!** In this case, the **common factor** is **2x**:

$$2x( \quad )$$
$$2x(x^2 - 7x + 10)$$

What is left in the parentheses is a trinomial that can (usually in this section!) be factored!

This can be factored by the **F L O I** method!

In this case, the **First times First** is obviously **x times x**.

$$2x(x^2 - 7x + 10)$$
$$2x(x \quad)(x \quad)$$

The **Last times Last** must be two numbers whose product is **+10**. Since the sign is **positive**, this means that you must use **same signs** for the two numbers. The **sum** of these two numbers must be the coefficient of **middle term** which is **-7**. You can probably guess that the combination you need is **5•2** -- actually **(-5)•(-2)**.

Of course,  $2x(x - 5)(x - 2)$  is the final answer!!

p. 154: 100.  $5x^3 + 5x^2 - 10x$

SOLUTION: Notice that this is a **trinomial** since it has three terms. However, BEFORE trying to factor this using **F O I L**, the first step in ANY factoring problem is to see if there are any **COMMON FACTORS!** I call this **FCFF**—Factor the **Common Factor First!** In this case, the **common factor** is **5x**:

$$5x( \quad )$$
$$5x(x^2 + x - 2)$$

What is left in the parentheses is a trinomial that can (usually in this section!) be factored!

This can be factored by the **F L O I** method!

In this case, the **First times First** is obviously **x times x**.

$$5x(x^2 + x - 2)$$
$$5x(x \quad)(x \quad)$$

The **Last times Last** must be two numbers whose product is **-2**. Since the sign is **negative**, this means that you must use **opposite signs** for the two numbers. The **difference** of these numbers must be the coefficient of **middle term** which is **+1**. You can probably guess that the combination you need is **(+2)•(-1)**.

$$5x(x + 2)(x - 1) \text{ is the final answer!!}$$