

## Factoring Trinomials of the Form

$$x^2 + bx + c$$

1. Factor each trinomial completely. If the trinomial cannot be factored, say it is prime.

(similar to p.391 #24)

$$n^2 + 14n + 40$$

2. Factor each trinomial completely. If the trinomial cannot be factored, say it is prime.

(similar to p.391 #26)

$$z^2 - 12z + 32$$

3. Factor each trinomial completely. If the trinomial cannot be factored, say it is prime.

(similar to p.391 #32)

$$y^2 + 2y - 80$$

4. Factor each trinomial completely. If the trinomial cannot be factored, say it is prime.

(similar to p.391 #34)

$$x^2 + 3x - 20$$

5. Factor each trinomial completely. If the trinomial cannot be factored, say it is prime.

(similar to p.391 #36)

$$x^2 - 9xy + 18y^2$$

6. Factor each trinomial completely by factoring out the GCF first and then factoring the resulting trinomial.

(similar to p.392 #44)

$$3x^2 + 48x + 144$$

7. Factor each trinomial completely by factoring out the GCF first and then factoring the resulting trinomial.

(similar to p.392 #48)

$$5x^2y^2 - 65xy^2 + 180y^2$$

8. Factor each trinomial completely by factoring out the GCF first and then factoring the resulting trinomial.

(similar to p.392 #50)

$$52x - 4x^2 - 168$$