

3.5 Factoring $x^2 + bx + c$

A trinomial can be factored if a certain set of criteria exists. Consider expanding:

$$(x + 2)(x + 3)$$

Now consider breaking up trinomials into factors

ex. $x^2 + 5x + 6$

ex. $x^2 + 3x - 10$

***We are always looking for of c that have a of b

Try the following examples

a) $x^2 + 10x + 21$

b) $x^2 - x - 20$

c) $x^2 - 11x + 28$

d) $x^2 + 5x - 6$