9-6

# Perfect Squares and Factoring (Pages 508—514)

Products of the form  $(a + b)^2$  and  $(a - b)^2$  are called perfect squares, and their expressions are called **perfect square trinomials**.

Perfect Square	$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
Trinomials	$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
Factoring a Perfect Square Trinomial	<ul> <li>You can check whether a trinomial is a perfect square trinomial by checking that the following conditions are satisfied.</li> <li>The first term is a perfect square.</li> <li>The third term is a perfect square.</li> <li>The middle term is either 2 or -2 times the product of the square root of the first term and the square root of the third term.</li> </ul>

#### Example

## Determine whether $4x^2 + 4xy + y^2$ is a perfect square trinomial. If so, factor it.

Check each of the following.

- Is the first term a perfect square?  $4x^2 \stackrel{?}{=} (2x)^2$  yes
- Is the last term a perfect square?  $y^2 \stackrel{?}{=} (y)^2$  yes

• Is the middle term twice the product of 2x and y? 4xy = 2(2x)(y) yes

So,  $4x^2 + 4xy + y^2$  is a perfect square trinomial.

 $4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 = (2x)^2 + 2(2x)(y) + (y)^2$  $= (2x + y)^2$ 

#### Practice

## Determine whether each trinomial is a perfect square trinomial. If so, factor it. If the polynomial cannot be factored write prime.

<b>1.</b> $m^2 - 6m + 9$	<b>2.</b> $x^2 + 10x + 25$	<b>3.</b> $t^2 - 14t + 49$
4. $x^2 + 3x + 4$	5. $y^2 - 12y + 36$	6. $k^2 - 22k + 121$

Factor each polynomial. If the polynomial cannot be factored write prime.

<b>7.</b> $x^2 + 16x + 64$	8. $2q^2 + 30q - 8$	<b>9.</b> $x^2 + 3x + 9$
<b>10.</b> $4m^2 + 20m + 25$	<b>11.</b> $100h^2 - 9$	12. $4z^3 - 16z^2 + 16z$
<b>13.</b> $3x^2 + 24x + 48$	<b>14.</b> $n^2 + 1.8n + 0.81$	15. $7x^2 - 5.6x + 1.12$

**16.** Factor  $\frac{1}{9}y^2 + 4y + 36$ . (Hint: Check to see if the trinomial is a perfect square trinomial.)

17.	Standardized Test Practice	Factor the trinomia	$15a^2 + 30a + 45.$	
	<b>A</b> $(5a + 3)^2$ <b>B</b>	5(a+3)	<b>C</b> $(a + 3)^2$	<b>D</b> $5(a + 3)^2$

**10.**  $(2m + 5)^2$  **11.** (10h - 3)(10h + 3) **12.**  $4z(z - 2)^2$  **13.**  $3(x + 4)^2$  **14.**  $(n + 0.9)^2$  **15.**  $7(x - 0.4)^2$  **16.**  $(\frac{1}{3}y + 6)^2$  **17.** D American equation in the second straight for the seco