

4.4A Multiplying Binomials & Factoring Complex Trinomials

A. Multiplying Two Binomials using Box Method



1. $(3x+1)(2x+5)$
 $= 6x^2 + 17x + 5$

	$3x$	1
$2x$	$6x^2$	$2x$
5	$15x$	5

2. $(5x+2)(3x+4)$
 $= 15x^2 + 26x + 8$

	$5x$	2
$3x$	$15x^2$	$6x$
4	$20x$	8

3. $(2x-1)(x+7)$
 $= 2x^2 + 13x - 7$

	$2x$	-1
x	$2x^2$	$-1x$
7	$14x$	-7

4. $(4x-5)(2x+1)$
 $= 8x^2 - 6x - 5$



	$4x$	-5
$2x$	$8x^2$	$-6x$
1	$4x$	-5

5. $(x-3)(3x+2)$
 $= 3x^2 - 7x - 6$

	x	-3
$3x$	$3x^2$	$-9x$
$+2$	$2x$	-6

6. $(2x+3)(5x-2)$
 $= 10x^2 + 11x - 6$

	$2x$	$+3$
$5x$	$10x^2$	$15x$
-2	$4x$	-6

7. $(3x-1)(5x-2)$
 $= 15x^2 - 11x + 2$

	$3x$	-1
$5x$	$15x^2$	$-5x$
-2	$-6x$	2

8. $(5x+3)(2x-5)$
 $= 10x^2 - 17x - 15$

	$5x$	$+3$
$2x$	$10x^2$	$6x$
-5	$-25x$	-15



9. $(3x-1)(x+3)$
 $= 3x^2 + 8x - 3$

	$3x$	-1
x	$3x^2$	$-1x$
$+3$	$9x$	-3

10. $(5x+2)(x-3)$
 $= 5x^2 - 13x - 6$

	$5x$	$+2$
x	$5x^2$	$2x$
-3	$-15x$	-6



B. Factoring Complex Trinomials

**complex trinomials have a leading coefficient that is NOT = "1".

1. $3x^2 - 10x - 8$
 $= (3x+2)(x-4)$

	x	-4	
$3x$	$3x^2$	$-12x$	M -24
2	$2x$	-8	A -10
			N -12, 2

2. $10x^2 + 3x - 1$
 $= (5x-1)(2x+1)$

	$5x$	-1	
$2x$	$10x^2$	$-2x$	M -10
1	$5x$	-1	A 3
			N -2, 5



3. $2x^2 + 7x + 3$
 $= (2x+1)(x+3)$

	x	3	
$2x$	$2x^2$	$6x$	M 6
1	x	3	A 7
			N 6, 1



4. $15x^2 - 11x + 2$
 $= (5x-2)(3x-1)$

	$3x$	-1	
$5x$	$15x^2$	$-5x$	M 30
-2	$-6x$	2	A -11
			N -5, -6

5. $10x^2 + 19x - 15$
 $= (2x+5)(5x-3)$

	$2x$	5	
$5x$	$10x^2$	$25x$	M -150
-3	$-6x$	-15	A 19
			N 25, -6

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

	x	-1	
$2x$	$2x^2$	$-2x$	M 2
-1	-1	1	A -3
			N -2, -1

7. $14x^2 - 19x - 3$
 $= (7x+1)(2x-3)$



	$2x$	-3	
$7x$	$14x^2$	$-21x$	M -42
1	$2x$	-3	A -19
			N -21, 2

8. $9x^2 - 24x + 16$
 $= (3x-4)(3x-4)$
 $= (3x-4)^2$ ★ Perfect Square ★

	$3x$	-4	
$3x$	$9x^2$	$-12x$	M 144
-4	$-12x$	16	A -24
			N -12, -12

9. $3x^2 - 4x - 7$
 $= (x+1)(3x-7)$

	$3x$	-7	
x	$3x^2$	$-7x$	M -21
1	$3x$	-7	A -4
			N -7, 3

10. $10x^2 + 3x - 1$
 $= (5x-1)(2x+1)$

	$2x$	1	
$5x$	$10x^2$	$5x$	M -10
-1	$-2x$	-1	A 3
			N 5, -2

