

Do Now

Factor the following

1) $x^2 + 8x + 16$

$(x+4)(x+4)$

OR

$(x+4)^2$

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

$(x-3)(x-3)$

OR

$(x-3)^2$

Called
perfect
square
trinomials

* These are called Perfect Square Trinomials
B/c when you factor them, the binomials
are exactly the same which means
they can be written as $(\text{binomial})^2$

Are these Perfect square trinomials?

Factor to Prove

A) $x^2 - 10x + 25$ yes B/C $(x-5)(x-5)$ or $(x-5)^2$

B) $x^2 + 22x + 121$ yes B/C $(x+11)(x+11)$ or $(x+11)^2$