VersaTiles® Algebra 1 Student Activity Books —
- Expressions & Equations
- Linear Functions
- Polynomials & Nonlinear Functions
- Radicals & Rational Functions
- Data Analysis & Probability

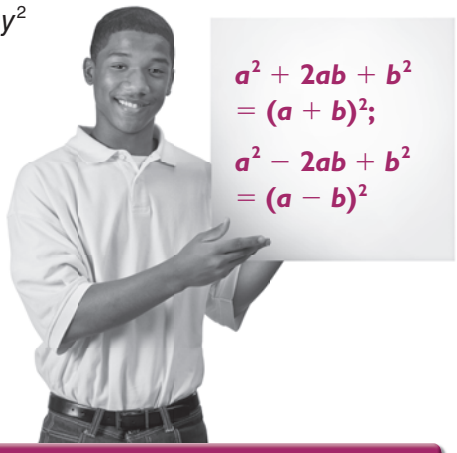
Perfect Squares

Consider This

A perfect-square trinomial may be in the form $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ or $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$. The first and last terms are perfect squares and the middle term is twice the product of the square roots of the first and last terms.

Factor the trinomial.

1. $x^2 + 8x + 16$
2. $4x^2 - 4x + 1$
3. $9x^2 - 36x + 36$
4. $25x^2 + 100xy + 100y^2$
5. $16x^2 + 8x + 16$
6. $x^2 + 6x + 9$
7. $36x^2 - 84x + 49$
8. $25x^2 - 100xy + 100y^2$
9. $64x^2 + 8x + \frac{1}{4}$
10. $36x^2 + 60x + 25$
11. $x^2 + 24x + 144$
12. $x^2 + 22x + 144$



$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)^2$;
$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$

Answer Box

A not a perfect square	**B** $(x + 12)^2$	**C** $(x + 3)^2$	**D** $(2x - 1)^2$	**E** $(6x + 5)^2$	**F** $(6x - 7)^2$
G $\left(8x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$	**H** $(3x - 6)^2$	**I** $(x + 11)^2$	**J** $(5x - 10y)^2$	**K** $(5x + 10y)^2$	**L** $(x + 4)^2$

Objective: Factor perfect-square trinomials.