

You may choose your own seats - if you leave open tables in the middle of the classroom, you may be asked to move

Write down everything you remember about factoring (reverse FOIL-ing) quadratic functions?

FOIL
 i u n a
 r s s s
 + - - +
 t d d e

$$(x+5)(x-2) =$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 5x - 10 =$$

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

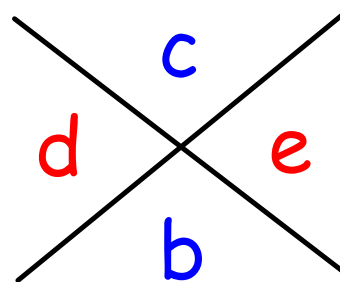
~~$$\begin{array}{r} -10 \\ 5 \quad -2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$~~

When we factor, we take the quadratic from **Standard Form**

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

to **Factored Form**

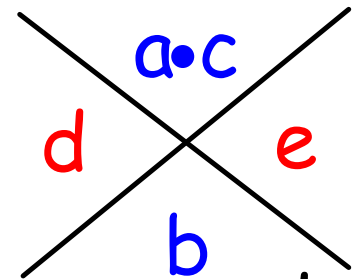
$$(x-d)(x-e) = 0$$



when $a = 1$, d & e are the two numbers that **multiply** to c and **add** to b .

When $a \neq 1$, we have to guess and check or **factor by grouping**. We still make the X , and now look for the factors of $a \cdot c$ that add to b .

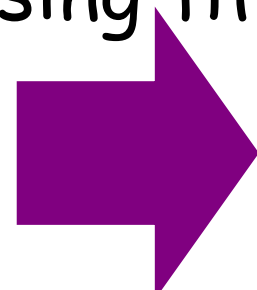
we rewrite b as $dx + ex$,



group together our first two and last two terms to **factor by**

grouping. Let's look at the

following two examples using this method.



Solve each equation by factoring.

$a=3$
 $b=16$
 $c=-64$

13) $3n^2 + 16n - 64 = 0$

$(3n^2 + 24n) - (8n - 64) = 0$

$3n(n+8) - 8(n+8) = 0$

$(n+8)(3n-8) = 0$

$n = 8/3, -8$

$a=8$
 $b=-35$
 $c=12$

19) $8a^2 - 35a + 12 = 0$

$(8a^2 - 32a) - (3a + 12) = 0$

$8a(a-4) - 3(a-4) = 0$

$(a-4)(8a-3) = 0$

$a = 4, 3/8$

~~$3 \cdot -64$
 -192
 $24 \quad -8$
 16~~

$96 \cdot 2$

$64 \cdot 3$

$32 \cdot 6$

$24 \cdot 8$

$12 \cdot 16$

$3n-8=0$
 $+4 \quad +4$

$3n = 4$
 $n = 4/3$

$n = 8/3$

~~$a \cdot c$
 $8 \cdot 12$
 96
 $-32 \quad -3$
 -35~~

$48 \cdot 2$

$32 \cdot 3$

$8a-3=0$
 $+3 \quad +3$

$8a = 3$
 $a = 3/8$

18) $7p^2 + 38p - 24 = 0$

$(7p^2 + 42p) - (4p - 24) = 0$

$(7p)(p+6) - 4(p+6) = 0$

$(p+6)(7p-4) = 0$

$p = -6, 4/7$

$a=7$
 $b=38$
 $c=-24$

~~$7 \cdot -24$
 -168
 $42 \quad -4$
 38~~

$8 \cdot 21$

$7 \cdot 24$

$6 \cdot 28$

$4 \cdot 42$

Homework

Solving Quadratics by
Factoring WKS