Algebra 1 Notes...

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9.5a Factor Quadratic Equations When the Leading Coefficient "a=1"

VOCABULARY:

- Standard Form of a Quadratic Equation $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$; Where <u>a, b, c are real numbers</u>; and <u> $A \neq 0$ </u>
- Factoring a guadratic trinomials when a=1 into a product of 2 binomial factors

<u>Algebra</u>: $x^2 + bx + c = (x + \underline{\#})(x + \underline{\#})$

When A=1, the question to ask yourself ... What 2 numbers add to "b" and their product is "c"?

Example: $x^2 + 5x + 6 = (\underline{x+2})(\underline{x+3})$ because $\underline{2+3=5}$ and $\underline{2\cdot3=6}$.

◦ Note: order of factors does not matter $(x+2)(x+3) \Leftrightarrow (x+3)(x+2)$ are both equal.

Example 1 Factor when b and c are positive <u>Steps to Factor</u>: $x^{2} + 10x + 16 = (X + 2)(X + 8) or (x+8)(x+2)$ 4 4 1) Identify a, b, and c. a= b= 10 and c= 6 2) Write 2 sets of ()'s. One for each factor. 3) The first term in both factors is "x". Why? $X \cdot X = X^2 \leftarrow +hc + is +he |^{sT} TEE_{max}$ 4) What must the signs have to be for each factor? both signs are t b/c b+c are positive 5) What are the factors of 16? Put them under the 16. 6) Find the 2 factors $\lambda + 8 = 10$ AND $\lambda = 16$ Mentolit 7) <u>CHECK</u> by Multiplying the factors $(x+z)(x+z) = x^2 + 8x + 2x + 16 = x^2 + 10x + 16$ CHECK POINT: Factor and Check by mentally multiplying 2) $x^{2} \pm 9x \pm 8 \left[(x + 1)(x + 8) \right]$ 1) $x^{2} \pm 9x \pm 8 \left[(x + 1)(x + 8) \right]$ 1) $x^{2} \pm 12x \pm 20 \left[(x + 2)(x + 10) \right]$ 1) $x^{2} \pm 12x \pm 20 \left[(x + 2)(x + 10) \right]$ 1) $x^{2} \pm 12x \pm 20 \left[(x + 2)(x + 10) \right]$ 1) $x^{2} \pm 12x \pm 20 \left[(x + 2)(x + 10) \right]$ 4) $x^{2} + 9x + 18$ (x + 3)(x + 6) 5) $x^{2} + 13x + 40$ (x + 5)(x + 8) 40 20

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Algebra 1 Notes...

Date:

9.5b Solve Quadratic Equations by Factor





CHECK POINT: Solve by Factoring and Check 3) $x^2 - 14x = -40$ 2) $x^2 + x = 12$ +40 +40 -12 -12 x2+x-12=0 x2-14x+40=0 1 40 2 20 4 10 5 8 (X+4)(x-3)=0 (x-4)(x-10) = 0 $\begin{array}{c} X+4=0 \\ X=-4 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} X-3=0 \\ X=3 \end{array}$ X -10 = 0 $\begin{array}{cccc} X - 4 &= 0 & X - 10 &= 0 \\ \hline X &= 4 & X &= 10 \\ -40 &= -40 & 100 &= -40 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc} X - 10 &= 0 & X - 10 &= 0 \\ \hline X &= 10 & X &= 10 \\ \hline X &= 10 & X &= 10 \\ -40 &= -40 & 100 &= -40 \end{array}$ $C: (-4)^2 + (-4) = 12$ $C: 3^2 + 3 = 12$ 12=121 16-4=12 100 - 140 = - 40 -40 = -400 12 = 12 5) $x^2 + 3x + 10 = 10^{\circ}$ 4) $x^2 + 12x = -36$ Think! +36 +26 X2+3X = 0 - JUST FACTOR x2+12x+36=0 GCF x (x+3)=0 136 218 13465 x + 3 = 0x = -3X=0) C: 10=10/ C: (-3)2+3(-3)+10=10 9-9+10=10 10=10/ (CHALLENGE PROBLEM () What are a, b, c? 6) $x^2 - 80 = 20$ -20 -20 a=1 B=0 C=-100 * sowhet are signs of X2-100=0 1 100 2 50 2 25 5 20 4 Think FACTURS ? (x +)(x -) = 0(X+10) (X-10)=0 X -10=0 _ + _ = B=0 X+10=0 (X=10) (X=-10) - - - - C = -100 C: 100 - 80 = 20 C: 100-80 = 20 20 = 201 20 = 20/