

$$x^2 + 11x + 30$$

$$(x+6)(x+5)$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 24$$

$$(x-6)(x-4)$$

$$x^2 + x - 12$$

$$(x+4)(x-3)$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 36$$

$$(x-9)(x+4)$$

**WARM UP**

# FACTORING

$$F(X) = AX^2 + BX + C$$

Cubic Houses (Rotterdam,  
Netherlands)



# Goals Aligned to Common Core Standards

You will recognize ways to rewrite an expression.

You will solve quadratic equations by factoring of the form  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  by inspection.

You will use the process of factoring in a quadratic function to reveal the zeros by solving quadratic equations.

You will interpret parts of an expression (factors).

# Factoring $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ :

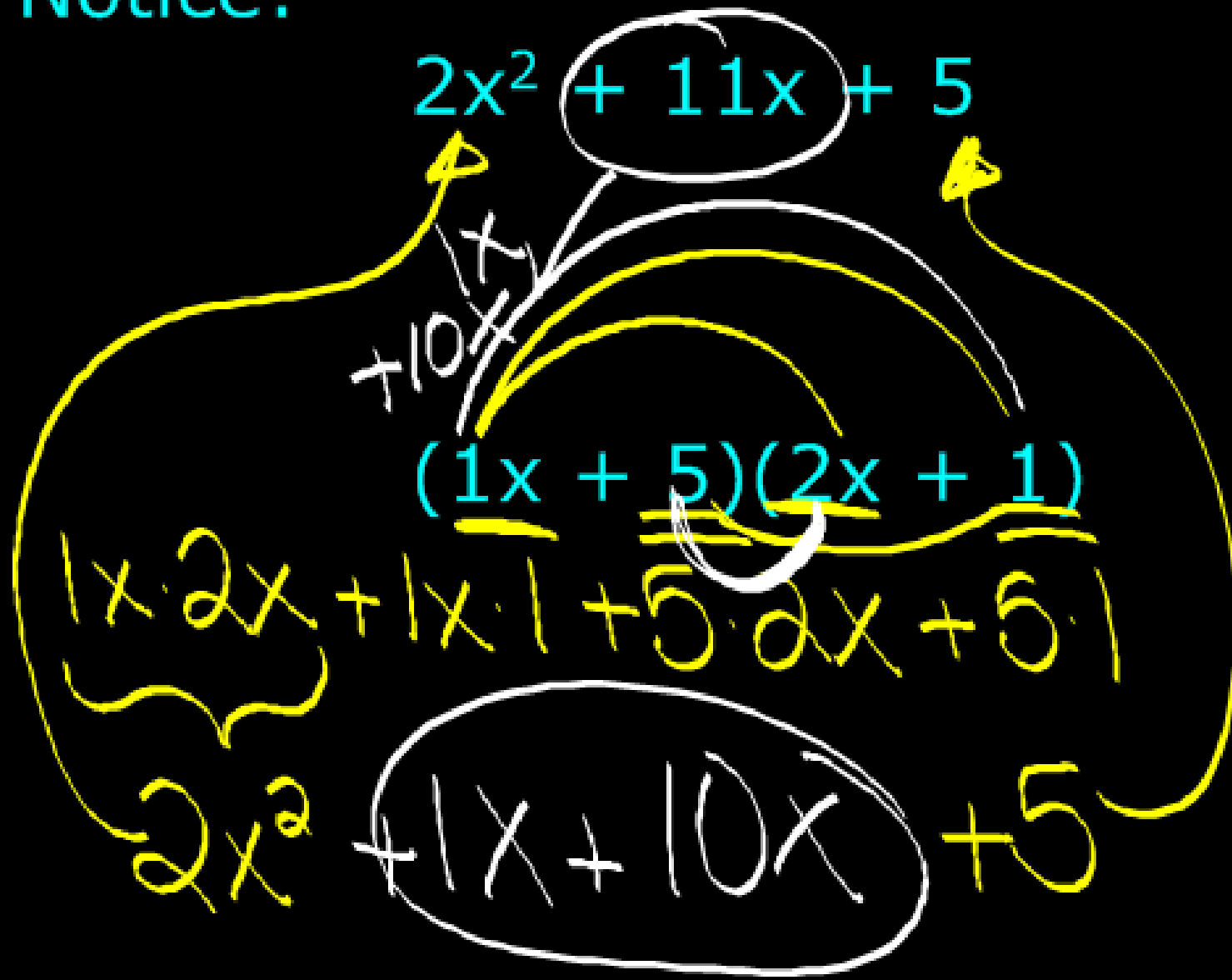
Notice:

$$2x^2 + 11x + 5$$

$$(1x + 5)(2x + 1)$$

$$1x \cdot 2x + 1x \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 2x + 5 \cdot 1$$

$$2x^2 + 1x + 10x + 5$$



$$3 \cdot 1 \quad 3x^2 + 11x + 6 \quad 3 \cdot 2$$

$$(3x + 2)(x + 3)$$

$$9x + 2x$$

$$3 \cdot 1 \quad 3x^2 + 16x + 5 \quad 5 \cdot 1$$

$$(3x + 1)(x + 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15x \\ + 1x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Could we have used factoring by GCF?

by grouping?

by  $x^2+bx+c$ ?

$$3x^2 - 37x + 44$$

$$(3x - 4)(x - 11)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 11 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 44 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -33x \\ -4x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 + 2x - 8$$

$$(3x - 4)(x + 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x \\ 4x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

-24

2

-2

$$5w^2 - 9w - 2$$

$$(5w+1)(w-2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -10w \\ 1w \\ \hline -9w \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 + 19x - 10$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -20x \\ 1x \\ \hline -19x \end{array}$$

$$(2x-1)(x+10)$$



Find the solutions.

$$2x^2 + 9x + 9 = 0$$

Handwritten work for  $2x^2 + 9x + 9 = 0$ :

$(2x+3)$   
 $(x+3)$   
 $x = -3$   
 $(-3, -3)$

$\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{18}{3} = \frac{36}{3} = 12$   
 $\frac{1}{3} \times 9 = 3$   
 $2x+3$

$x = -3$   
 $\frac{2}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = 3$   
 $-3$

$$5x^2 + 27x + 10 = 0$$

Handwritten work for  $5x^2 + 27x + 10 = 0$ :

$(5x+2)(x+5)$

$5x+2=0$     $x+5=0$   
 $\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{-2}{5}$     $x = -5$

$x = -\frac{2}{5}$     $\left\{ -\frac{2}{5}, -5 \right\}$

$$\frac{2}{6} \frac{18}{9} \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2x^2 + 9x + 9$$

$$(2x^2 + 6x) + (3x + 9)$$

$$2x(x+3) + 3(x+3)$$

$$(x+3)(2x+3)$$

# Why are quadratics used, and why do we solve for it's zeros?

## Balls, Arrows, Missiles and Stones

If you throw a ball (or shoot an arrow, fire a missile or throw a stone) it will go up into the air, slowing down as it goes, then come down again ...

A quadratic equation can be written to represent these items. We can use it to see the time it takes to hit the ground, the height it reaches, or the distance it traveled. Very important in the military! If you want to put a new item on the market, a quadratic equation can help you determine what price you should sell your product for to help you make the most profit.

Satellite dishes use a parabolic shape (a quadratic!) in order to receive information. Here is an example of how it works.

[http://olc.spsd.sk.ca/DE/math20/math20trailolc/quad\\_equation/equation\\_2.html](http://olc.spsd.sk.ca/DE/math20/math20trailolc/quad_equation/equation_2.html)

Many more examples and details about each at:

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/quadratic-equation-real-world.html>

# Goals Aligned to Common Core Standards

You can recognize ways to rewrite an expression.

You can solve quadratic equations by factoring of the form  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  by inspection.

You can use the process of factoring in a quadratic function to reveal the zeros by solving quadratic equations.

You can interpret parts of an expression (factors).

**Hang Nga Guesthouse a.k.a Crazy House (Vietnam)**

