Algebra II
Lesson #1 Unit 6
Class Worksheet #1
For Worksheet #1

Solving Second Degree Equations

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Step 1: Write the equation in standard form, $\underline{A}x^2 + \underline{B}x + \underline{C} = 0$, where $\underline{A}$, $\underline{B}$, and $\underline{C}$ represent numbers.

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Class worksheets #1 and #2 review solving second degree equations using the factoring method.

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Class worksheets #1 and #2 review solving second degree equations using the factoring method.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

1. $x(x + 7) =$ ___________________
2. $x(x - 1) =$ ___________________
3. $5x(x + 6) =$ ___________________
4. $2x(x - 3) =$ ___________________
5. $3x(4x + 1) =$ ___________________
6. $4x(5x - 6) =$ ___________________
7. $-6x(x + 3) =$ ___________________
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Consider the problem : Multiply $2 \cdot 3$.

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Consider the problem : Multiply $2 \cdot 3$. Of course, the answer is 6.

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Consider the problem : Multiply $2 \cdot 3$. Of course, the answer is 6.
Now consider the problem : Factor 6.

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Consider the problem : Multiply $2 \cdot 3$. Of course, the answer is 6.
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Factoring can be thought of as 'undoing multiplication'.

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Consider the problem : Multiply $2 \cdot 3$. Of course, the answer is 6.
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Consider the problem: Factor 91.

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Consider the problem: Factor 91. The answer is $7 \cdot 13$.

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This factoring problem is 'more difficult' because you may not be as familiar with multiples of 13.

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In algebra, each factoring pattern depends on a related multiplication pattern.

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In each case, you are asked to multiply a monomial times a binomial.

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In each case, you are asked to multiply a monomial times a binomial. These problems each involve one of the distributive laws stated below.

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The Distributive Law for Multiplication over Addition:

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The Distributive Law for Multiplication over Addition:

$$A(B + C) = AB + AC$$

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$$A(B - C) = AB - AC$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

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2. $x(x - 1) =$ ____________________
3. $5x(x + 6) =$ ____________________
4. $2x(x - 3) =$ ____________________
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2. $x(x - 1) =$ ________________
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4. $2x(x - 3) =$ ________________
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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

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2. $x(x - 1) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 - x \quad}$
3. $5x(x + 6) =$ $\underline{\quad 5x^2 + 30x \quad}$
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11. $3x^2 + 12x =$ $3x(x + 4)$

12. $5x^2 - 15x =$ $5x(x - 3)$

13. $6x^2 + 8x =$ $2x(3x + 4)$

14. $9x^2 - 6x =$ $3x(3x - 2)$

15. $-3x^2 + 9x =$ $-3x(x - 3)$

16. $-6x^2 - 15x =$ ________________

Step 1: Find the greatest common factor. 'Factor out' this expression.

Step 2: Divide each term of the binomial by this expression.

The Distributive Law for Multiplication over Addition:

$$AB + AC = A(B + C)$$

The Distributive Law for Multiplication over Subtraction:

$$AB - AC = A(B - C)$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

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When the leading coefficient is negative, it is <u>customary</u> to factor out a negative coefficient.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

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No double signs.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

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20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ____________

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These problems involve a special multiplication pattern.

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These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials.

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These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form A + B

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These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form $A + B$ and the other binomial is in the form $A - B$.

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These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form $A + B$ and the other binomial is in the form $A - B$.

$$(A + B)(A - B) =$$

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$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2$$

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$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - AB + AB - B^2 = A^2 - B^2$$

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These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form $A + B$ and the other binomial is in the form $A - B$.

$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) =$ ________________

$=$

18. $(x - 4)(x + 4) =$ ________________

19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ ______________

20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ______________

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) =$ ________________

$= x^2$

18. $(x - 4)(x + 4) =$ ________________

19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ ______________

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) =$ ______________

$= x^2 -$

18. $(x - 4)(x + 4) =$ ______________

19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ ____________

20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ____________

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Perform the indicated operations.

17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) =$ ________________

$= x^2 - 6^2$

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$= x^2 - 6^2 =$

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$= x^2 - 6^2 =$

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17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) =$ ___ $x^2 -$ ___

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$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 - 36 \quad}$

$= x^2 - 6^2 =$

18. $(x - 4)(x + 4) =$ ______________

19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ ______________

20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ______________

These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form $A + B$ and the other binomial is in the form $A - B$.

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Perform the indicated operations.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 - 36 \quad}$

$= x^2 - 6^2 =$

18. $(x - 4)(x + 4) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 - 16 \quad}$

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19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ ______________

$= (3x)^2$

20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ______________

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$= x^2 - 4^2 =$

19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ $\underline{\quad 9x^2 \quad}$

$= (3x)^2 - 5^2 =$

20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ____________

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19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ $\underline{\quad 9x^2 - \quad}$

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18. $(x - 4)(x + 4) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 - 16 \quad}$

$= x^2 - 4^2 =$

19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ $\underline{\quad 9x^2 - 25 \quad}$

$= (3x)^2 - 5^2 =$

20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ______________

These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form $A + B$ and the other binomial is in the form $A - B$.

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17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) =$ $\underline{x^2 - 36}$

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19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ $\underline{9x^2 - 25}$

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20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ____________

$=$

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19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ ___ $9x^2 - 25$ ___

$= (3x)^2 - 5^2 =$

20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ ____________

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These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form A + B and the other binomial is in the form A – B.

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17. $(x + 6)(x - 6) = \underline{\quad x^2 - 36 \quad}$

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These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form $A + B$ and the other binomial is in the form $A - B$.

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19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ $\underline{\quad 9x^2 - 25 \quad}$

$= (3x)^2 - 5^2 =$

20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ $\underline{\quad 16x^2 - 9 \quad}$

$= (4x)^2 - 3^2 =$

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19. $(3x + 5)(3x - 5) =$ $\underline{\quad 9x^2 - 25 \quad}$

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20. $(4x - 3)(4x + 3) =$ $\underline{\quad 16x^2 - 9 \quad}$

$= (4x)^2 - 3^2 =$

These problems involve a special multiplication pattern. Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. Also notice that one of the binomials is in the form $A + B$ and the other binomial is in the form $A - B$.

$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

21. $x^2 - 49 =$ ____________________

26. $x^2 - 4 =$ ____________________

23. $36x^2 - 25 =$ ____________________

24. $4x^2 - 81 =$ ____________________

$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

21. $x^2 - 49 =$ ____________________ **26.** $x^2 - 4 =$ ____________________

23. $36x^2 - 25 =$ ____________________ **24.** $4x^2 - 81 =$ ____________________

The multiplication pattern below can be used to factor.

$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

21. $x^2 - 49 =$ ____________________

26. $x^2 - 4 =$ ____________________

23. $36x^2 - 25 =$ ____________________

24. $4x^2 - 81 =$ ____________________

The multiplication pattern below can be used to factor.

$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$$

$$A^2 - B^2 = (A + B)(A - B)$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

21. $x^2 - 49 =$ ____________________

26. $x^2 - 4 =$ ____________________

23. $36x^2 - 25 =$ ____________________

24. $4x^2 - 81 =$ ____________________

The multiplication pattern below can be used to factor. This factoring pattern is called 'the difference of two squares'.

$$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$$

$$A^2 - B^2 = (A + B)(A - B)$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

21. $x^2 - 49 =$ ____________________

26. $x^2 - 4 =$ ____________________

23. $36x^2 - 25 =$ ____________________

24. $4x^2 - 81 =$ ____________________

The Difference of Two Squares Factoring Pattern

$$A^2 - B^2 = (A + B)(A - B)$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

21. $x^2 - 49 =$ ____________________

26. $x^2 - 4 =$ ____________________

23. $36x^2 - 25 =$ ____________________

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The Difference of Two Squares Factoring Pattern

$$A^2 - B^2 = (A + B)(A - B)$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

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Perform the indicated operations.

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Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials.

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$$(x + A)(x + B) = x^2 + Bx + Ax$$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

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25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ ________________

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ ________________

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

30. $(x + 7)(x - 5) =$ ________________

31. $(x - 9)(x + 2) =$ ________________

32. $(x - 5)(x + 1) =$ ________________

Notice that in each problem we are multiplying two binomials. The first term in each binomial is x. The second term is a number.

$$(x + A)(x + B) = x^2 + Bx + Ax + AB = x^2$$

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$$(x + A)(x + B) = x^2 + Bx + Ax + AB = x^2 + (A + B)x$$

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$$(x + A)(x + B) = x^2 + (A + B)x + AB$$

This pattern can be used to multiply two binomials of this type.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

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$$(x + A)(x + B) = x^2 + (A + B)x + AB$$

This pattern can be used to multiply two binomials of this type. Notice that the first term is x^2.

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$$(x + A)(x + B) = x^2 + (A + B)x + AB$$

This pattern can be used to multiply two binomials of this type. Notice that the first term is x^2. The coefficient of the 'middle term', the x-term, is the <u>sum of A and B</u>.

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26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ ________________

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) = \underline{\;x^2\;\;\;\;\;\;\;\;\;\;\;\;\;\;}$

$A = 3$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{\ x^2 \qquad\qquad\qquad}$

$A = 3$ $B = 5$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ ________________

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ __x^2____________

$A = 3$ $B = 5$ $A + B = 8$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ ________________

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{x^2 + 8x\qquad\qquad}$

$A = 3 \quad B = 5 \quad A + B = 8$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ ________________

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

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Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{x^2 + 8x}$ ________

$A = 3$ $B = 5$ $A + B = 8$ $AB = 15$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ ________________

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{x^2 + 8x + 15}$

$A = 3$ $B = 5$ $A + B = 8$ $AB = 15$

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27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

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25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{\ x^2 + 8x + 15\ }$

$A = 3 \quad B = 5 \quad A + B = 8 \quad AB = 15$

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27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

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Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{\;x^2 + 8x + 15\;}$

$A = 3 \quad B = 5 \quad A + B = 8 \quad AB = 15$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ $\underline{\;x^2\qquad\qquad\;}$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ______________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ______________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ______________

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Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{\ x^2 + 8x + 15\ }$

    $A = 3 \quad B = 5 \quad A + B = 8 \quad AB = 15$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ $\underline{\ x^2 \qquad\qquad\ }$

    $A = 2$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

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25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{x^2 + 8x + 15}$

$A = 3 \quad B = 5 \quad A + B = 8 \quad AB = 15$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ $\underline{x^2 \qquad\qquad}$

$A = 2 \quad B = 7$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

30. $(x + 7)(x - 5) =$ ________________

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{x^2 + 8x + 15}$

$A = 3$ $B = 5$ $A + B = 8$ $AB = 15$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ $\underline{x^2 \qquad\qquad}$

$A = 2$ $B = 7$ $A + B = 9$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ _______________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ _______________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ _______________

30. $(x + 7)(x - 5) =$ _______________

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25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ <u>$x^2 + 8x + 15$</u>

    $A = 3$ $B = 5$ $A + B = 8$ $AB = 15$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ <u>$x^2 + 9x$</u>

    $A = 2$ $B = 7$ $A + B = 9$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ______________

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ______________

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25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{x^2 + 8x + 15}$

$A = 3 \quad B = 5 \quad A + B = 8 \quad AB = 15$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ $\underline{x^2 + 9x \qquad}$

$A = 2 \quad B = 7 \quad A + B = 9 \quad AB = 14$

27. $(x – 4)(x – 3) =$ ________________

28. $(x – 5)(x – 6) =$ ________________

29. $(x + 6)(x – 2) =$ ________________

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    $A = 2$ $B = 7$ $A + B = 9$ $AB = 14$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

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$A = 2 \quad B = 7 \quad A + B = 9 \quad AB = 14$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ______________

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27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ ________________

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

25. $(x + 3)(x + 5) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 + 8x + 15 \quad}$

    $A = 3 \quad B = 5 \quad A + B = 8 \quad AB = 15$

26. $(x + 2)(x + 7) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 + 9x + 14 \quad}$

    $A = 2 \quad B = 7 \quad A + B = 9 \quad AB = 14$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 \qquad\qquad\qquad}$

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

30. $(x + 7)(x - 5) =$ ________________

31. $(x - 9)(x + 2) =$ ________________

32. $(x - 5)(x + 1) =$ ________________

$$(x + A)(x + B) = x^2 + (A + B)x + AB$$

This pattern can be used to multiply two binomials of this type. Notice that the first term is x^2. The coefficient of the 'middle term', the x-term, is the <u>sum of A and B</u>. Finally, notice that the last term is the <u>product of A and B</u>.

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$A = 2$ $B = 7$ $A + B = 9$ $AB = 14$

27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ __x^2__________

$A = -4$

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ______________

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ______________

30. $(x + 7)(x - 5) =$ ______________

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$A = -4$ $B = -3$

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

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28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

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27. $(x - 4)(x - 3) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 - 7x \quad}$

$A = -4$ $B = -3$ $A + B = -7$ $AB = 12$

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ ________________

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$A = -4$ $B = -3$ $A + B = -7$ $AB = 12$

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) = $ $\underline{\ x^2\ \qquad\qquad}$

$A = -5$

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) = $ ________________

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28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) = \underline{\ x^2 \qquad\qquad}$

$A = -5 \quad B = -6$

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ $\underline{\;x^2\qquad\qquad\;}$
    $A = -5 \quad B = -6 \quad A + B = -11$

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ $\underline{\ x^2 - 11x\ }$
    $A = -5$ $B = -6$ $A + B = -11$ $AB = 30$

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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$A = -4 \quad B = -3 \quad A + B = -7 \quad AB = 12$

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ $\underline{\quad x^2 - 11x + 30 \quad}$

$A = -5 \quad B = -6 \quad A + B = -11 \quad AB = 30$

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ $\underline{x^2 - 11x + 30}$

$A = -5$ $B = -6$ $A + B = -11$ $AB = 30$

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) =$ $\underline{\ x^2 - 11x + 30\ }$

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29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ ________________

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$A = -4$ $B = -3$ $A + B = -7$ $AB = 12$

28. $(x - 5)(x - 6) = \underline{\ x^2 - 11x + 30\ }$

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29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) = \underline{\ x^2\ \qquad\qquad}$

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$A = -5$ $B = -6$ $A + B = -11$ $AB = 30$

29. $(x + 6)(x – 2) =$ $\underline{\ x^2 \qquad\qquad\ }$

$A = 6$

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$A = -5$ $B = -6$ $A + B = -11$ $AB = 30$

29. $(x + 6)(x - 2) =$ $\underline{x^2 \qquad\qquad}$

$A = 6$ $B = -2$

30. $(x + 7)(x - 5) =$ ________________

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Factor each of the following.

33. $x^2 + 11x + 28 =$ ______________

34. $x^2 + 10x + 16 =$ ______________

35. $x^2 - 4x + 3 =$ ______________

36. $x^2 - 15x + 56 =$ ______________

37. $x^2 - 4x - 12 =$ ______________

38. $x^2 - x - 30 =$ ______________

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    $A + B = -4$ $AB = -12$ $A = -6$ $B = 2$

38. $x^2 - x - 30 = $ (x + 5)(
    $A + B = -1$ $AB = -30$ $A = 5$ $B = -6$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

33. $x^2 + 11x + 28 =$ $\underline{(x + 4)(x + 7)}$

$A + B = 11 \quad AB = 28 \quad A = 4 \quad B = 7$

34. $x^2 + 10x + 16 =$ $\underline{(x + 2)(x + 8)}$

$A + B = 10 \quad AB = 16 \quad A = 2 \quad B = 8$

35. $x^2 - 4x + 3 =$ $\underline{(x - 1)(x - 3)}$

$A + B = -4 \quad AB = 3 \quad A = -1 \quad B = -3$

36. $x^2 - 15x + 56 =$ $\underline{(x - 7)(x - 8)}$

$A + B = -15 \quad AB = 56 \quad A = -7 \quad B = -8$

37. $x^2 - 4x - 12 =$ $\underline{(x - 6)(x + 2)}$

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$A + B = 6$ $AB = -27$ $A = 9$ $B = -3$

40. $x^2 + 7x - 18 =$ $\underline{(x - 2)(x + 9)}$

$A + B = 7$ $AB = -18$ $A = -2$ $B = 9$

41. $x^2 + 10x + 25 =$ $\underline{(x + 5)(x + 5)}$

$A + B = 10$ $AB = 25$ $A = 5$ $B = 5$

42. $x^2 - 14x + 49 =$ ______________

$A + B = -14$ $AB = 49$

The pattern below can be used to factor <u>trinomials</u> of 'this type'. The first term of the trinomial is x^2. The challenge is to find the numbers A and B such that their sum is the <u>coefficient of x</u>, the middle term, and their product is the <u>constant term</u>.

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$x = 0$ or $x = 5$

45. $15x^2 + 20x = 0$

$5x(3x + 4) = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in standard form: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

Step 2: Write the equation in factored form.
(Factor the polynomial $Ax^2 + Bx + C$.)

Step 3: Apply the 'zero property of multiplication.
If $PQ = 0$, then $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$.

Step 4: Solve each equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

43. $x^2 + 3x = 0$

$x(x + 3) = 0$

$x = 0$ or $x + 3 = 0$

$x = 0$ or $x = -3$

44. $2x^2 - 10x = 0$

$2x(x - 5) = 0$

$2x = 0$ or $x - 5 = 0$

$x = 0$ or $x = 5$

45. $15x^2 + 20x = 0$

$5x(3x + 4) = 0$

$5x = 0$ or $3x + 4 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in <u>standard form</u>: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

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$x = 0$ or $x = 5$

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$5x(3x + 4) = 0$

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$2x = 0$ or $x – 5 = 0$

$x = 0$ or $x = 5$

45. $15x^2 + 20x = 0$

$5x(3x + 4) = 0$

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$3x = -4$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

46. $9x^2 - 3x = 0$

47. $x^2 - 64 = 0$

48. $9x^2 - 49 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in <u>standard form</u>: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

46. $9x^2 - 3x = 0$

The equation is already in standard form.

47. $x^2 - 64 = 0$

48. $9x^2 - 49 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in <u>standard form</u>: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

46. $9x^2 - 3x = 0$

$3x(3x - 1) = 0$

47. $x^2 - 64 = 0$

48. $9x^2 - 49 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in <u>standard form</u>: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

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$(x + 8)(x - 8) = 0$

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$(x + 8)(x - 8) = 0$

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$x = -8$ or $x = 8$

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$x = 0$ or $x = \frac{1}{3}$

47. $x^2 - 64 = 0$

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$x + 8 = 0$ or $x - 8 = 0$

$x = -8$ or $x = 8$

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47. $x^2 - 64 = 0$

$(x + 8)(x - 8) = 0$

$x + 8 = 0$ or $x - 8 = 0$

$x = -8$ or $x = 8$

48. $9x^2 - 49 = 0$

$(3x + 7)(3x - 7) = 0$

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$(x + 8)(x - 8) = 0$

$x + 8 = 0$ or $x - 8 = 0$

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48. $9x^2 - 49 = 0$

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Step 1: Write the equation in <u>standard form</u>: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

46. $9x^2 - 3x = 0$

$3x(3x - 1) = 0$

$3x = 0$ or $3x - 1 = 0$

$3x = 1$

$x = 0$ or $x = \frac{1}{3}$

47. $x^2 - 64 = 0$

$(x + 8)(x - 8) = 0$

$x + 8 = 0$ or $x - 8 = 0$

$x = -8$ or $x = 8$

48. $9x^2 - 49 = 0$

$(3x + 7)(3x - 7) = 0$

$3x + 7 = 0$ or $3x - 7 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in standard form: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

Step 2: Write the equation in factored form.
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Step 1: Write the equation in <u>standard form</u>: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

Step 2: Write the equation in <u>factored form</u>.
(Factor the polynomial $Ax^2 + Bx + C$.)

Step 3: Apply the 'zero property of multiplication.
If $PQ = 0$, then $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$.

Step 4: Solve each equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

49. $25x^2 - 1 = 0$

$(5x + 1)(5x - 1) = 0$

$5x + 1 = 0$ or $5x - 1 = 0$

$5x = -1$ or $5x = 1$

$x = \frac{-1}{5}$ or $x = \frac{1}{5}$

50. $x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0$

$(x + 2)(x + 6) = 0$

$x + 2 = 0$ or $x + 6 = 0$

$x = -2$ or $x = -6$

51. $x^2 + 11x + 24 = 0$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

52. $x^2 - 13x + 30 = 0$ **53.** $x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$ **54.** $x^2 - 5x - 36 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in <u>standard form</u>: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

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$(x - 9)(x + 4) = 0$

$x - 9 = 0$ or $x + 4 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in <u>standard form</u>: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

Step 2: Write the equation in <u>factored form</u>.
(Factor the polynomial $Ax^2 + Bx + C$.)

Step 3: Apply the 'zero property of multiplication.
If $PQ = 0$, then $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$.

Step 4: Solve each equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

52. $x^2 - 13x + 30 = 0$

$(x - 3)(x - 10) = 0$

$x - 3 = 0$ or $x - 10 = 0$

$x = 3$ or $x = 10$

53. $x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$

$(x - 5)(x - 4) = 0$

$x - 5 = 0$ or $x - 4 = 0$

$x = 5$ or $x = 4$

54. $x^2 - 5x - 36 = 0$

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54. $x^2 - 5x - 36 = 0$

$(x - 9)(x + 4) = 0$

$x - 9 = 0$ or $x + 4 = 0$

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

55. $x^2 - 4x - 45 = 0$ **56.** $x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0$ **57.** $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in standard form: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

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$x - 9 = 0$ or $x + 5 = 0$	$x - 2 = 0$ or $x + 8 = 0$	$x + 5 = 0$ or $x - 2 = 0$
$x = 9$ or $x = -5$	$x = 2$ or $x = -8$	$x = -5$ or $x = 2$

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Step 4: Solve each equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

55. $x^2 - 4x - 45 = 0$

$(x - 9)(x + 5) = 0$

$x - 9 = 0$ or $x + 5 = 0$

$x = 9$ or $x = -5$

56. $x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0$

$(x - 2)(x + 8) = 0$

$x - 2 = 0$ or $x + 8 = 0$

$x = 2$ or $x = -8$

57. $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$

$(x + 5)(x - 2) = 0$

$x + 5 = 0$ or $x - 2 = 0$

$x = -5$ or $x = 2$

Step 1: Write the equation in standard form: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

Step 2: Write the equation in factored form.
(Factor the polynomial $Ax^2 + Bx + C$.)

Step 3: Apply the ‘zero property of multiplication.
If $PQ = 0$, then $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$.

Step 4: Solve each equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

58. $x^2 + x - 90 = 0$

59. $x^2 + 8x + 16 = 0$

60. $x^2 - 10x + 25 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in standard form: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

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The equation is already in standard form.

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Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

58. $x^2 + x - 90 = 0$

$(x - 9)(x + 10) = 0$

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Don't write the same equation twice.

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$(x - 5)(x - 5) = 0$

$x - 5 = 0$

Step 1: Write the equation in standard form: $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$

Step 2: Write the equation in factored form.
(Factor the polynomial $Ax^2 + Bx + C$.)

Step 3: Apply the 'zero property of multiplication.
If $PQ = 0$, then $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$.

Step 4: Solve each equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #1 Unit 6

Use the factoring method to solve each of the following equations.

58. $x^2 + x - 90 = 0$

$(x - 9)(x + 10) = 0$

$x - 9 = 0$ or $x + 10 = 0$

$x = 9$ or $x = -10$

59. $x^2 + 8x + 16 = 0$

$(x + 4)(x + 4) = 0$

$x + 4 = 0$

$x = -4$

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Good luck on your homework !!

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