

Algebra II
Lesson #2 Unit 6
Class Worksheet #2
For Worksheets #2 & #3

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) =$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) =$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) =$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.


$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) =$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.


$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 +$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.


$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.


$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.


$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x +$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.


$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.


$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.


$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x +$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 =$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 =$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 +$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x +$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) =$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 +$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x +$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$


$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x +$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 =$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 +$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x +$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) =$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 +$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx +$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx +$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd$$


Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd =$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2$$



Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + \mathbf{adx + bcx} + bd = acx^2$$

x is a factor of both terms.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2$$

x is a factor of both terms.

'Factor out' the x.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 +$$



x is a factor of both terms.

'Factor out' the x.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

x is a factor of both terms.

'Factor out' the x.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x$$

x is a factor of both terms.

'Factor out' the x.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x +$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 8x + 15x + 20 = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 20x + 2x + 8 = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

We want to find a connection between the original problems and the final answers.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

We want to find a connection between the original problems and the final answers.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product'

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{8x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20 \end{array}$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product'

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{8x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{20x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8 \end{array}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product'

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$\begin{array}{c} 8x \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 20x \\ \text{-----} \\ (5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} adx \\ \text{-----} \\ (ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd \end{array}$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product'

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$\begin{array}{c} 8x \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 20x \\ \text{-----} \\ (5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} adx \\ \text{-----} \\ (ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd \end{array}$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product' and the second product the 'inner product'.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$\begin{array}{c} 8x \\ \text{---} \\ (2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 15x \\ 20x \\ \text{---} \\ (5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} adx \\ \text{---} \\ (ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product' and the second product the 'inner product'.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$\begin{array}{c} 8x \\ \text{---} \\ (2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 15x \\ 20x \\ \text{---} \\ (5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2x \\ adx \\ \text{---} \\ (ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product' and the second product the 'inner product'.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$\begin{array}{c} 8x \\ \text{---} \\ (2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 15x \\ 20x \\ \text{---} \\ (5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8 \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2x \\ adx \\ \text{---} \\ (ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd \\ \text{---} \\ bcx \end{array}$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product' and the second product the 'inner product'.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following multiplication problems.

$$(2x + 5)(3x + 4) = 6x^2 + 23x + 20$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 5x^2 + 22x + 8$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

The problems involve multiplying two binomials of the form $ax + b$ and $cx + d$. The answers are all trinomials. In each case the first term of the answer is an x^2 -term. This term is simply the product of the two x -terms. In each case the last term is a constant. This is simply the product of the two constants. The 'middle term' is more complex. This is the sum of 2 products. We will call the first product the 'outer product' and the second product the 'inner product'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

1. $(3x + 2)(x + 5) =$ _____

2. $(2x + 1)(4x + 3) =$ _____

3. $(2x - 3)(5x - 2) =$ _____

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$



$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2}$$


$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2}$$

$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2}$$

$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \overbrace{(3x + 2)(x + 5)}^{15x} = \underline{\quad 3x^2 \quad}$$

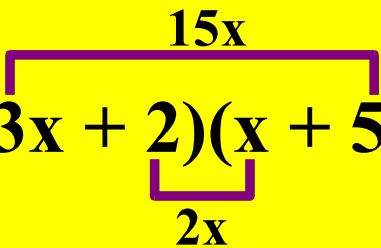
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\quad 3x^2 \quad}$$


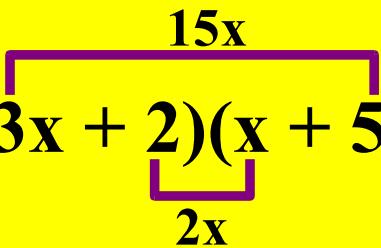
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x}$$


$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x}$$

$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x}$$


$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x}$$



$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

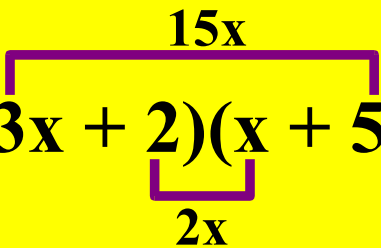
$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


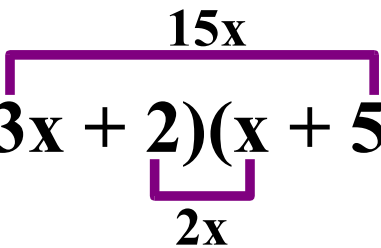
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \frac{3x^2 + 17x + 10}{\quad}$$


$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{15x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\quad 3x^2 + 17x + 10 \quad} \\ \text{2x} \end{array}$$

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{15x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\quad 3x^2 + 17x + 10 \quad} \\ \text{2x} \end{array}$$

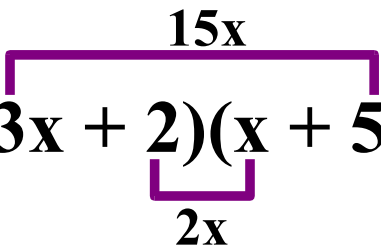
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


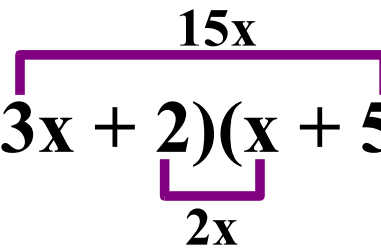
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2}$$


$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Note: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 5 in the second binomial, with the label 15x above it. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 2 in the second binomial, with the label 2x below it.

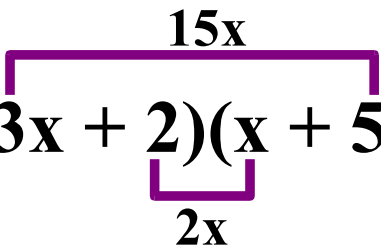
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

*(Note: Purple brackets in the original image indicate the FOIL process: 15x from 3x*5, 2x from 2*x, and 10 from 2*5.)*

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2}$$

*(Note: Purple brackets in the original image indicate the FOIL process: 6x from 2x*3 and 4x from 1*4x.)*

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

(Note: A red arrow in the original image points to the term (ad + bc)x.)

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{15x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\quad 3x^2 + 17x + 10 \quad} \\ \text{2x} \end{array}$$

$$2. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{6x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\quad 8x^2 \quad} \\ \text{4x} \end{array}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms 2 and 5 is labeled 15x. A purple bracket below the terms 3x and x is labeled 2x.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms 1 and 3 is labeled 6x. A purple bracket below the terms 2x and 4x is labeled 4x.

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Diagram: A red arrow points down from the term (ad + bc)x in the equation above to the term (ad + bc)x in the equation below.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Note: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 5 in the second binomial, with the label 15x above it. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 2 in the second binomial, with the label 2x below it.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{15x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\quad 3x^2 + 17x + 10 \quad} \\ \text{2x} \end{array}$$

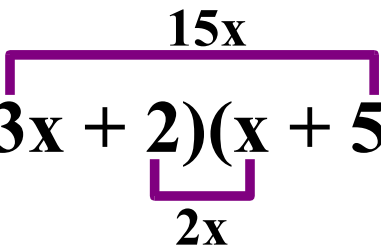
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\quad 8x^2 + 10x \quad}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


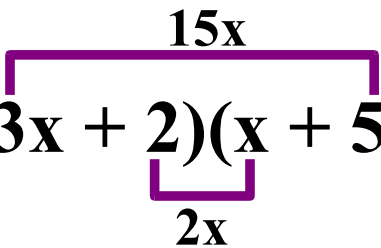
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x}$$


$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$


$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{15x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\quad 3x^2 + 17x + 10 \quad} \\ \text{2x} \end{array}$$

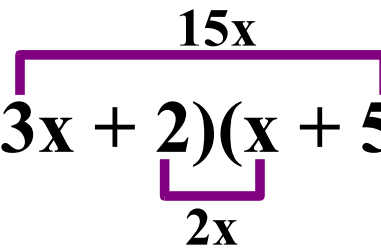
$$2. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{6x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\quad 8x^2 + 10x + 3 \quad} \\ \text{4x} \end{array}$$

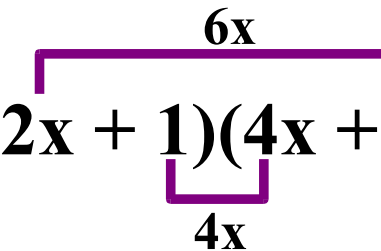
$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$


$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram illustrating the FOIL method for problem 1:
- A purple bracket above the terms 2 and 5 is labeled 15x.
- A purple bracket below the terms 3x and x is labeled 2x.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

Diagram illustrating the FOIL method for problem 2:
- A purple bracket above the terms 1 and 3 is labeled 6x.
- A purple bracket below the terms 2x and 4x is labeled 4x.

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{15x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\quad 3x^2 + 17x + 10 \quad} \\ \text{2x} \end{array}$$

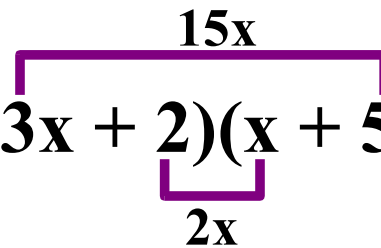
$$2. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{6x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\quad 8x^2 + 10x + 3 \quad} \\ \text{4x} \end{array}$$

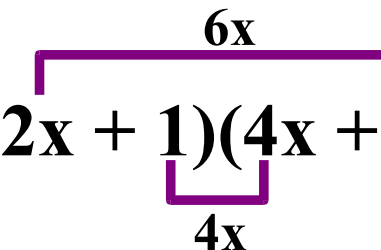
$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$



$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


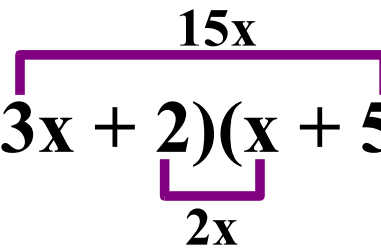
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$


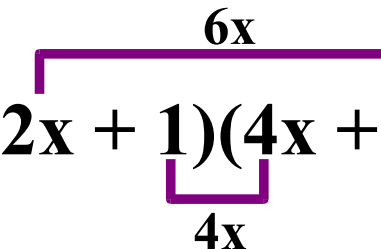
$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$




$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$


$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2}$$



$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram illustrating the FOIL method for the first problem. A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 3x term in the first binomial to the 5 term in the second binomial, labeled 15x. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 2 term in the first binomial to the x term in the second binomial, labeled 2x.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

Diagram illustrating the FOIL method for the second problem. A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 2x term in the first binomial to the 3 term in the second binomial, labeled 6x. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 1 term in the first binomial to the 4x term in the second binomial, labeled 4x.

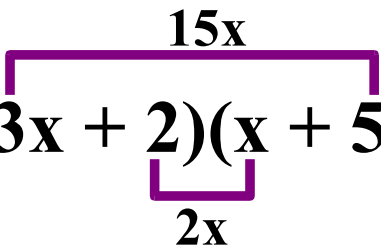
$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

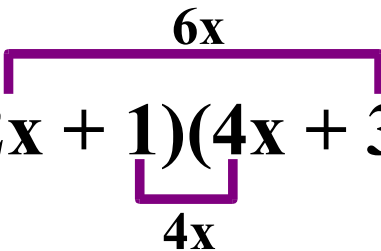
Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \frac{3x^2 + 17x + 10}{\quad}$$



$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \frac{8x^2 + 10x + 3}{\quad}$$



$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \frac{10x^2}{\quad}$$



$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms 3x and 2 is labeled 15x. A purple bracket below the terms 2 and 5 is labeled 2x.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms 2x and 1 is labeled 6x. A purple bracket below the terms 1 and 3 is labeled 4x.

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms 2x and -3 is labeled -4x.

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Diagram: A red arrow points down from the term (ad + bc)x in the equation above.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{15x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}} \\ \text{2x} \end{array}$$

$$2. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{6x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}} \\ \text{4x} \end{array}$$

$$3. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{-4x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\underline{10x^2}} \\ \text{-15x} \end{array}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms 2 and 5 is labeled 15x. A purple bracket below the terms 2 and x is labeled 2x.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms 1 and 3 is labeled 6x. A purple bracket below the terms 1 and 4x is labeled 4x.

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2 - 19x}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms -3 and -2 is labeled -4x. A purple bracket below the terms -3 and 5x is labeled -15x.

↓

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 5 in the second binomial, with $15x$ written above it. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 5 in the second binomial, with $2x$ written below it.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 1 in the first binomial to the 3 in the second binomial, with $6x$ written above it. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 1 in the first binomial to the 3 in the second binomial, with $4x$ written below it.

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2 - 19x}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 5 in the second binomial, labeled 15x. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 2 in the second binomial, labeled 2x.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 1 in the first binomial to the 3 in the second binomial, labeled 6x. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 1 in the first binomial to the 1 in the second binomial, labeled 4x.

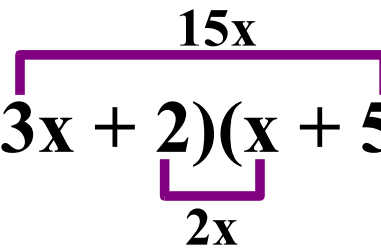
$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2 - 19x}$$

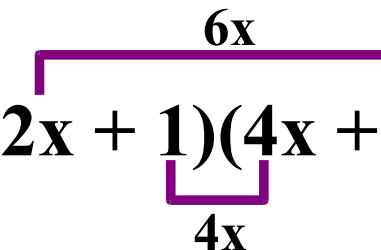
$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Diagram: A red arrow points down to the term bd in the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \frac{3x^2 + 17x + 10}{\quad}$$


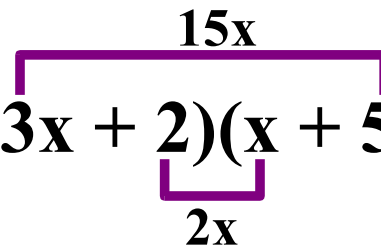
$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \frac{8x^2 + 10x + 3}{\quad}$$


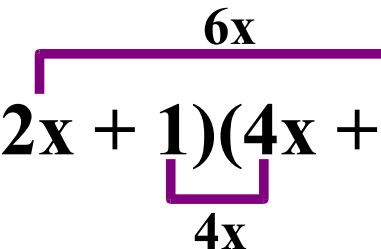
$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \frac{10x^2 - 19x}{\quad}$$



$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$


$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$


$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2 - 19x + 6}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram illustrating the FOIL method for the first problem. A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 3x term in the first binomial to the 5 term in the second binomial, labeled 15x. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 2 term in the first binomial to the x term in the second binomial, labeled 2x.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

Diagram illustrating the FOIL method for the second problem. A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 2x term in the first binomial to the 3 term in the second binomial, labeled 6x. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 1 term in the first binomial to the 4x term in the second binomial, labeled 4x.

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2 - 19x + 6}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 5 in the second binomial, with $15x$ written above it. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 2 in the first binomial to the 5 in the second binomial, with $2x$ written below it.

$$2. \quad (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the 1 in the first binomial to the 3 in the second binomial, with $6x$ written above it. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the 1 in the first binomial to the 3 in the second binomial, with $4x$ written below it.

$$3. \quad (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2 - 19x + 6}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the equation spans from the -3 in the first binomial to the -2 in the second binomial, with $-4x$ written above it. A purple bracket below the equation spans from the -3 in the first binomial to the -2 in the second binomial, with $-15x$ written below it.

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{15x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{\underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}} \\ \text{2x} \end{array}$$

$$2. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{6x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{\underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}} \\ \text{4x} \end{array}$$

$$3. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{-4x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{\underline{10x^2 - 19x + 6}} \\ \text{-15x} \end{array}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$1. (3x + 2)(x + 5) = \underline{3x^2 + 17x + 10}$$

$$2. (2x + 1)(4x + 3) = \underline{8x^2 + 10x + 3}$$

$$3. (2x - 3)(5x - 2) = \underline{10x^2 - 19x + 6}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

4. $(3x - 4)(2x - 5) =$ _____

5. $(2x + 3)(3x - 2) =$ _____

6. $(4x + 3)(x - 5) =$ _____

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$



$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2}$$


$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2}$$

$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2}$$

$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad \overbrace{(3x - 4)(2x - 5)}^{-15x} = \underline{6x^2}$$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2}$$

Note: The diagram shows a purple bracket above the expression connecting the -4 and -5 terms, labeled $-15x$. A second purple bracket below the expression connects the $3x$ and $2x$ terms, labeled $-8x$.

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

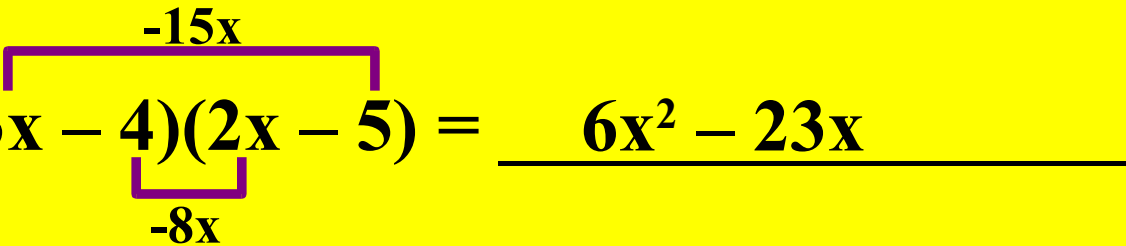
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Note: A red arrow points down to the $ad + bc$ term in the middle of the expansion.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x}$$


$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x}$$

$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x}$$


$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x}$$



$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$


$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$

$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{}$$

Note: The diagram shows a purple bracket above the expression connecting the -4 and -5 terms, labeled -15x. A second purple bracket below the expression connects the 3x and 2x terms, labeled -8x.

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

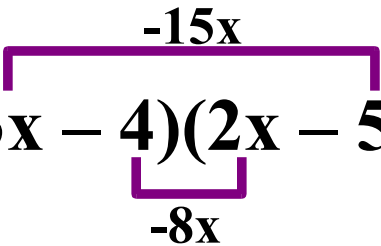
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} -15x \text{---} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ \text{---} -8x \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

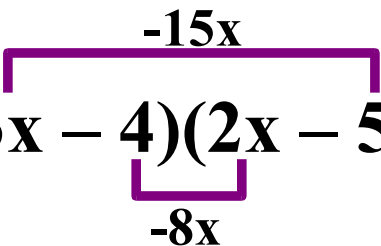
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



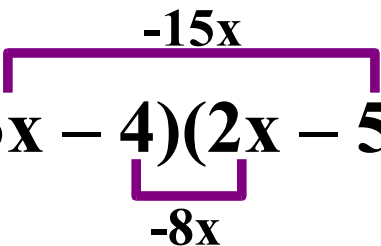
$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$


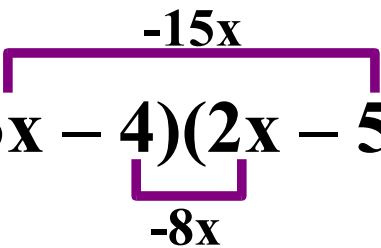
$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$



$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$


$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2}$$


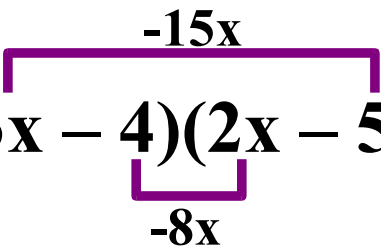
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2}$$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} -15x \text{---} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ \text{---} -8x \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2}$$

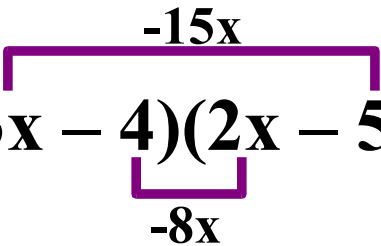
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

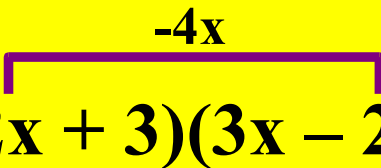

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2}$$



$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$



Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} -15x \text{---} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{\quad 6x^2 - 23x + 20 \quad} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ \text{---} -8x \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$5. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} -4x \text{---} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{\quad 6x^2 \quad} \\ | \qquad \qquad | \\ \text{---} 9x \text{---} \end{array}$$

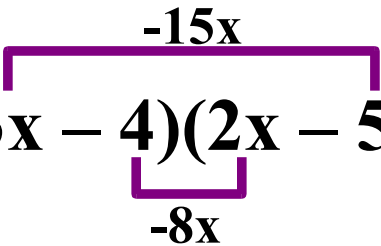
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

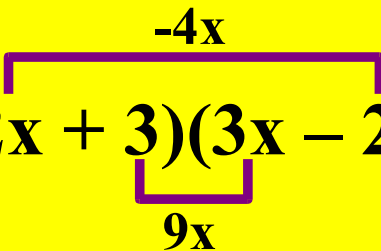
Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x}$$



$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

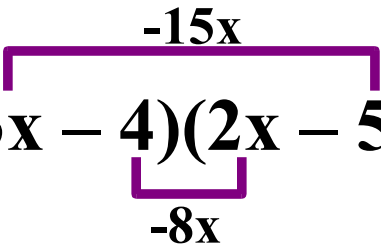
$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$



Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x}$$

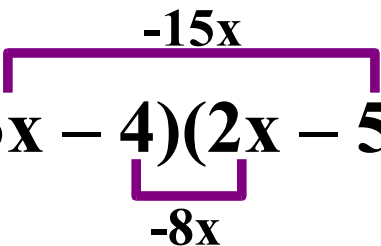
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x}$$

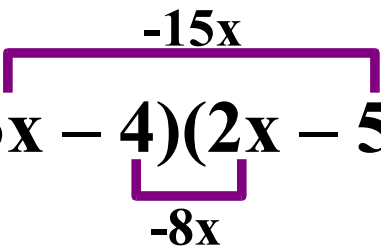
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$



Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$


$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x}$$


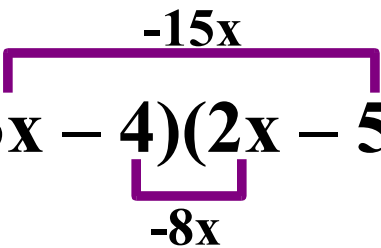
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$



Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$



$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

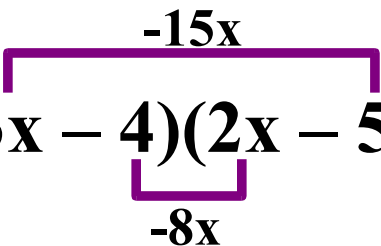
$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$



Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

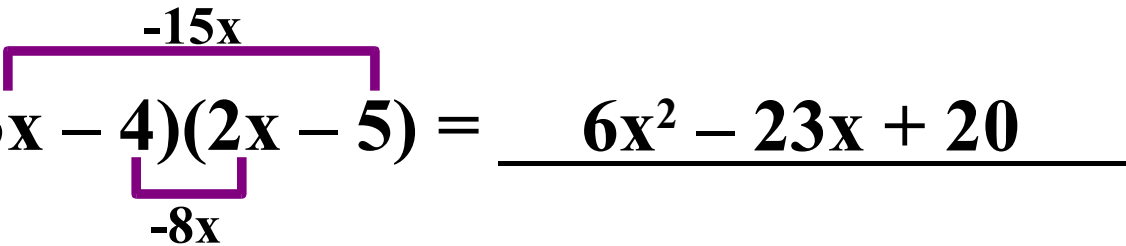
↓

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

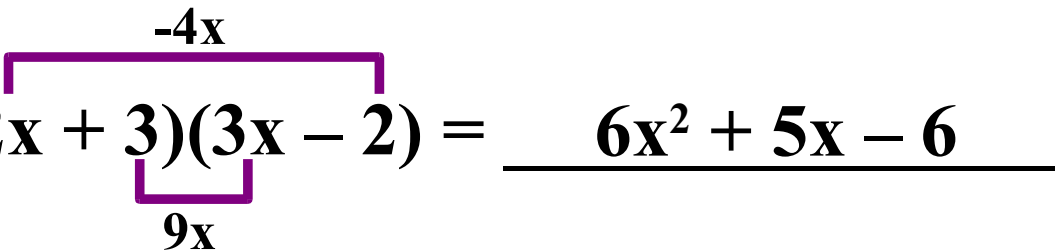
Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

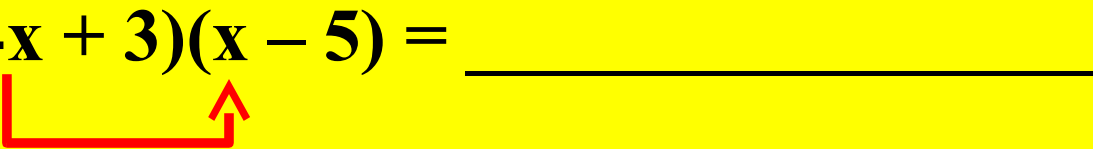
$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$



$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



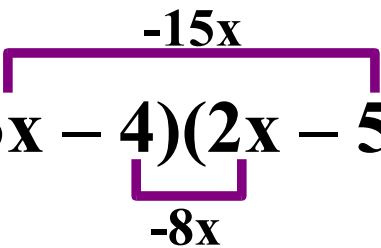


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

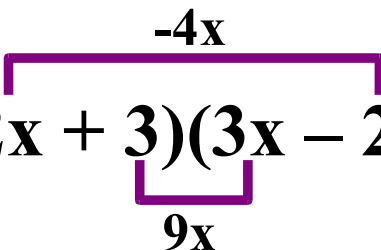
Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.


$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$



$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2}{\quad}$$





$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2}{\quad}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2}{\quad}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

↓

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2}{\quad}$$

$-20x$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

↓

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2}{\quad}$$

$-20x$
 $3x$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2 - 17x}{\quad}$$

$-20x$
 $3x$

↓

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

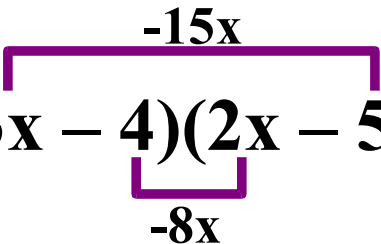
$-4x$
 $9x$

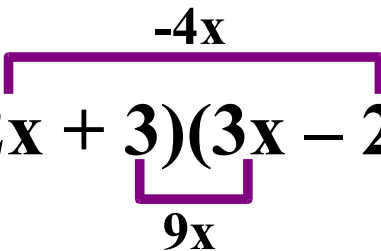
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2 - 17x}{\quad}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$


$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$


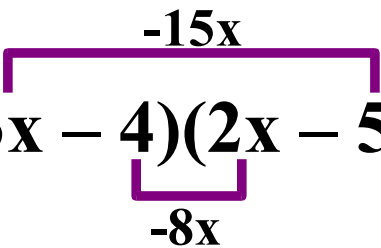
$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{4x^2 - 17x}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

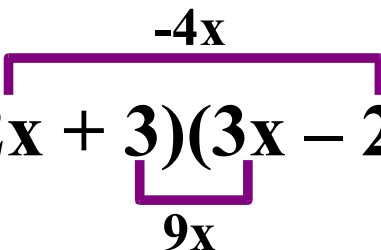

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.


$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$



$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2 - 17x}{\quad}$$



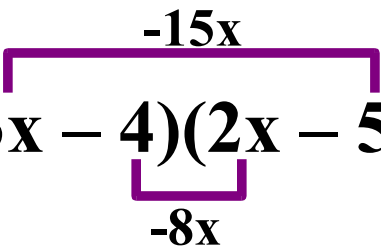
$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$



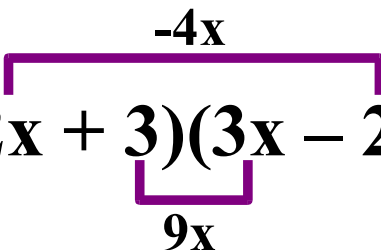
Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.


$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$



$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$



$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2 - 17x - 15}{\quad}$$



$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$



Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{4x^2 - 17x - 15}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \frac{6x^2 - 23x + 20}{\quad}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \frac{6x^2 + 5x - 6}{\quad}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \frac{4x^2 - 17x - 15}{\quad}$$

$-20x$
 $3x$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. \quad (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$

$-15x$
 $-8x$

$$5. \quad (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$

$-4x$
 $9x$

$$6. \quad (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{4x^2 - 17x - 15}$$

$-20x$
 $3x$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$4. (3x - 4)(2x - 5) = \underline{6x^2 - 23x + 20}$$

$$5. (2x + 3)(3x - 2) = \underline{6x^2 + 5x - 6}$$

$$6. (4x + 3)(x - 5) = \underline{4x^2 - 17x - 15}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

7. $(4x - 3)(5x + 3) =$ _____

8. $(6x - 1)(8x + 3) =$ _____

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.


$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.


$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2}$$


$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2}$$

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2}$$

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

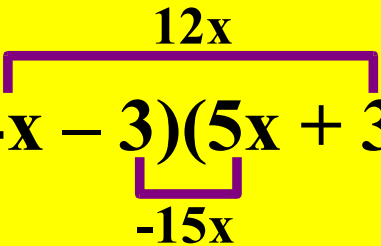
$$7. \quad \overbrace{(4x - 3)(5x + 3)}^{12x} = \underline{20x^2}$$

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + \downarrow (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2}{-15x}$$


$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2 - 3x}$$

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.


$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2 - 3x}$$

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.


$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2 - 3x}$$
A red bracket is drawn under the constant terms -3 and 3 in the second binomial, with an arrow pointing up to the constant term 3 in the first binomial.

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$
A red arrow points down to the constant term 'bd' in the expanded formula.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2 - 3x - 9}$$


$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2 - 3x - 9}$$

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{1}$$

The diagram shows the FOIL method for multiplying $(4x - 3)(5x + 3)$. A purple bracket above the terms $4x$ and $5x$ is labeled $12x$. A purple bracket below the terms -3 and 3 is labeled $-15x$.

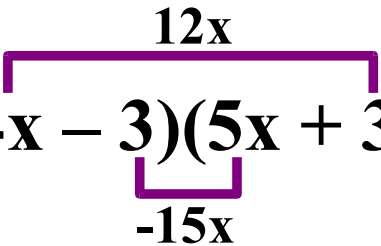
$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{\quad}$$



$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{12x} \\ \overbrace{(4x - 3)(5x + 3)} \\ \underbrace{} \\ \text{-15x} \end{array} = \underline{20x^2 - 3x - 9}$$

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

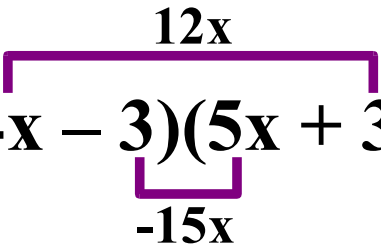
$$7. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{12x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \text{-----} \\ \text{-----} \\ \text{-15x} \end{array} \quad \underline{20x^2 - 3x - 9}$$


$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2 - 3x - 9}$$


$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{1}$$

Diagram illustrating the FOIL method for problem 7:

- A purple bracket above the expression $(4x - 3)(5x + 3)$ connects the first terms $4x$ and $5x$, with $12x$ written above it.
- A purple bracket below the expression connects the last terms -3 and 3 , with $-15x$ written below it.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2}{1}$$

Diagram illustrating the FOIL method for problem 8:

- A red bracket below the expression $(6x - 1)(8x + 3)$ connects the first terms $6x$ and $8x$, with an upward-pointing arrow from the bracket to the $48x^2$ term in the result.

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

A red arrow points from the acx^2 term in the equation above to the acx^2 term in this general formula.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{-15x}$$

Note: The diagram shows a purple bracket above the expression $(4x - 3)(5x + 3)$ with $12x$ written above it, and a purple bracket below the expression with $-15x$ written below it.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2}{-15x}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{-15x}$$

Note: The diagram shows a purple bracket above the expression $(4x - 3)(5x + 3)$ with $12x$ written above it, and a purple bracket below the expression with $-15x$ written below it.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2}{-15x}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Note: A red arrow points down to the $ad + bc$ term in the middle of the equation.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{12x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2 - 3x - 9} \\ \text{-----} \\ \text{-15x} \end{array}$$

$$8. \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{18x} \\ \text{-----} \\ (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{48x^2} \end{array}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{\quad}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms $4x$ and $5x$ is labeled $12x$. A purple bracket below the terms -3 and 3 is labeled $-15x$.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2}{\quad}$$

Diagram: A purple bracket above the terms $6x$ and $8x$ is labeled $18x$. A purple bracket below the terms -1 and 3 is labeled $-8x$.

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Diagram: A red arrow points down from the plus sign between ad and bc in the coefficient of the linear term.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{1}$$

Diagram showing the FOIL process for problem 7:
- A purple bracket above the terms $4x$ and $5x$ is labeled $12x$.
- A purple bracket below the terms -3 and 3 is labeled $-15x$.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2 + 10x}{1}$$

Diagram showing the FOIL process for problem 8:
- A purple bracket above the terms $6x$ and $8x$ is labeled $18x$.
- A purple bracket below the terms -1 and 3 is labeled $-8x$.

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

A red arrow points down from the $ad + bc$ term in the equation above.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{-15x}$$

Note: The diagram shows a purple bracket above the expression $(4x - 3)(5x + 3)$ labeled $12x$, and a purple bracket below the expression labeled $-15x$.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2 + 10x}{-15x}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{-15x}$$

Note: The diagram shows a purple bracket above the expression $(4x - 3)(5x + 3)$ labeled $12x$, and a purple bracket below the expression labeled $-15x$.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2 + 10x}{-15x}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Note: A red arrow points down to the bd term in the final result.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{\quad}$$

Note: Purple brackets indicate the FOIL process. The top bracket connects 4x and 5x, labeled 12x. The bottom bracket connects -3 and 3, labeled -15x.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2 + 10x}{\quad}$$

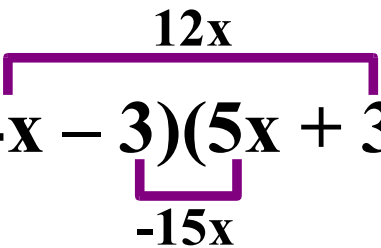
Note: A red bracket connects -1 and 3, with an upward-pointing arrowhead.

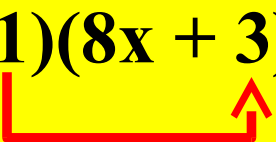
$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Note: A red arrow points down to the term bd.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{1}$$


$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2 + 10x - 3}{1}$$


$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$


Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. \quad (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \frac{20x^2 - 3x - 9}{-15x}$$

Note: The diagram shows a purple bracket above the expression $(4x - 3)(5x + 3)$ labeled $12x$, and a purple bracket below the expression labeled $-15x$.

$$8. \quad (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \frac{48x^2 + 10x - 3}{-15x}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Perform the indicated operations.

$$7. (4x - 3)(5x + 3) = \underline{20x^2 - 3x - 9}$$

$$8. (6x - 1)(8x + 3) = \underline{48x^2 + 10x - 3}$$

$$(ax + b)(cx + d) = acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor 'type 2' trinomials.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor 'type 2' trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor 'type 2' trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor 'type 2' trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor 'type 2' trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood:

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood:

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

a c
↓ ↓

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

a c
↓ ↓

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

a c
↓ ↓

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

 ↓ ↓
 a c

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

 ↓ ↓
 a c

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

 ↓ ↓
 a c

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

 ↓ ↓
 a c

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

 ↓ ↓
 a c

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

 ↓ ↓
 a c

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

 ↓ ↓
 a c

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $ac = E$ and (2) $bd = G$.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$. In many problems, there will be several values of a, b, c, and d that may work.

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$. In many problems, there will be several values of a, b, c, and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $\mathbf{ad + bc = F !!}$

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$. In many problems, there will be several values of a, b, c, and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $\mathbf{ad + bc = F !!}$ (You find the outer product

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $\mathbf{ad + bc = F}$!! (You find the outer product

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $\mathbf{ad + bc = F}$!! (You find the outer product and the inner product

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $\mathbf{ad + bc = F}$!! (You find the outer product and the inner product

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

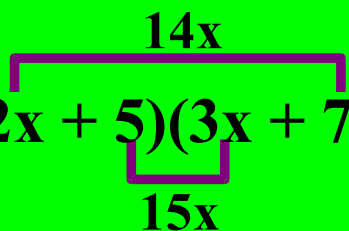
$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $ac = E$ and (2) $bd = G$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $ad + bc = F$!! (You find the outer product and the inner product and make sure they add up to the middle term.)

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$


$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

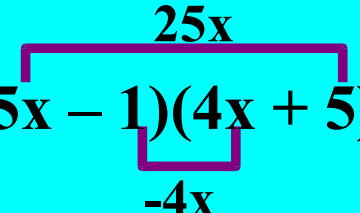
The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $ac = E$ and (2) $bd = G$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $ad + bc = F$!! (You find the outer product and the inner product and make sure they add up to the middle term.)

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$


$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

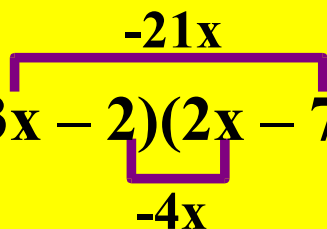
$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $ac = E$ and (2) $bd = G$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $ad + bc = F$!! (You find the outer product and the inner product and make sure they add up to the middle term.)

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$


$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $ac = E$ and (2) $bd = G$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $ad + bc = F$!! (You find the outer product and the inner product and make sure they add up to the middle term.)

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

10x
-36x

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor 'type 2' trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $ac = E$ and (2) $bd = G$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $ad + bc = F$!! (You find the outer product and the inner product and make sure they add up to the middle term.)

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$. In many problems, there will be several values of a, b, c, and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $\mathbf{ad + bc = F !!}$ (You find the outer product and the inner product and make sure they add up to the middle term.)

Algebra II Factoring Trinomials - Type 2

Consider the following equations written as factoring problems.

$$6x^2 + 29x + 35 = (2x + 5)(3x + 7)$$

$$6x^2 - 25x + 14 = (3x - 2)(2x - 7)$$

$$20x^2 + 21x - 5 = (5x - 1)(4x + 5)$$

$$8x^2 - 26x - 45 = (2x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$\mathbf{Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)}$$

The purpose of this part of this lesson is to demonstrate how to factor ‘type 2’ trinomials. These are trinomials where the leading coefficient is not 1. In the last equation above, there are two important relationships that must be understood: (1) $\mathbf{ac = E}$ and (2) $\mathbf{bd = G}$. In many problems, there will be several values of a , b , c , and d that may work. The correct combination is the one in which $\mathbf{ad + bc = F}$!! (You find the outer product and the inner product and make sure they add up to the middle term.) Good luck.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

9. $3x^2 + 10x + 8 =$ _____

10. $18x^2 + 21x + 5 =$ _____

11. $3x^2 - 23x + 30 =$ _____

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x \quad)(x \quad)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \frac{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}{4x}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \mathbf{adx + bcx = Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \frac{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}{4x}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \mathbf{adx + bcx = Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x \quad)(6x \quad)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{\frac{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}{6x}}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \text{adx} + \text{bcx} = \text{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \frac{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}{6x}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \text{adx} + \text{bcx} = \text{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{(3x - 5)(x - 6)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{(3x - 5)(x - 6)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \frac{(3x - 5)(x - 6)}{-5x}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \frac{(3x - 5)(x - 6)}{-5x}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad adx + bcx = Fx$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$9. \quad 3x^2 + 10x + 8 = \underline{(3x + 4)(x + 2)}$$

$$10. \quad 18x^2 + 21x + 5 = \underline{(3x + 1)(6x + 5)}$$

$$11. \quad 3x^2 - 23x + 30 = \underline{(3x - 5)(x - 6)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x \quad)(x \quad)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \frac{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}{-2x}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \mathbf{adx + bcx = Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \frac{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}{-2x}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \text{adx} + \text{bcx} = \text{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x \quad \quad)(2x \quad \quad)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \frac{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}{8x}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \frac{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}{8x}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \mathbf{adx + bcx = Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{(7x \quad)(5x \quad)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{(7x + 1)(5x - 3)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \frac{(7x + 1)(5x - 3)}{5x}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \frac{(7x + 1)(5x - 3)}{5x}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \text{adx} + \text{bcx} = Fx$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$12. \quad 5x^2 - 22x + 8 = \underline{(5x - 2)(x - 4)}$$

$$13. \quad 6x^2 - 13x - 28 = \underline{(3x + 4)(2x - 7)}$$

$$14. \quad 35x^2 - 16x - 3 = \underline{(7x + 1)(5x - 3)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

15. $30x^2 + 13x - 3 =$ _____

16. $21x^2 + 5x - 6 =$ _____

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x \quad \quad)(6x \quad \quad)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \frac{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}{18x}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \text{adx} + \text{bcx} = \text{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \frac{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}{18x}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \text{adx} + \text{bcx} = \text{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{(7x - 2)(3x + 3)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{ad}x + \boxed{bc}x = \boxed{F}x$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{(7x - 3)(3x + 2)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \frac{(7x - 3)(3x + 2)}{-9x}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \frac{(7x - 3)(3x + 2)}{-9x}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \text{adx} + \text{bcx} = Fx$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

Factor each of the following.

$$15. \quad 30x^2 + 13x - 3 = \underline{(5x + 3)(6x - 1)}$$

$$16. \quad 21x^2 + 5x - 6 = \underline{(7x - 3)(3x + 2)}$$

$$Ex^2 + Fx + G = (ax + b)(cx + d)$$

$$E = ac \quad G = bd \quad \boxed{adx} + \boxed{bcx} = \boxed{Fx}$$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

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

17. $5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$

18. $18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

19. $3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #2 Unit 6

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

17. $5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$

18. $18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

19. $3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

17. $5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$

18. $18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

19. $3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

17. $5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$

18. $18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

19. $3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

17. $5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$

18. $18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

19. $3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$

This equation is already
in standard form.

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 #2 Unit 6

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

17. $5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$

18. $18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

19. $3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

17. $5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$

$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$

18. $18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

19. $3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

17. $5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$

$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$

18. $18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

19. $3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0 \quad 18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0 \quad 19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

This equation is already
in standard form.

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

This equation is already in standard form.

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 8) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 8) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 8) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 8 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 8) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 8 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 8) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 8) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 8$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$17. 5x^2 + 22x + 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$5x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0$$

$$5x = -2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -4$$

$$18. 18x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$$

$$(6x + 1)(3x + 1) = 0$$

$$6x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$6x = -1 \quad 3x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$19. 3x^2 - 26x + 16 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 8) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 8$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$ 21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$ 22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

This equation is already
in standard form.

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$

$6x - 5 = 0$ or $2x - 3 = 0$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$

$6x - 5 = 0$ or $2x - 3 = 0$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0 \quad 21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0 \quad 22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

This equation is already
in standard form.

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$ 21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$ 22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$ $(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$

$6x - 5 = 0$ or $2x - 3 = 0$ $2x - 5 = 0$ or $3x + 2 = 0$

$6x = 5$ $2x = 3$ $2x = 5$ $3x = -2$

$x = \frac{5}{6}$ or $x = \frac{3}{2}$ $x = \frac{5}{2}$ or $x = -\frac{2}{3}$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

20. $12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

21. $6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

22. $6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$

This equation is already in standard form.

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

$$(3x + 1)(2x - 7) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

$$(3x + 1)(2x - 7) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

$$(3x + 1)(2x - 7) = 0$$

$$3x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

$$(3x + 1)(2x - 7) = 0$$

$$3x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 7 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

$$(3x + 1)(2x - 7) = 0$$

$$3x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 7 = 0$$

$$3x = -1 \quad 2x = 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

$$(3x + 1)(2x - 7) = 0$$

$$3x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 7 = 0$$

$$3x = -1 \quad 2x = 7$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{7}{2}$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$20. 12x^2 - 28x + 15 = 0$$

$$(6x - 5)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$6x = 5 \quad 2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$21. 6x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x + 2) = 0$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 5 \quad 3x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$22. 6x^2 - 19x - 7 = 0$$

$$(3x + 1)(2x - 7) = 0$$

$$3x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 7 = 0$$

$$3x = -1 \quad 2x = 7$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{7}{2}$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

This equation is already
in standard form.

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$

$5x - 2 = 0$ or $x + 3 = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$

$5x - 2 = 0$ or $x + 3 = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$23. 5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$24. 15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$$

$$25. 40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$23. 5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

$$24. 15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$$

$$25. 40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

This equation is already
in standard form.

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$23. 5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

$$24. 15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$25. 40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$23. 5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

$$24. 15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$25. 40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

This equation is already
in standard form.

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$23. 5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

$$24. 15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$25. 40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$(8x - 3)(5x + 2) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$23. 5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

$$24. 15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$25. 40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$(8x - 3)(5x + 2) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

$$(8x - 3)(5x + 2) = 0$$

$$8x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 5x + 2 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

$$(8x - 3)(5x + 2) = 0$$

$$8x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 5x + 2 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$23. 5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

$$24. 15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$25. 40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$(8x - 3)(5x + 2) = 0$$

$$8x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$8x = 3 \quad 5x = -2$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

$$(8x - 3)(5x + 2) = 0$$

$$8x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$8x = 3 \quad 5x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{3}{8} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{5}$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

23. $5x^2 + 13x - 6 = 0$

$$(5x - 2)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$5x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{5} \text{ or } x = -3$$

24. $15x^2 + 26x - 21 = 0$

$$(5x - 3)(3x + 7) = 0$$

$$5x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 3x + 7 = 0$$

$$5x = 3 \quad 3x = -7$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } x = -\frac{7}{3}$$

25. $40x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

$$(8x - 3)(5x + 2) = 0$$

$$8x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$8x = 3 \quad 5x = -2$$

$$x = \frac{3}{8} \text{ or } x = -\frac{2}{5}$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

26. $3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$

27. $x^2 = 5x + 6$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. \quad 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$
$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$27. \quad x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. \quad 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$
$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$27. \quad x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 6)(x + 1) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 6)(x + 1) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 6)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x - 6 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 6)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x - 6 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 6)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x - 6 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 6 \text{ or } x = -1$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$26. 3x^2 + 5x = 4x + 2$$

$$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$27. x^2 = 5x + 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 6)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x - 6 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 6 \text{ or } x = -1$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

28. $x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$

29. $x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

28. $x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$

29. $x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. \quad x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$
$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$29. \quad x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x - 2 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x - 2 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = 2$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$28. x^2 + (x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2$$

$$x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

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

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$29. x^2 + 5(x - 3) = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 15 = 7x - 15$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = 2$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

30. $(3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$

31. $3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

30. $(3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$

31. $3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

30. $(3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$

31. $3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$
$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$\begin{aligned} 30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) &= 9x \\ 9x^2 + 9x - 4 &= 9x \\ 9x^2 - 4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$\begin{aligned} 30. \quad (3x - 1)(3x + 4) &= 9x \\ 9x^2 + 9x - 4 &= 9x \\ 9x^2 - 4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$31. \quad 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$\begin{aligned} 30. \quad & (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x \\ & 9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x \\ & 9x^2 - 4 = 0 \\ & (3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$31. \quad 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$\begin{aligned} 30. \quad & (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x \\ & 9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x \\ & 9x^2 - 4 = 0 \\ & (3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$31. \quad 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

30. $(3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

31. $3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 1 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 1 = 0$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 1$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 1$$

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 #2 Unit 6

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

$$30. (3x - 1)(3x + 4) = 9x$$

$$9x^2 + 9x - 4 = 9x$$

$$9x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$3x = -2 \quad 3x = 2$$

$$31. 3x^2 - 5 = 5x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$3x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x - 1 = 0$$

$$3x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \quad x = 1$$

Good luck on the homework.

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.

