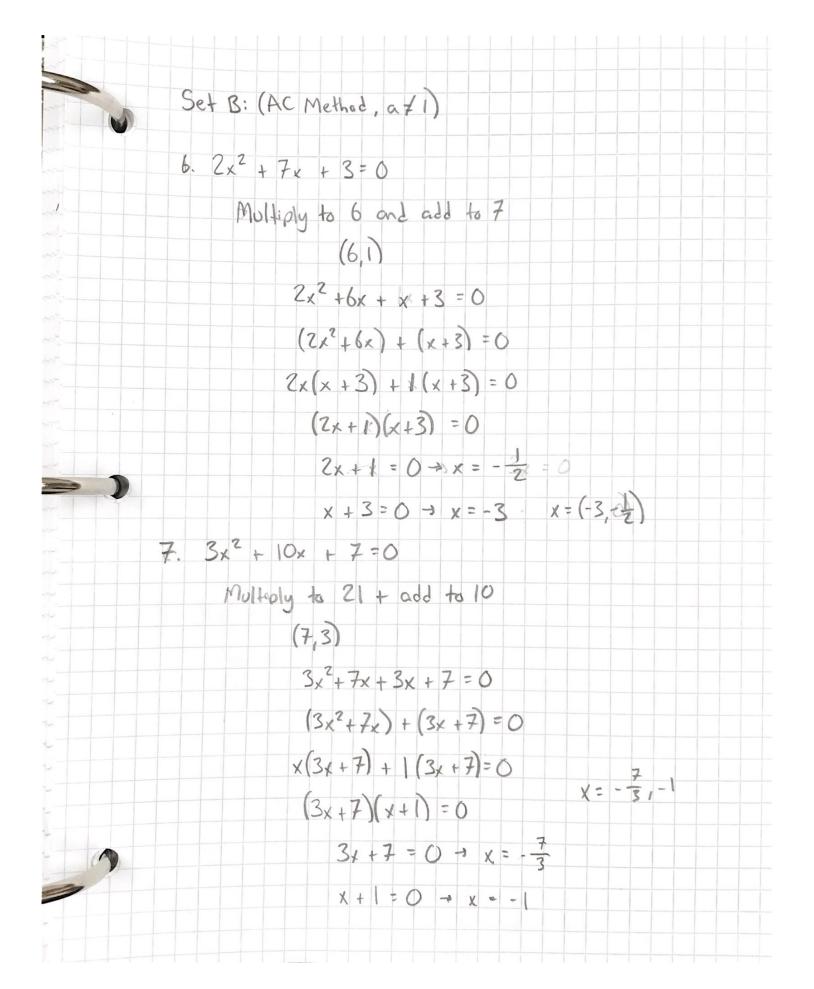
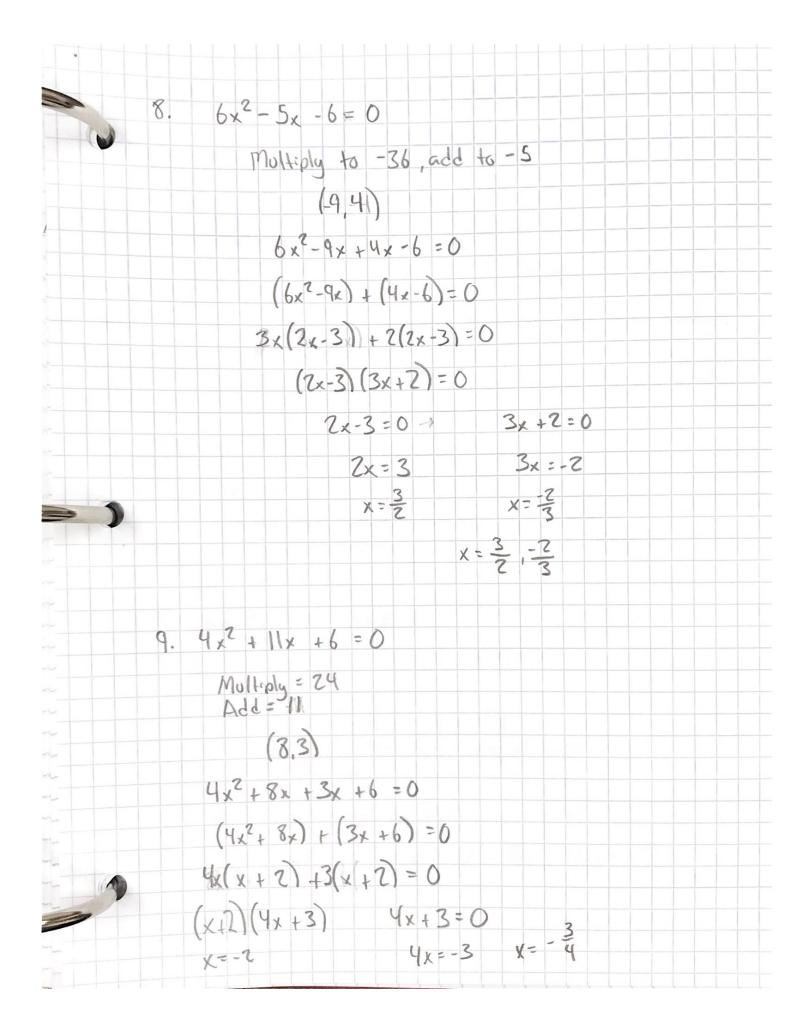


Pratice Prills: Factoring Quadratics Set A: Easy Case (a=1) 1. x2+7x + 10 = 0 (5,2) (x+5)(x+2)=0X=-5,-2 x+5=0 + x=-5 X+2=0 = X=-Z 2. x2 + 8x + 15 = 0 (5,3) (x+5)(x+3)=0x = -5, -3 x+5=0-1x=-5 X+3=0+X=-3 3. x2 + 11x + 18=0 (x+9)(x+2)=0(9,2) x=-9,-2 4. x2-2x-15=0 (x-5)(x+3)=0 (-5,3)X=5,-3 5. x2 + 9x + 20 =0 (5,4) (x+5)(x+4)=0x=-5,-4





0	Factoring - In Group Step of Solving Quadratics
	1. General Rule:
	When you group (eg. 4x2+8x)
	Factor out the greatest common factor (GCF).
	· If both terms have on x, take out the lowest powe
	of x.
	. If both have numbers, take out the largest number
	that divides evenly.
	· Whatever you pull out, divide each term by it, and put factor outside.
	put fador autile.
	2.) Why It Matters:
	- The whole point of grouping is:
"	> The two groups must end with the same brownial.
	That is only possible if you pull out the largest
	common factor in each group.
	3.) Step By Step Checklist:
-	
	1. Look of pair > Example: 4x2+ 8x
	2. Find GCF:
	Numbers GCF of 4 and 8=4
	· Variables: Both terms have at least 1x.
	· GCF = 4x
	3. Divide each term by GCF, to sec whots left.
	4x2/4x = x 2 So: 4x2+8x = 4x(x+2)
	8x/4x = 25

