11

$x^2 + 36 - 12x = 0$

$(x+A)(x+b)$

$x^2 + (A+b)x + (Ab)$

$A+b = -12 = -3+(-9)$

$Ab = 36 = -3(12)$

$-3^2 + 36 - 12(-3)$

$-9 + 36 + 36$

$A+b = -6+(-6) = -12$

$Ab = -6(-6) = 36$

$A = -6$

$b = -6$

$x^2 + 36 - 12x = (x-6)(x-6)$

$x^2 + 36 - 12x = (x-6)(x-6)$

$= x^2 - 6x - 6x + 36$

$x^2 + 36 - 12x = -12x + 36 + x^2$

So $x(-6) + 6 = 0$ $\quad x = 6$

36: 1×36, 2×18, 4×9, 6×6

$x^2 - 3x - 10 = (x+a)(x+b)$

$x+a = -3x + x^2$

$x+b = -10$

$x^2 + ax + bx + ab$

$x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$

$A+b = -3$

$ab = -10$

10: 1×10, 2×5, −10: −2×5, 2×−5

$x^2 - 3x - 10 = (x+2)(x-5)$

$x^2 - 3x - 10 = x^2 - 5x + 2x - 10$

$-3x = -3x$

0

$a = 2$

$b = -5$

$(x-2)(x+2) = (x+a)(x+b)$

$= x^2 + (-2+2)x + (-2)(2)$

$= x^2 - 4$

POINT OF VIEW

$(x-k)(x+k) = x^2 - k^2$

$-4 = -2^2$

$-2^2 = 2^2 \quad x = \pm 2$