

9.6 Factor Quadratic Equations When the Leading Coefficient IS NOT 1

VOCABULARY:

- **Standard Form of a Quadratic Equation** $AX^2 + BX + C = 0$;
Where A, B, C are real numbers ; and $A \neq 0$
- **Factoring is a lot more work when $a \neq 1$**

Example 1 Factor when a and c are prime number other than 1

Steps to Factor : $2x^2 + 15x + 7 = (2x+1)(x+7)$ OR $(x+7)(2x+1)$

Handwritten notes: $2x \cdot 7 = 14x$, $1 \cdot x = x$, $14x + x = 15x = B$

- 1) Identify a , b , and c . $a = 2$ $b = 15$ and $c = 7$
- 2) Write 2 sets of ()'s. One for each factor.
- 3) What are the first terms in both factors? Why? $2x \cdot x = 2x^2$ (the 1st term)
- 4) What are the **signs** for each factor? Both positive since $B + C$ are positive
- 5) What are the factors of 2 and 7? Put them under the numbers
- 6) **Draw brackets** (multiply **INNER TERMS**, **OUTER TERMS**, and their sum must be " B ")
- 7) **CHECK** by Multiplying the factors

$(2x+1)(x+7) = 2x^2 + 14x + x + 7 = 2x^2 + 15x + 7 \checkmark$

CHECK POINT: Factor and Check by mentally multiplying

<p>2) $2x^2 - 11x + 5 = (2x-1)(x-5)$ OR $(x-5)(2x-1)$</p> <p><i>Handwritten notes: $2x \cdot 5 = 10x$, $1 \cdot x = x$, $10x - x = 9x = B$</i></p>	<p>3) $5x^2 + 2x - 3 = (5x-3)(x+1)$ OR $(x+1)(5x-3)$</p> <p><i>Handwritten notes: $5x \cdot 1 = 5x$, $-3 \cdot x = -3x$, $5x - 3x = 2x = B$</i></p> <p>SIGNS + -</p>
<p>4) $3x^2 - 8x - 3 = (3x+1)(x-3)$ OR $(x-3)(3x+1)$</p> <p><i>Handwritten notes: $3x \cdot 3 = -9x$, $1 \cdot x = x$, $-9x + x = -8x = B$</i></p> <p>SIGNS + -</p>	<p>TIP: FACTOR GCF</p> <p>5) $5x^2 + 55x + 150 = 5(x^2 + 11x + 30)$</p> <p>Keep factoring $\rightarrow 5(x+5)(x+6)$</p> <p>MUST INCLUDE THE GCF (5)</p> <p><i>Handwritten notes: $1 \cdot 30$, $2 \cdot 15$, $3 \cdot 10$, $5 \cdot 6$</i></p>

Algebra 1 Notes...

Example 6 Factor when the leading coefficient is negative (-a)

Steps to Factor : $-2x^2 - 11x - 5 = \underline{-1(2x^2 + 11x + 5)}$

Handwritten work shows factoring $2x^2 + 11x + 5$ into $(2x+1)(x+5)$ using the AC method. Factors 1, 2 and 1, 5 are shown. A note says $2x \cdot 5 = 10x$.

Handwritten note: $\frac{10x}{+x} \frac{11x}{11x}$

1) Identify a, b, and c. $a = \underline{-2}$ $b = \underline{-11}$ and $c = \underline{-5}$

2) Always factor out -1 when the leading coefficient is negative.

3) Factor

4) Always CHECK by Mentally multiplying the factors !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

$(x+5)(2x+1) = (2x^2 + 11x + 5) \cdot -1 = -2x^2 - 11x - 5 \checkmark$

OR $\boxed{-1(x+5)(2x+1)}$

Example 7 Factor when a and c are NOT prime numbers

Steps to Factor : $10x^2 + 19x + 6 = \underline{(5x+2)(2x+3)}$

Handwritten work shows factoring $10x^2 + 19x + 6$ into $(5x+2)(2x+3)$ using the AC method. Factors 1, 5 and 2, 3 are shown. A note says $5x \cdot 3 = 15x$.

Handwritten note: $\frac{15x}{+4x} \frac{19x}{19x}$

1) Write 2 sets of ()'s. One for each factor. FILL IN WHAT YOU KNOW!

2) What are the factors of 10 and 6? Put them under the numbers

3) Draw brackets

4) Factor by guess and check.

5) Always CHECK by Mentally multiplying the factors !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Example 8 Solve Quadratic Equation by Factoring

Factor: $5x^2 - 6x - 8 = \underline{(5x+4)(x-2)}$

Handwritten work shows factoring $5x^2 - 6x - 8$ into $(5x+4)(x-2)$ using the AC method. Factors 1, 5 and 4, -2 are shown. A note says $5x \cdot -2 = -10x$.

Handwritten note: $\frac{-10x}{+4x} \frac{-6x}{-6x}$

Solve:

$5x+4=0$
 $-4 \quad -4$
 $\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{-4}{5}$
 $x = -\frac{4}{5}$

$x-2=0$
 $\boxed{x=2}$

Use Calc to check

Check:

$C: 5\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - 6\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) - 8 = 0$
 $0 = 0 \checkmark$

$C: 5(2)^2 - 6(2) - 8 = 0$
 $20 - 12 - 8 = 0$
 $0 = 0 \checkmark$