

Section 4-4 Factoring Quadratic Expressions

Learning Goal: To understand how to find common and binomial factors of quadratic expressions.
To understand how to factor special quadratic expressions.

Essential Questions: What are the advantages of a quadratic function in vertex form?
What are the advantages of a quadratic function in standard form?
How is any quadratic function related to the parent function of $y = x^2$?
How are the real solutions of a quadratic equation related to the graph of the related quadratic function?

Warm Up:

Write an equation of the line in point slope form with the given slope through the given point.

1. slope = -3, (0, 0)

2. slope = $\frac{2}{5}$, (6, 7)

Write the equation of the line with the given slope and y-intercept. Use slope intercept form. Then rewrite the equation in standard form.

3. $m = -6$, $b = 9$

4. Solve using substitution $\begin{cases} x - 2y = 3 \\ 3x + y = -5 \end{cases}$

Vocabulary:

Factoring- rewriting an expression as a product of its factors

Greatest common factor (GCF) – a common factor of all the terms in the expression. It is the common factor with the greatest coefficient and the greatest exponent.

You Try:

1. $x^2 + 7x + 6$

2. $4x^2 - 28x$

3. $2x^2 + 5x - 12$

4. $x^2 + 14x + 40$

5. $9x^2 + 9x - 18$

6. $4x^2 + 8x + 12$

7. $4x^2 + 7x + 3$

8. $2x^2 - 7x + 6$

9. $-x^2 + 14x + 32$

More Vocabulary:

Perfect Square Trinomial – a trinomial that is the square of a binomial

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)^2 \text{ or } a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$$

Difference of two squares - $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

Try Some:

10. $x^2 - 12x + 36$

11. $81x^2 - 100$

12. $-25x^2 + 49$

13. $4x^2 - 28x + 49$

14. $-36x^2 - 132x - 121$

15. $9x^2 + 144$

Closure: What is the purpose of factoring quadratic expressions?

Assignment: section 4.4 #

18,21,24,27,30,32,33,35,36,38,40,42,47,50,51,52,53,55,60,61,62,68,70,72,75,78 (26 problems)