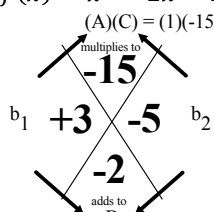
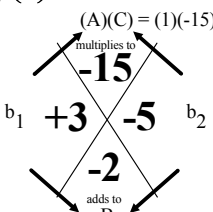


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

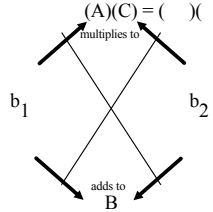
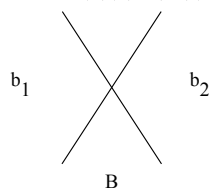
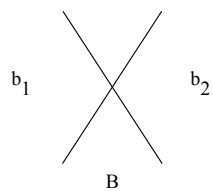
**Converting to Factored Form when  $a = 1$   
by Factoring**

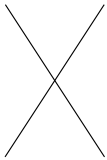
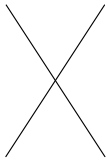
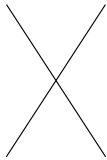
There are two ways to convert a quadratic from standard form into factored form: use the quadratic formula to determine the roots, then write them (along with  $a$ ) in the factored form structure or simply **to factor**. Today, we are going to develop the skill of factoring.

The process of factoring quadratics is actually the process of multiplying binomials done backwards:

$f(x) = (x + 3)(x - 5)$ $f(x) = x(x + 3) - 5(x + 3)$	<p align="center"><u>Step 1</u></p> <p>Split one of the <math>()</math> and copy the other next to each term</p>	<p align="center"><u>Required Step 1</u></p> <p>Recognize that <math>(A)(C) = (b_1)(b_2)</math> &amp; <math>B = b_1 + b_2</math> Use those facts to determine <math>b_1</math> &amp; <math>b_2</math>.</p>	$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 15$ <p align="center"><math>(A)(C) = (1)(-15)</math></p> 
$f(x) = \underline{x(x + 3)} \quad \underline{-5(x + 3)}$ $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 5x - 15$	<p align="center"><u>Step 2</u></p> <p>Multiply the outside term by every part of the <math>()</math> Repeat.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Step 2</u></p> <p>Split <math>Bx</math> into <math>b_1x</math> and <math>b_2x</math></p>	$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 15$ $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 5x - 15$
$f(x) = x^2 + \underline{3x - 5x} - 15$ $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 15$	<p align="center"><u>Step 3</u></p> <p>Combine the <math>b_1x</math> with <math>b_2x</math> to make <math>Bx</math></p>	<p align="center"><u>Step 3</u></p> <p>Factor the GCF out of the first group &amp; write it outside <math>()</math> Repeat for the other group</p>	$f(x) = \underline{x^2 + 3x} \quad \underline{-5x - 15}$ $f(x) = x(x + 3) - 5(x + 3)$
$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 15$ <p align="center"><math>(A)(C) = (1)(-15)</math></p> 	<p align="center"><u>Optional Step 4</u></p> <p>Recognize that <math>(A)(C) = (b_1)(b_2)</math> &amp; <math>B = b_1 + b_2</math></p>	<p align="center"><u>Step 4</u></p> <p>Bring the split terms together in one <math>()</math> and write the copied <math>()</math> in front</p>	$f(x) = (x + 3)(x - 5)$

**Convert each quadratic equation from standard form to factored form.**

<p>1. <math>f(x) = x^2 - 6x - 7</math></p> <p align="center"><math>(A)(C) = ( ) ( )</math></p> 	<p>2. <math>g(x) = x^2 + x - 20</math></p> <p align="center"><math>(A)(C) = ( ) ( )</math></p> 	<p>3. <math>h(x) = x^2 + 5x + 6</math></p> <p align="center">AC</p> 
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4. $j(x) = x^2 - 6x - 16$ 	5. $k(x) = x^2 + 9x + 8$ 	6. $m(x) = x^2 - 9x$ 
7. $n(x) = x^2 - 3x - 28$	8. $p(x) = x^2 + 4x - 45$	9. $r(x) = x^2 - 16$
10. $t(x) = x^2 + 4x - 12$	11. $v(x) = x^2 + 7x$	12. $w(x) = x^2 - 7x + 6$

**Answers**

1. $f(x) = (x - 7)(x + 1)$	2. $g(x) = (x + 5)(x - 4)$	3. $h(x) = (x + 2)(x + 3)$	4. $j(x) = (x - 8)(x + 2)$
5. $k(x) = (x + 1)(x + 8)$	6. $m(x) = (x)(x - 9)$	7. $n(x) = (x - 7)(x + 4)$	8. $p(x) = (x + 9)(x - 5)$
9. $r(x) = (x + 4)(x - 4)$	10. $t(x) = (x + 6)(x - 2)$	11. $v(x) = (x)(x + 7)$	12. $w(x) = (x - 6)(x - 1)$