









## Factor the x-box way Example: Factor 3x<sup>2</sup> -13x -10





 $3x^2 - 13x - 10 = (x - 5)(3x + 2)$ 

### Factor the x-box way y = $ax^2 + bx + c$



Factor using the x-box method.

Examples

1.  $x^2 + 4x - 12$ 



Solution:  $x^2 + 4x - 12 = (x + 6)(x - 2)$ 





Solution:  $x^2 - 9x + 20 = (x - 4)(x - 5)$ 



# Think-Pair-Share

- Based on the problems we've done, list the steps in the diamond/box factoring method so that someone else can do a problem using only your steps.
- 2. Trade papers with your partner and use their steps to factor the following problem:  $x^2 + 4x 32$ .

# Trying out the Steps

- 3. If you cannot complete the problem using only the steps written, put an arrow on the step where you stopped. Give your partner's paper back to him.
- 4. Modify the steps you wrote to correct any incomplete or incorrect steps. Finish the problem based on your new steps and give the steps back to your partner.
- 5. Try using the steps again to factor:  $x^2 - 4x + 3$ .



# Stepping Up

- 6. Edit your steps and factor:  $x^2 + 8x - 20$ .
- 7. Formalize the steps as a class.





Solution:  $2x^2 - 5x - 7 = (2x - 7)(x + 1)$ 





Solution:  $15x^2 + 7x - 2 = (3x + 2)(5x - 1)$ 



#### Factor each completely.

1)  $b^2 + 8b + 7$ 

3)  $m^2 + m - 90$ 

5)  $n^2 - 10n + 9$ 



4)  $n^2 + 4n - 12$ 

6)  $b^2 + 16b + 64$ 



