

Solving Quadratic Equations By Factorising

Ex1 Solve $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$

$$(x - 2)(x - 4) = 0$$

+1	+8
-1	-8
+2	+4
-2	-4 ✓

Either $x - 2 = 0$ or $x - 4 = 0$

$$\underline{x = 2} \qquad \underline{x = 4}$$

Ex2 Solve $x^2 + 8x - 20 = 0$

+1	-20
-1	+20
+2	-10
-2	+10 ✓

$$(x + 2)(x + 10) = 0$$

Either $x + 2 = 0$ or $x + 10 = 0$

$$\underline{x = -2} \qquad \underline{x = -10}$$

Exercise Solve

1) $x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$

$$(x - 3)(x - 6) = 0$$

Either $x - 3 = 0$ or $x - 6 = 0$

$$\underline{x = 3} \qquad \underline{x = 6}$$

2) $x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$

$$(x + 1)(x + 5) = 0$$

Either $x + 1 = 0$ or $x + 5 = 0$

$$\underline{x = -1} \qquad \underline{x = -5}$$

$$3) \quad x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x+3) = 0$$

Either $x+2=0$ or $x+3=0$

$$\underline{x = -2}$$

$$\underline{x = -3}$$

$$4) \quad x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-7) = 0$$

Either $x+3=0$ or $x-7=0$

$$\underline{x = -3}$$

$$\underline{x = 7}$$

$$5) \quad x^2 + 7x - 30 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+10) = 0$$

Either $x-3=0$ or $x+10=0$

$$\underline{x = 3}$$

$$\underline{x = -10}$$

$$6) \quad x^2 - x - 30 = 0$$

$$(x+5)(x-6) = 0$$

Either $x+5=0$ or $x-6=0$

$$\underline{x = -5}$$

$$\underline{x = 6}$$

7) $x^2 + 12x + 32 = 0$
 $(x + 4)(x + 8) = 0$

Either $x + 4 = 0$ or $x + 8 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = -4 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} x = -8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8) $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$
 $(x - 1)(x - 1) = 0$

Either $x - 1 = 0$ or $x - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} x = 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{Double Root}$$

9) $x^2 - 13x - 14 = 0$
 $(x + 1)(x - 14) = 0$

Either $x + 1 = 0$ or $x - 14 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = -1 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} x = 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10) $x^2 + x - 42 = 0$
 $(x - 6)(x + 7) = 0$

Either $x - 6 = 0$ or $x + 7 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} x = 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} x = -7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Difference of Two Squares

Consider $(a+b)(a-b)$

$$= a^2 + \cancel{ab} - \cancel{ab} - b^2$$

$$= a^2 - b^2$$

\therefore (Therefore) $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$

Examples

1) $x^2 - 16$

$$x^2 - 4^2 = (x+4)(x-4)$$

2) $x^2 - 1$

$$= x^2 - 1^2 = (x+1)(x-1)$$

3) $4x^2 - 9$

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

4) Solve

$$x^2 - 81 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 9^2 = 0$$

$$(x+9)(x-9) = 0$$

Either $x+9 = 0$ or $x-9 = 0$

$$x = -9$$

$$x = +9$$

Exercise Factorise

$$1) \quad x^2 - 25 \\ = x^2 - 5^2 = (x+5)(x-5)$$

$$2) \quad x^2 - 100 \\ = x^2 - 10^2 = (x+10)(x-10)$$

$$3) \quad 4p^2 - 9q^2 \\ = (2p)^2 - (3q)^2 = (2p+3q)(2p-3q)$$
