

# BASIC FACTORISING

Solve  $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$

- 2 brackets
- 2 numbers that:  
add to 7  
multiply to 12

$(x+3)(x+4) = 0$   
 $x = -3$  or  $x = -4$

Goes into the bracket to make zero.

# Quadratic formula

Solve  $4x^2 + 3x - 7 = 0$

Round answers to 2 decimal places.

$a = 4$   
 $b = 3$   
 $c = -7$

$$\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - (4 \times 4 \times -7)}}{2 \times 4}$$

Brackets around the negatives in the calculator

$$\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - (-112)}}{8}$$

# SOLVING QUADRATICS

- Find values of x
- Can be 2, 1 or 0 answers
- Equation must equal zero

$$x = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{121}}{8} = 1$$

$$x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{121}}{8} = -1.75$$

# DIFFICULT FACTORISING

Solve  $2x^2 + 13x + 20 = 0$

Split half  $\rightarrow 2x^2 + 8x + 5x + 20 = 0$   
 $2x(x+4) + 5(x+4) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \times 20 \\ = 40 \\ 1 \quad 40 \\ 2 \quad 20 \\ 4 \quad 10 \\ \hline 5 \quad 8 \end{array}$$

Factorise  $\rightarrow (x+4)(2x+5) = 0$

Should have the same bracket  
 $x+4=0$        $2x+5=0$   
 $x=-4$            $2x=-5$   
 $x = -\frac{5}{2}$

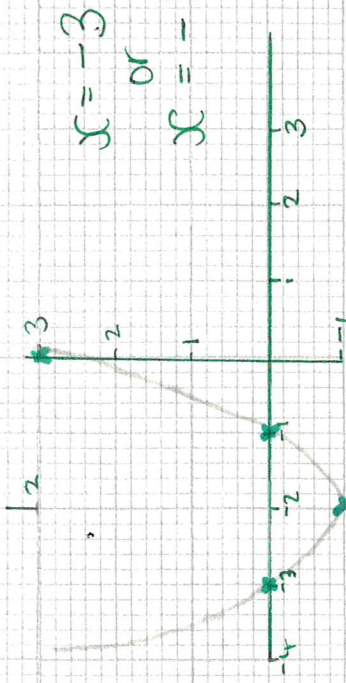
↑ Factors add to 13

# GRAPHICALLY

Solve  $x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$

Plot  $y = x^2 + 4x + 3$  and find where it crosses x axis

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ \hline y & 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 \end{array}$$



$x = -3$   
 or  
 $x = -1$