## Worksheet 28 B

Another method given in the book is called Slide and Divide. It has the advantage that it converts the problem of factoring a quadratic with a coefficient of  $x^2$  not equal to one into factoring a quadratic with a coefficient of  $x^2$  equal to one. The disadvantage is that there are several steps to remember.

Given a quadratic in the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$ 

0. Factor out all common factors.

- 1. Slide the a over and multiply: replace c with ac.
- 2. Factor the new trinomial  $x^2 + bx + ac$ .
- 3. Divide each of the constants in your factors by a.
- 4. Reduce the fractions in each factor to simplest terms.
- 5. Slide the denominators of the constant terms in front of the x.

For example factor  $-72x^2 + 66x + 30$ 

 $-6(12x^2 - 11x - 5)$  (Step 0: Factor out all common factors) Now to factor

 $12x^2 - 11x - 5$ 

$x^2 - 11x - 60$	(Step 1:	Slide the a over and multiply: replace c
with ac.)		

(x-15)(x+4) (Step 2: Factor the new trinomial  $x^2 + bx + ac$ .)

$$(x - \frac{15}{12})(x + \frac{4}{12})$$
 (Step 3: Divide each of the constants in your

factors by a)

$$(x - \frac{5}{4})(x + \frac{1}{3})$$
 (Step 4 Reduce the fractions in each factor to

simplest terms)

(4x-5)(3x+1) (Step 5 Slide the denominators of the constant terms in front of the x)

So, 
$$-72x^2 + 66x + 30 = -6(4x - 5)(3x + 1)$$

Factor 12x<sup>2</sup> - 10x - 12

Step 0 Factor out all common factors.

 $12x^2 - 10x - 12 =$ 

Step 1 Slide the a over and multiply: replace c with ac.

 $6x^2 - 5x - 6 =$ 

Step 2 Factor the new trinomial  $x^2 + bx + ac$ .

$$x^2 - 5x - 36 =$$

Step 3 Divide each of the constants in your factors by a

$$(x - 9)(x + 4) =$$

Step 4 Reduce the fractions in each factor to simplest terms

$$\left(x-\frac{9}{6}\right)\left(x+\frac{4}{6}\right) =$$

Step 5 Slide the denominators of the constant terms in front of the x.

$$\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right) =$$

Then the final answer is