

## How to Factorise

4 types (OL)  
6 types (HL)

(1) HCF

$$3x^2 + 6xy = 3x(x + 2y)$$

(2) Grouping

$$\begin{aligned} ab + 5b + 3a + 15 \\ b(a+5) + 3(a+5) \\ (b+3)(a+5) \end{aligned}$$

(3) Quadratic

+30  
(1)(30)  
(3)(10)  
(6)(5) try  
6x  
5x  
11x ✓

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 11x + 30 \\ (x+6)(x+5) \end{aligned}$$

(4) D.O.T.S.

$$36x^2 - 25y^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$(6x - 5y)(6x + 5y)$$

(HL)

(5) D.O.T.C

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

(6) S.O.T.C

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

## Quadratic Formula

Use the quadratic formula to find the roots of the equation  $5x^2 + 7x - 3 = 0$ , correct to two decimal places.

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 7$$

$$c = -3$$

$$x = \frac{-(7) \pm \sqrt{(7)^2 - 4(5)(-3)}}{2(5)}$$