



Simplisy

1)
$$2(x-4)$$

1)
$$\lambda(x-4) - 3(x+1) + 11$$

$$= \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{11}$$

$$= -x - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{11} = -x$$
2) $(2x - 3)(2x + 3)$

$$=4x^2+6x^2-9=4x^2-9$$

3)
$$(3x - 5)^2 + 15x$$

$$= (3x - 5)(3x - 5) + 15x$$

$$=9\chi^2-15\chi+25$$

3)
$$9x^2 - 15x + 29$$

Simplify

1)
$$\chi^{6} \cdot \chi^{4} \cdot \chi^{2} = \chi^{6+4+2}$$

$$= \left[\chi^{12}\right]$$

$$\chi^{14} \cdot \chi^{3} = \chi^{14+3} = \chi^{17} = \chi^{17-6} = \chi^{17} = \chi^{17-6} = \chi^{17} = \chi^{17-6} =$$

Sactor [write in product form]

$$3x - 30 = 3x - 3 \cdot 10 = 3(x - 10)$$
 $5x^2 + 35x = 5x + 5 \cdot 7x$
 $= 5x (x + 7)$
 $4(2x - 3) - 3x(2x - 3) = (2x - 3)(4 - 3x)$
 $x^2 + 7x + 10 = (x + 5)(x + 2)$

To verify = we need to FoIL and Simplify.

 $x^2 - x - 30 = (x - 6)(x + 5)$

Quide

Zero-Product Rule! IS A-B=0, then

A=0 or B=0

Maybe both

Solve
$$\chi^2 - \chi - 30 = 0$$
 $(\chi - b)(\chi + 5) = 0$
 $\chi - 6 = 0$ or $\chi + 5 = 0$
 $\chi = -5$

In my website, look Sor SQ 0 \Rightarrow Work on it

In Canvas => Announcement => Sample Study

Class QZ 1

1) Simplify:
$$(3.5-20)^2 = (15-20)^2$$

Times $= (-5)^2 = (25)^2$

2) Solve: $3(x-4)+8=x-4$
 $3x-12+8=x-4$
 $3x-4=x-4$
 $3x-x=-4+4$

Solution Set