

Factorising Quadratics (monic)

Exam Style Questions

1. Factorise $x^2 + 5x + 6$

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{2} = 6$$

$$\underline{3} + \underline{2} = 5$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (x+3)(x+2) \dots\dots\dots \text{ (2 marks)}$$

2. Factorise $x^2 + 7x + 12$

$$\underline{4} \times \underline{3} = 12$$

$$\underline{4} + \underline{3} = 7$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (x+4)(x+3) \dots\dots\dots \text{ (2 marks)}$$

3. Factorise $x^2 + 10x + 24$

$$\underline{6} \times \underline{4} = 24$$

$$\underline{6} + \underline{4} = 10$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (x+6)(x+4) \dots\dots\dots \text{ (2 marks)}$$

4. Factorise $x^2 + 6x + 9$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{3} \times \underline{3} = 9 \\ \underline{3} + \underline{3} = 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = (x+3)(x+3) \\ = (x+3)^2 \end{array}$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (x+3)^2 \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

5. Factorise $x^2 - 4x + 3$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{-3} \times \underline{-1} = 3 \\ \underline{-3} + \underline{-1} = -4 \end{array}$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (x-3)(x-1) \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

6. Factorise $x^2 + x - 12$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{4} \times \underline{-3} = -12 \\ \underline{4} + \underline{-3} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (x+4)(x-3) \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

7. Factorise $x^2 - x - 56$

$$\underline{-8} \times \underline{7} = -56$$

$$\underline{-8} + \underline{7} = -1$$

$$\underline{(x-8)(x+7)} \dots \dots \dots (2 \text{ marks})$$

8. Factorise $x^2 - 6x + 8$

$$\underline{-4} \times \underline{-2} = 8$$

$$\underline{-4} + \underline{-2} = -6$$

$$\underline{(x-4)(x-2)} \dots \dots \dots (2 \text{ marks})$$

9. Factorise $x^2 - 3x - 18$

$$\underline{-6} \times \underline{3} = -18$$

$$\underline{-6} + \underline{3} = -3$$

$$\underline{(x-6)(x+3)} \dots \dots \dots (2 \text{ marks})$$

10. Factorise $x^2 - 5x - 84$

$$\underline{-12} \times \underline{7} = -84$$

$$\underline{-12} + \underline{7} = -5$$

$$\dots(x-12)(x+7)\dots \text{ (2 marks)}$$

11. Factorise $x^2 - 12x + 36$

$$\underline{-6} \times \underline{-6} = 36$$

$$\underline{-6} + \underline{-6} = -12$$

$$= (x-6)(x-6)$$

$$= (x-6)^2$$

$$\dots(x-6)^2\dots \text{ (2 marks)}$$

12. Factorise $x^2 - 9$

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{-3} = -9$$

$$\underline{3} + \underline{-3} = 0$$

$$\dots(x+3)(x-3)\dots \text{ (2 marks)}$$

13. Factorise $x^2 - 64$

$(x+8)(x-8)$ (2 marks)

14. Factorise $x^2 - 169$

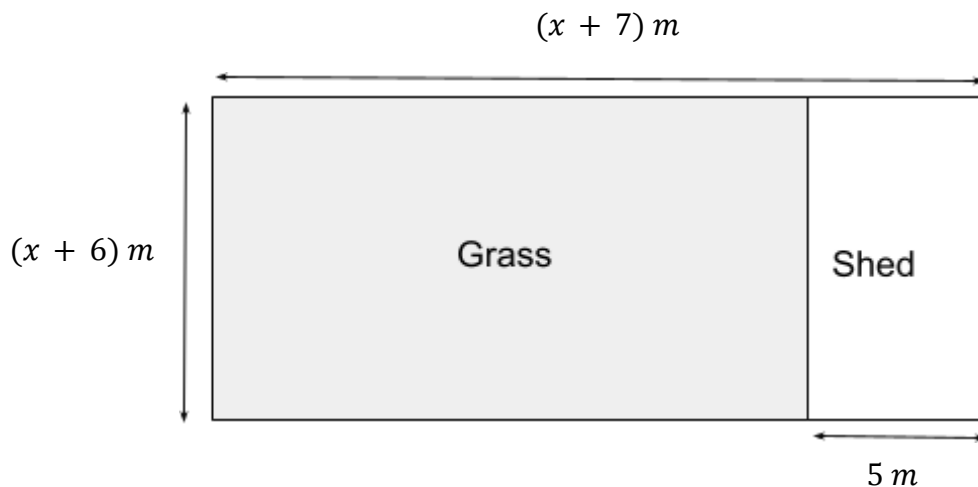
$(x+13)(x-13)$ (2 marks)

15. Factorise $x^2 - 196$

$(x+14)(x-14)$ (2 marks)

16. Anita's garden is rectangular in shape and has length $(x + 7) m$ and width $(x + 6) m$.
At the end of her garden, she has a shed of length $(x + 6) m$ and width $5 m$.
The rest of her garden is made up of grass.

Show that the area of the grass can be written in the form $(x + a)(x + b) m^2$, where a and b are integers to be determined.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area garden} &= (x+6)(x+7) = x^2 + 7x + 6x + 42 \\ &= x^2 + 13x + 42 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Area Shed} = 5(x+6) = 5x + 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area grass} &= (x^2 + 13x + 42) - (5x + 30) \\ &= x^2 + 13x + 42 - 5x - 30 \\ &= x^2 + 8x + 12 \\ &= (x + 6)(x + 2) m^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots (x + 6)(x + 2) \dots (5 \text{ marks})$$
