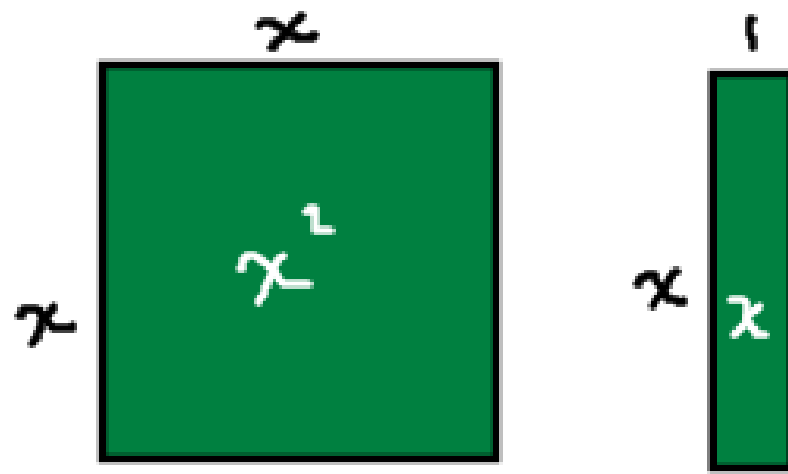
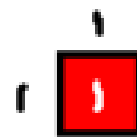


Algebra Tiles



$$\text{Area} = x^2 + x + 1$$

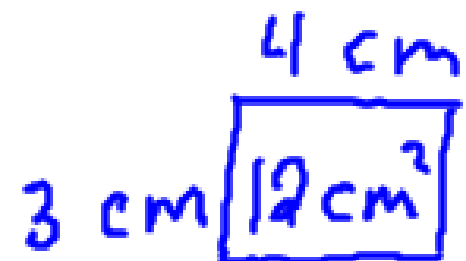
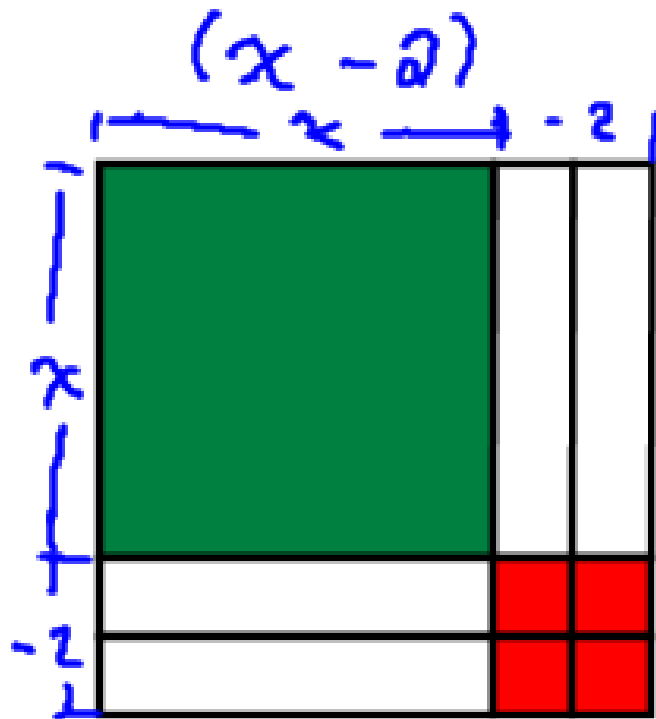
* Textbook
- yellow - positive
- red - negative



* ours
green/red - positive
white - negative

Formula booklet
- shaded (gray) - positive
- white - negative

What is the area of this shape?



Area = 12 cm^2
Area = $3 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}$
length \times width

Area: $x^2 - 4x + 4$

Area = $(x-2)(x-2)$
width \times length

$x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x-2)(x-2)$
polynomial = factors

* I can write the area as polynomial many terms

OR as product of length & width.

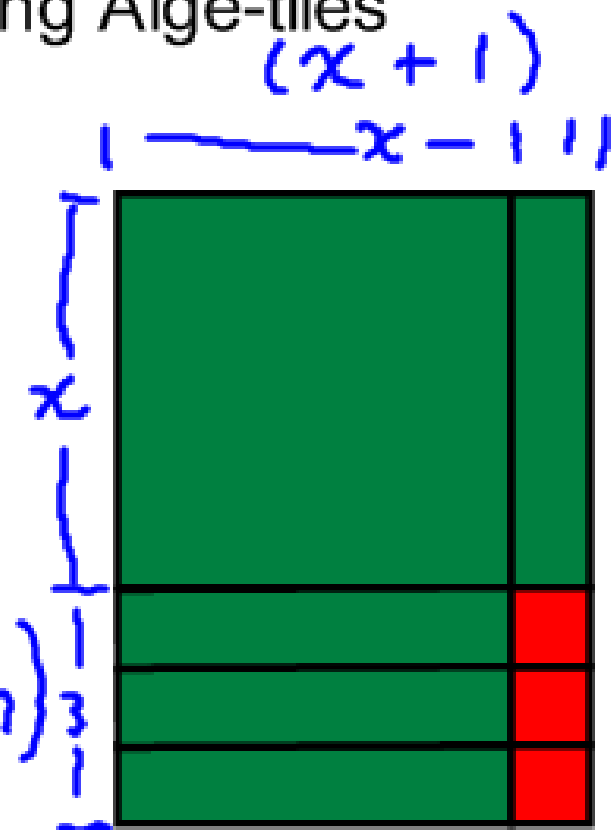
Write the polynomial as factors using Alge-tiles

$$x^2 + 4x + 3$$

* make a rectangle

Factor the polynomial
means write as a

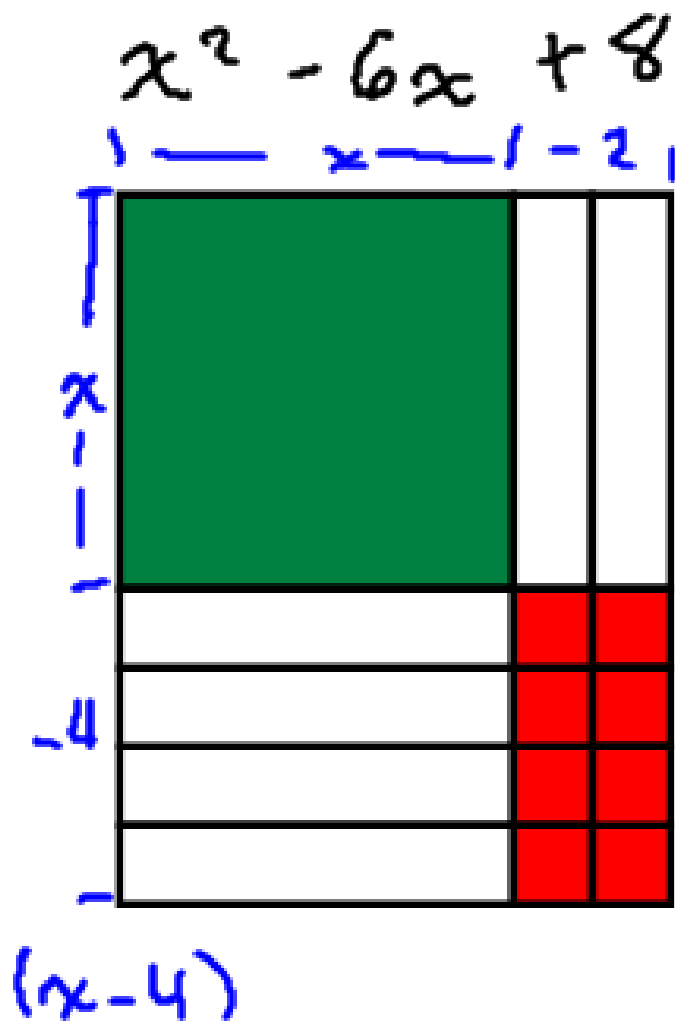
product (length \times width)



Area:

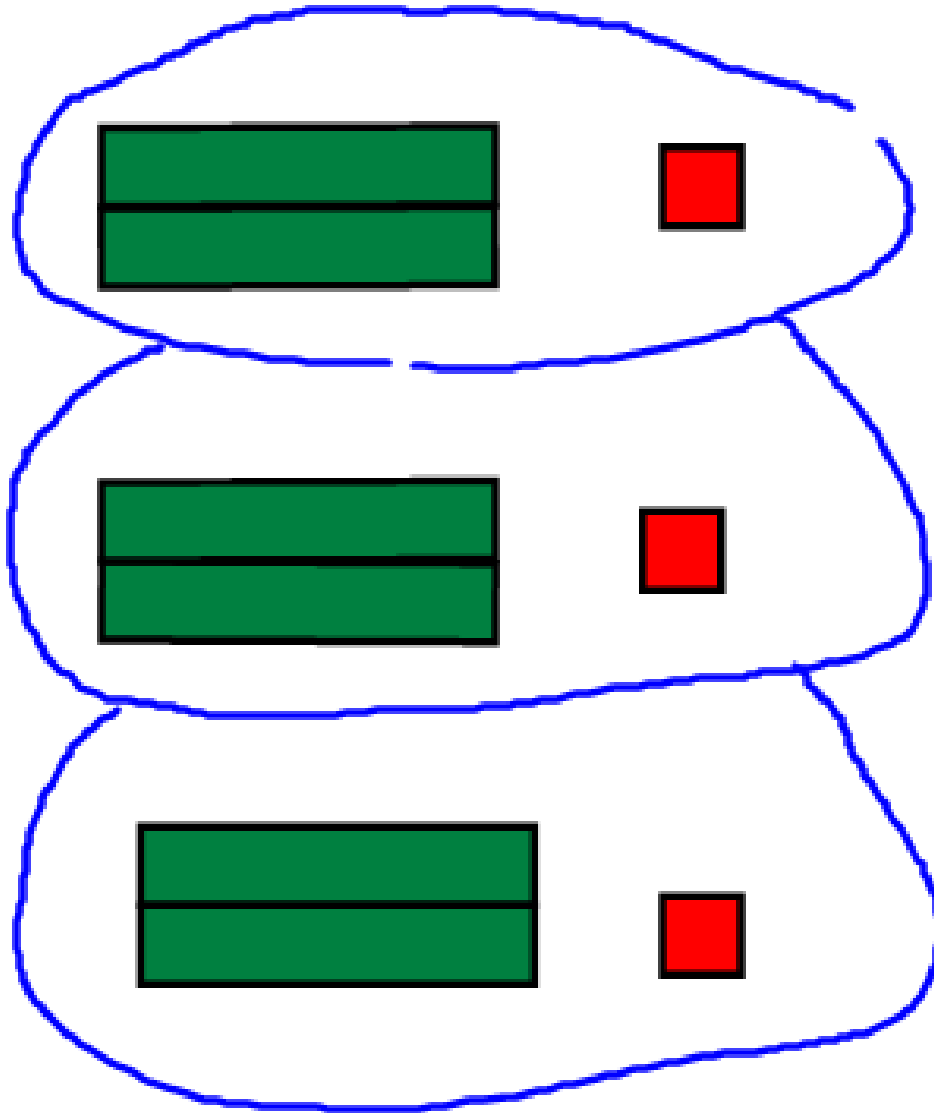
$$x^2 + 4x + 3 = (x+1)(x+3)$$

Again...



$$x^2 - 6x + 8 = (x-2)(x-4)$$

$$6x + 3 = 3(2x + 1)$$



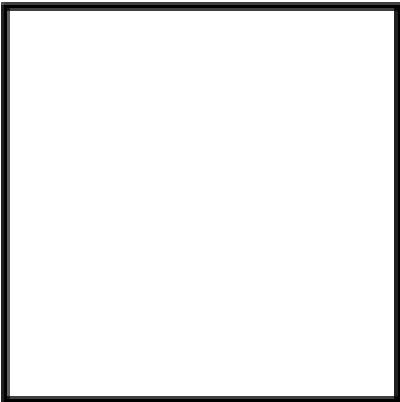
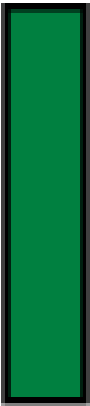
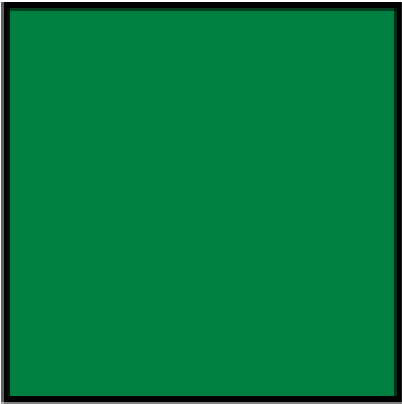
$2x + 1$

3 groups

* check

$$6x + 3 \checkmark = 3(2x + 1)$$

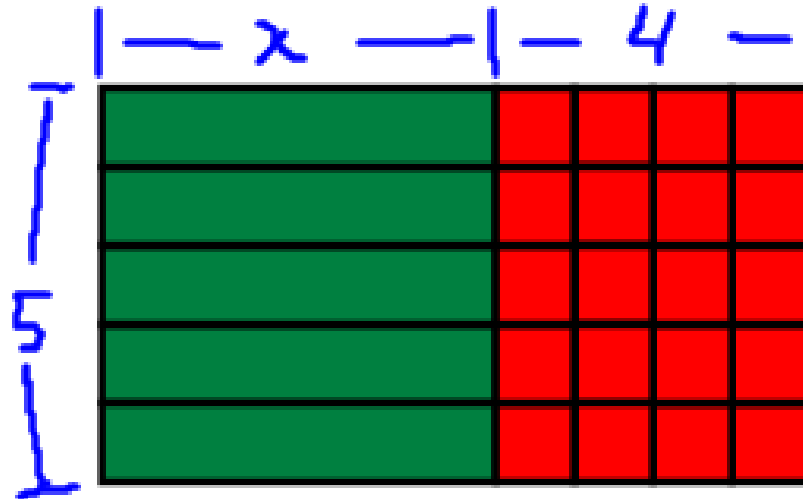
$$6x + 3 \checkmark$$



Find GCF....

Use algebra tiles to show

$$5x + 20$$



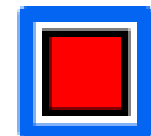
$$5(x + 4)$$



+ve



-ve



p. 158

#1, 2

p. 155

#4, 7, 9, 11

yellow
positive

red
negative

Using GCF to write as factors

Factor:

Factor:

More common factoring:

Do p. 155 - #4-14