

Name:

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### Math Lab: Criss-cross Factoring

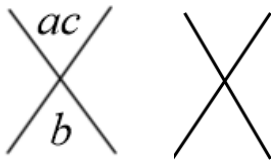
Recall that to change a quadratic expression from intercept form to standard form, you use repeated distribution (FOIL). The process of "undoing" distribution is called **factoring**. To change a quadratic expression from **standard form**  $y = x^2 + bx + c$  to **intercept form**  $y = (x - p)(x - q)$ , you can use the Criss-cross Method to factor when the leading coefficient is 1.

**EXAMPLE:** Factor  $y = x^2 - 21x - 72$  to rewrite it in intercept form, identify key features, and sketch the graph.

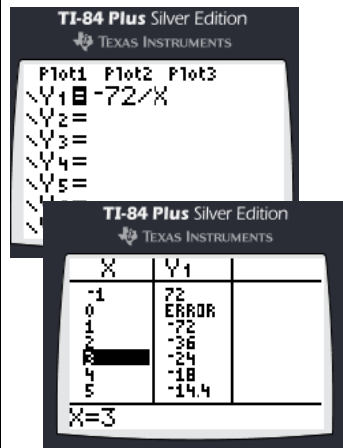
**Step 1:** Identify the  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  from standard form and fill in the criss-cross.

$$y = x^2 - 21x - 72$$

$a =$        $b =$        $c =$



**Step 2:** Find two integers that multiply to equal the top number and add to equal the bottom number.



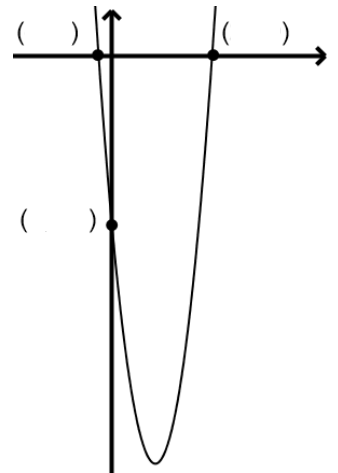
**Step 3:** Write the integers in the empty spaces.



**Step 4:** Use the side values to rewrite the quadratic function in intercept form.

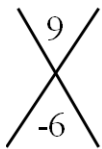
$$y = (x - p)(x - q)$$

**Step 5:** Use standard form and intercept form to find the coordinates of the  $y$ -intercept and  $x$ -intercepts on the graph.



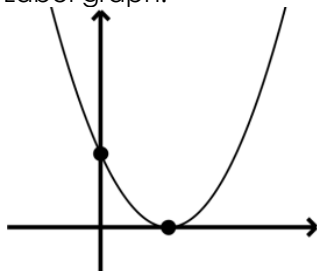
Factor to rewrite the quadratic in intercept form and label the coordinates of the points on the graph.

1.  $y = x^2 - 6x + 9$

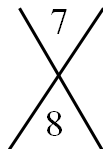


Intercept form:

Label graph:

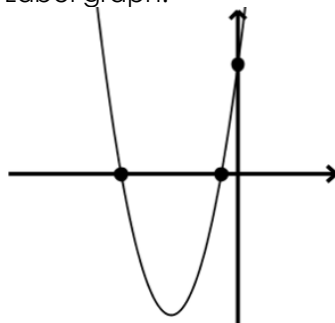


2.  $y = x^2 + 8x + 7$

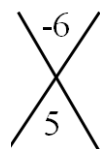


Intercept form:

Label graph:

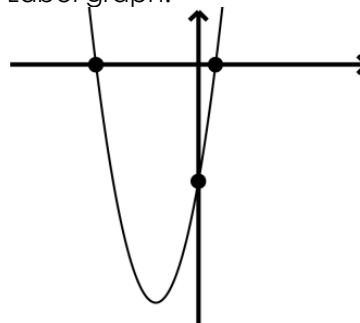


3.  $y = x^2 + 5x - 6$

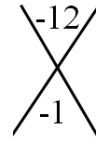


Intercept form:

Label graph:

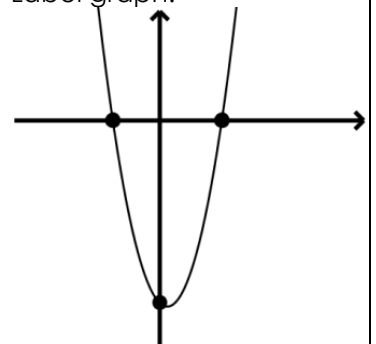


4.  $y = x^2 - x - 12$



Intercept form:

Label graph:



Factor to rewrite the quadratic in intercept form and find the characteristics of the graph.

<p>5. <math>y = x^2 + 5x - 84</math></p> <p><del>-84</del> <del>5</del></p> <p>Intercept form:</p> <p>y-int: (0, _____)</p> <p>x-int: (_____, 0) and (_____, 0)</p>	<p>6. <math>y = x^2 + 20x + 51</math></p> <p><del>51</del> <del>20</del></p> <p>Intercept form:</p> <p>y-int: (0, _____)</p> <p>x-int: (_____, 0) and (_____, 0)</p>	<p>7. <math>y = x^2 - 14x - 15</math></p> <p><del>-15</del> <del>-14</del></p> <p>Intercept form:</p> <p>y-int: (0, _____)</p> <p>x-int: (_____, 0) and (_____, 0)</p>	<p>8. <math>y = x^2 - 16x + 48</math></p> <p><del>48</del> <del>-16</del></p> <p>Intercept form:</p> <p>y-int: (0, _____)</p> <p>x-int: (_____, 0) and (_____, 0)</p>
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Use the given information to write the quadratic in standard form, then factor to rewrite in intercept form.

<p>9.</p> <p><del>16</del> <del>-8</del></p> <p>Standard form:</p> <p>Intercept form:</p>	<p>10.</p> <p><del>-24</del> <del>-5</del></p> <p>Standard form:</p> <p>Intercept form:</p>	<p>11.</p> <p><del>49</del> <del>14</del></p> <p>Standard form:</p> <p>Intercept form:</p>	<p>12.</p> <p><del>-75</del> <del>-10</del></p> <p>Standard form:</p> <p>Intercept form:</p>
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Factor to rewrite the quadratic in intercept form and find the characteristics of the graph.

<p>13. <math>y = x^2 - 4x - 21</math></p> <p><del>X</del></p> <p>Intercept form:</p> <p>y-int: (0, _____)</p> <p>x-int: (_____, 0) and (_____, 0)</p>	<p>14. <math>y = x^2 + 10x + 25</math></p> <p><del>X</del></p> <p>Intercept form:</p> <p>y-int: (0, _____)</p> <p>x-int: (_____, 0) and (_____, 0)</p>	<p>15. <math>y = x^2 - 16x - 36</math></p> <p><del>X</del></p> <p>Intercept form:</p> <p>y-int: (0, _____)</p> <p>x-int: (_____, 0) and (_____, 0)</p>	<p>16. <math>y = x^2 + 2x - 35</math></p> <p><del>X</del></p> <p>Intercept form:</p> <p>y-int: (0, _____)</p> <p>x-int: (_____, 0) and (_____, 0)</p>
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