Name: $\qquad$
May Choice Board - Algebra
DUE: MAY


Directions: You must do 2 assignments from this page. Each is worth 50 points and together, add up to a test grade for the month. Answer them on a separate sheet of paper showing all work and attach the sheet to both assignments.

| Do page 497 | Write the rules for Factoring binomials that are perfect squares. Show three examples | Explain the difference in solving: $x^{2}-5 x+6 \text { and } x^{2}+5 x+6$ <br> BE VERY SPECIFIC on numbers, signs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| What does it mean to be non-factorable? <br> SHOW TWO trinomial EXAMPLES and explain for each example why it is nonfactorable. Then show TWO binomial examples and explain the same. | MISTAKES: Read the problem then explain how you would help them correct this issue. Then solve. <br> 1. $2 x\left(x^{3}-5 x^{2}+6 x\right)$ is completely factored. <br> 2. $2 x^{2}-200$ is completely factored <br> 3. $3 x(x-4)+4(x+4)$ can be rewritten as $(3 x+4)(x-4)$ <br> 4. To solve $3 x^{2}-9$, I find the square root of both numbers first. | Skim the book introductions and develop 5 reasons why you should learn Chapter 7. |
| What is similar in solving the following:? <br> Then solve. <br> 1. $-x^{2}-5 x-6$ <br> 2. $-2 X y^{2}+16 X Y-32 y$ <br> 3. $3 x^{5}-12 x^{3}$ <br> 4. $4 x^{3}+8 x^{2}+4 x$ <br> 5. $4 x^{4}-100$ | Vocabulary Definitions <br> 1. Range <br> 2. Domain <br> 3. Function <br> 4. Quadratic <br> 5. Parabola <br> 6. Factoring <br> 7. Perfect square <br> 8. Trinomial <br> 9. GCF <br> 10. Prime factorization | Look ahead to Chapter 8: <br> 1. What is a quadratic equation? <br> 2. What does a quadratic graph look like? Is called? <br> 3. Show a vertex with a minimum point. <br> 4. Show a vertex with a maximum point. <br> 5. FILL IN THE BLANK: <br> The zeros of a function are the same as the $\qquad$ of a function. |

