

Methods to Solve Quadratic Equations

*Always works!*

- { 1) Completing the Square
- 2) Quadratic Formula
- 3) Factoring
- 4) Finding zeros (calc)
- 5) Taking square roots of each side

Today we will focus in Method #5

Sep 18-8:35 PM

$$x^2 = 25$$

Take square root for both sides

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$x = \pm 5$$

$$(x = 5) \quad | \quad (x = -5)$$

$$x^2 = 5^2 = 25 \quad | \quad x^2 = (-5)^2$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

Mar 9-10:21 AM

$$x^2 = 49 \quad | \quad s^2 = 64$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{49} \quad | \quad \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{64}$$

$$(x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm 7 \quad | \quad s^2 = \pm 8$$

$$x^2(\frac{1}{2}) = \pm 7 \quad | \quad s = \pm 8$$

$$x = \pm 7 \rightarrow x = 7 \quad | \quad x = -7$$

$$3x^2 + 12 = 0 \quad | \quad x^2 = (-1)^2$$

$$-12 - 12 \quad | \quad x = \pm 2i$$

$$3x^2 = -12 \quad | \quad x = \pm 2i$$

$$x = \pm 2i$$

$$x = 2i \text{ or } x = -2i$$

Mar 9-10:23 AM

Warm-up

Solve by completing the square

$$1) x^2 - 14x = -101$$

$$x^2 - 14x + 49 = -101 + 49$$

$$\sqrt{(x-7)^2} = \pm \sqrt{-52}$$

$$x-7 = \pm 2i\sqrt{13}$$

$$x = 7 \pm 2i\sqrt{13}$$

$$2) \text{Write an equation of a line through points } (-1, 5) \text{ and } (7, -10)$$

$$m = \frac{-10 - 5}{7 - (-1)}$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 5 = -\frac{15}{8}(x + 1)$$

$$y - 5 = -\frac{15}{8}x - \frac{15}{8}$$

$$y = -\frac{15}{8}x + \frac{35}{8}$$

Sep 27-7:10 AM

$$8) \quad a=3 \quad b=-4 \quad c=-4$$

$$3a^2 - 4a - 4 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = -(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(3)(-4)} \quad | \quad 2(3)$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{64}}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm 8}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{4+8}{6} \quad | \quad x = \frac{4-8}{6}$$

$$x = 2 \quad | \quad x = -\frac{4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Sep 27-8:01 AM

Method 3: Solve by Factoring

Works as long as the quadratic expression is **factorable**

zero product property:  
If  $ab = 0$ , then  $a = 0$  or  $b = 0$

$$(3x+1)(x-4) = 0$$

$$3x+1 = 0 \quad | \quad x-4 = 0$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = -\frac{1}{1} \quad | \quad x = 4$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} \quad | \quad x = 4$$

Sep 26-3:32 PM

Solve by Factoring : Move to one side first!

1)  $6x^2 = 12x$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x^2 - 12x = 0 \\ \cancel{-12x} \quad \cancel{-12x} \\ 6(x^2 - 2x) = 0 \\ 6(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 6 = 0 \\ 6(x - 1)^2 - 6 = 0 \\ 6(x - 1)^2 = 6 \\ (x - 1)^2 = 1 \\ x - 1 = \pm 1 \\ x = 0 \quad x = 2 \end{array}$$

2)  $6n^2 - 11n - 2 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6n^2 - 11n - 2 = 0 \\ \cancel{6n^2} \quad \cancel{-11n} \quad \cancel{-2} = 0 \\ n(6n+1) - 2(6n+1) = 0 \\ (6n+1)(n-2) = 0 \\ 6n+1=0 \quad n-2=0 \\ n=-\frac{1}{6} \quad n=2 \end{array}$$

Mar 11-8:03 AM

$q = -60 \quad s = -4 \quad +\ominus$

1, -60	$4x^2 - 4x - 15 = 0$
2, -30	$4x^2 + 6x - 10x - 15 = 0$
3, -20	$2x(2x+3) - 5(2x+3) = 0$
4, -15	$(2x+3)(2x-5) = 0$
5, -12	$x = -\frac{3}{2}, x = \frac{5}{2}$
6, -10	

Sum & Product Method

5)  $4x^2 - 25 = 0$

Feb 10-3:29 PM

4)  $x^2 - 12x + 35 = 0$

When  $a = 1$ , sum + prod has a short-cut.

$$(x - 5)(x - 7) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} p = -35 \quad s = -12 \\ -1, -35 \\ -5, -7 \\ -12 \end{array}$$

Sep 27-8:25 AM

5)  $7m^2 - 14m = 0$

$$7m(m-2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} m = 0 \quad m - 2 = 0 \\ m = 0 \quad m = 2 \end{array}$$

2) 6)  $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$

$$(x+2)(x-6) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x = -2 \quad x = 6 \\ 1, -12 \\ 2, -6 \\ -4 \end{array}$$

$a = 1$ , short cut!

Oct 2-8:53 AM

7)  $4x^2 = 121$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^2 - 121 = 0 \\ \cancel{4x^2} \quad \cancel{121} = 0 \\ (2x+11)(2x-11) = 0 \\ 2x+11 = 0 \quad 2x-11 = 0 \\ 2x = -\frac{11}{2} \quad 2x = \frac{11}{2} \\ x = -\frac{11}{4} \quad x = \frac{11}{4} \end{array}$$

8)  $2x^2 - x - 7 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r} a = 2 \quad b = -1 \quad c = -7 \\ x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(2)(-7)}}{2(2)} \\ x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{57}}{4} \\ x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{57}}{4} \quad x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{57}}{4} \end{array}$$

No short cut!

$p = -14 \quad s = -1$

1, -14	-13
2, -7	-5

prime

Sep 26-3:33 PM