

### **Solving Quadratic Equations**

#### **Quadratic Equations**

A quadratic equation is

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

where a, b, and c are real numbers with  $a \neq 0$ .

#### **Zero - Product Property**

$$(A)(B) = 0$$
 if and only if  $A = 0$  or  $B = 0$ 

#### Solving a Quadratic Equation by Factoring

**Example 1:** Find all real solutions of the equation  $x^2 + 5x = 24$ .

### Solving a simple quadratic Equation

The solutions of  $x^2 = c \implies x = \sqrt{c}$  and  $x = -\sqrt{c}$ .

**Example 2:** Find all real solutions of each equation.

(a) 
$$x^2 = 5$$

(b) 
$$(x-4)^2 = 5$$

## 1.2 Quadratic Equations



#### **Completing the Square**

To make  $x^2 + bx$  a perfect square, add  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$ , (the square of half the coefficient of x). This gives the perfect square

$$x^2 + bx + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

**Example 3:** Find all real solutions of each equation.

(a) 
$$x^2 - 8x + 13 = 0$$

(b) 
$$3x^2 - 12x + 6 = 0$$

# The quadratic formula

The roots of the quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , where  $a \neq 0$ , are

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

**Example 4**: Find all real solutions of the equation.

$$4x^2 + 12x + 9 = 0$$

## 1.2 Quadratic Equations

#### The Discriminant

The **discriminant** of the general quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0 (a \neq 0)$  is  $D = b^2 - 4ac.$ 

- If D > 0, then the equation has two distinct real solutions.
- If D = 0, then the equation has exactly one real solution.
- If D < 0, then the equation has no real solution.

**Example 5:** Use the discriminant to determine how many real solutions each equation has.

(a) 
$$x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$$

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$$x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$$
 (b)  $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$  (c)  $\frac{1}{3}x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$ 

$$(c)^{\frac{1}{2}}x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$$



**Example 6:** Find all real solutions of the equation by factoring

• 
$$x^2 + x - 12 = 0$$

• 
$$2y^2 + 7y + 3 = 0$$

• 
$$(2x-5)^2 = 81$$

## 1.2 Quadratic Equations

**Example 7:** Find all real solutions of the equation by completing the square.

•  $x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$ 

•  $3x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$ 

**Example 8:** Find all real solutions of the quadratic equation using quadratic formula.

•  $x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$ 

•  $9x^2 + 12x + 4 = 0$ 

**Example 9:** Use the discriminant to determine the number of real solutions of the equation. Do not solve the equation.

• 
$$x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$4x^2 + 5x + \frac{13}{8} = 0$$