

Solving Quadratics Review

I recognize the Zero Product Property and can solve two step equations

1. Solve the quadratic using the Zero Product Property

a) $(4x - 3)(2x + 4) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4x - 3 = 0 \\ 4x = 3 \\ x = 3/4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x + 4 = 0 \\ 2x = -4 \\ x = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \end{array}$$

c) $(x + 3)(2x - 2) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} x + 3 = 0 \\ x = -3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x - 2 = 0 \\ 2x = 2 \\ x = 1 \end{array}$$

b) $(2x - 3)(7x - 14) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x - 3 = 0 \\ 2x = 3 \\ x = 3/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 7x - 14 = 0 \\ 7x = 14 \\ x = 2 \end{array}$$

d) $(3x + 6)^2 = 0$ → or $\sqrt{\quad}$ both sides

$$(3x + 6)(3x + 6) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x + 6 = 0 \\ 3x = -6 \\ x = -2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (3x + 6)^2 = 0 \\ 3x + 6 = \sqrt{0} = 0 \\ 3x + 6 = 0 \end{array}$$

same

I can solve a square root ~~equation~~ ^{using}

2. Solve the equation using square roots

a) $x^2 = 9$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{9}$$

$$x = 3, -3$$

you can leave as a square root if it is not a perfect square under the root.

c) $x^2 - 4 = 20$

$$x^2 = 24$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{24}$$

b) $4x^2 = 4$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{1}$$

$$x = 1, -1$$

d) $-3x^2 + 5 = -30$

$$-3x^2 = -35$$

$$x^2 = \frac{35}{3}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{35}{3}}$$

I can simplify an expression following the order of operations

3. Evaluate the expression

a) $\frac{\sqrt{4^2 - 4(1)(4)}}{0}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{16 - 16}}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

c) $\frac{-(-7) - \sqrt{(-1)^2 - (2)(-4)}}{2(2)}$

$$\frac{7 - \sqrt{1 + 8}}{4} = \frac{7 - \sqrt{9}}{4}$$

b) $\frac{-3 + \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 19}}{4}$

$$\frac{-3 + \sqrt{25 - 19}}{4}$$

$$\frac{7 - 3}{4}$$

$$\frac{-3 + \sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{4}$$

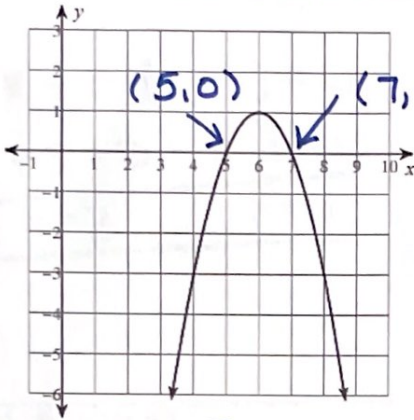
$$1$$

I can explain how solutions relate to the number of x-intercepts

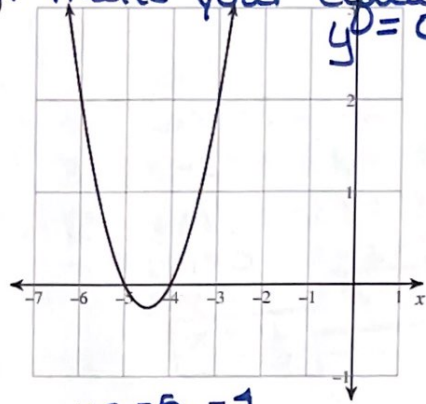
4. State the zeros for each graph of the function

The zeros/roots are the values of x that make your equation $y=0$

a)

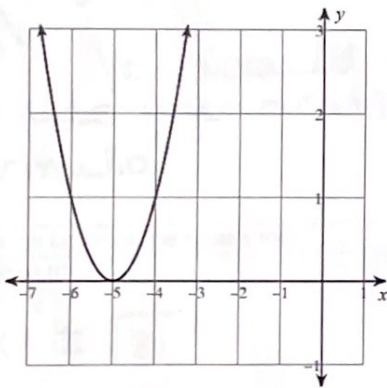


$x = 5, 7$



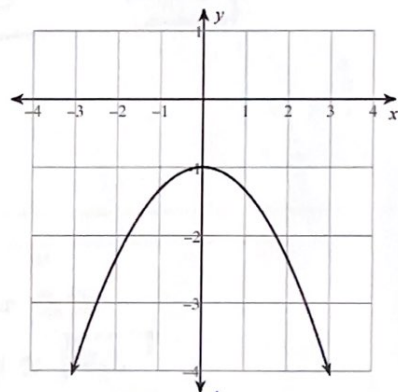
$x = -5, -1$

b)



$x = -5$

d)



no real roots

5. How do you solve a quadratic function from the graph?

(for example, how do you solve $x^2 - 5x - 36 = 0$ given the graph for $f(x) = x^2 - 5x - 36$?)

To find the solution of $x^2 - 5x - 36 = 0$, you can graph $y = x^2 - 5x - 36$.

Where $y = 0$ on the graph, the x -intercepts, ^{find} the value of x makes the equation true and is the solution.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 3x & 1 \\ \hline x & 3x^2 & 1x \\ -2 & -6x & -2 \end{array} \quad (3x+1)(x-2)$$

□ I can solve a quadratic equation using the zero product property, taking the square roots, and using the quadratic formula.

6. Solve by factoring and zero product property.

a) $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$

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

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

$$\boxed{x = -3 \quad x = 1}$$

b) $3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$

$$\begin{array}{c} -6 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -6 \\ -5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 - 6x + 1x - 2$$

$$3x(x-2) + 1(x-2)$$

$$(3x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$3x+1=0 \quad x-2=0$$

$$3x=-1 \quad \boxed{x=2}$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

c) $4x^2 - 13x + 3 = 0$

$$4x^2 - 13x + 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{not} \\ \text{factorable} \end{array}$$

You would need to use quadratic formula.

d) $2x^2 - 4x = 0$

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

$$2x = 0 \quad x-2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 0 \quad x = 2}$$

7. Solve by taking the square root.

a) $x^2 = 81$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{81}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm 9}$$

b) $-2x^2 = -50$

$$x^2 = 25$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{25}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm 5}$$

c) $x^2 - 3 = 1$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm 2}$$

d) $3x^2 + 3 = 0$

$$3x^2 = -3$$

$$x^2 = -1$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\boxed{\text{no real solution}}$$

8. Solve by the quadratic formula. List your a, b, and c values first.

You can leave your solution with a square root if it does not simplify to a whole number.

a) $2x^2 - 3x - 15 = 5$ $2x^2 - 3x - 20 = 0$
 $a = 2$ $b = -3$ $c = -20$

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

$$= \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(2)(-20)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 160}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{169}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3 + 13}{4} \qquad x = \frac{3 - 13}{4}$$

$$= \frac{16}{4} \qquad = \frac{-10}{4}$$

$$x = 4 \qquad x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

b) $3x^2 - 2x = -6$

$$3x^2 - 2x + 6 = 0$$

$$a = 3 \quad b = -2 \quad c = 6$$

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(3)(6)}}{2(3)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 72}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-68}}{6}$$

no real solution

c) $2x^2 - 7x - 3 = 0$

$$a = 2 \quad b = -7 \quad c = -3$$

$$x = \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(2)(-3)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 24}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{73}}{4}$$

d) $5r^2 = 80$

Put in standard form. For the missing term, substitute 0x.

$$5r^2 + 0x - 80 = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$a = 5 \quad b = 0 \quad c = -80$$

$$x = \frac{-(0) \pm \sqrt{0^2 - 4(5)(-80)}}{2(5)}$$

$$= \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{1600}}{10} = \frac{\pm 40}{10}$$

$$x = \frac{40}{10} \qquad x = \frac{-40}{10}$$

$$x = 4 \qquad x = -4$$