

## Section 5.4 - Solving Quadratics by Sq. Roots

Focus - Solve by Factoring

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad & -18x^2 - 15x + 12 = 0 \\
 & -3(6x^2 + 5x - 4) = 0 \\
 & -3(2x - 1)(3x + 4) = 0 \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & \cancel{-3 \neq 0} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}, x = -\frac{4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Find the x int:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad & y = -x^2 + x + 12 \\
 & 0 = -1(x^2 - x - 12) \\
 & 0 = -1(x - 4)(x + 3) \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & \cancel{-1 \neq 0} \quad x = 4, x = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

Solving w/ sq roots:

\* Any time you place a  $\sqrt{\quad}$  into a problem, you must remember a  $\pm$ .

ex:  $x^2 = 9$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \downarrow \\
 & x^2 - 9 = 0 \\
 & (x - 3)(x + 3) = 0 \\
 & x = 3, x = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \rightarrow \\
 & x^2 = 9 \\
 & \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{9} \\
 & x = \pm 3 \\
 & x = 3, x = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

ex:  $-5 + 100x^2 = 76$

$$\begin{aligned}
 100x^2 &= 81 \\
 x^2 &= \frac{81}{100} \\
 \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{\frac{81}{100}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{9}{10}$$

$$x = \frac{9}{10}, x = -\frac{9}{10}$$

ex:  $4(x - 2)^2 = 32$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x - 2)^2 &= 8 \\
 \sqrt{(x - 2)^2} &= \sqrt{8} \\
 x - 2 &= \pm \sqrt{4 \cdot 2} \\
 x - 2 &= \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\
 x &= 2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

## Completing the Square:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 6x + 9 = (x+3)^2 \\ x^2 + 8x + 16 = (x+4)^2 \\ 4x^2 - 12x + 9 = (2x-3)^2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Perfect SQ} \\ \text{Trinomials} \end{array}$$

ex:  $x^2 + 14x + 49 = (x+7)^2$

$$\downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{14}{2}\right)^2 = 7^2 = 49$$

ex:  $x^2 + 16x + 64 = (x+8)^2$

$$\downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \left(\frac{16}{2}\right)^2 = 64$$

ex:  $x^2 + 20x + 100 = (x+10)^2$

$$\downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^2 = 100$$

ex:  $x^2 + 7x + \frac{49}{4} = \left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2$

$$\downarrow \quad \uparrow \\ \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{4}$$

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

You can only CTS if  $a=1$ !!

ex:  $y = x^2 - 4x + 13$

↳ convert to VERTEX FORM by completing the SQ.

1) Isolate the  $x$  &  $x^2$ . (on the same side!)

$$y - 13 = x^2 - 4x$$

2) Complete the SQ.  $\left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 = 4$

$$y - 13 + 4 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

3) Simplify and factor.

$$y - 9 = (x - 2)^2$$

4) solve for  $y$ .

$$y = (x - 2)^2 + 9 \\ V(2, 9)$$

ex:  $y = x^2 + 6x - 11$

$$y + 11 = x^2 + 6x$$

$$\downarrow \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2 = 9$$

$$y + 11 + 9 = x^2 + 6x + 9$$

$$y + 20 = (x + 3)^2$$

$$y = (x + 3)^2 - 20$$

$$\sqrt{(-3, -20)}$$

ex:  $y = x^2 + 7x - 5$

$$y + 5 = x^2 + 7x$$

$$\downarrow \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$y + \cancel{5} + \frac{49}{4} = x^2 + 7x + \frac{49}{4}$$

$$y + \frac{69}{4} = x^2 + 7x + \frac{49}{4}$$

$$y + \frac{69}{4} = \left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2$$

$$y = \left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{69}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{69}{4}\right)}$$