

## Lesson 8.2 & 8.3: Solving Quadratic Equations

### Objectives:

- Solve Quadratic Equations using the Square-Root Property.
- Solve Quadratic Equations using the Quadratic Formula.
- Solve equations that are quadratic in form (using substitution).

# Square Root Property

*Solving Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property:*

Step 1: Isolate the expression containing the square term.

Step 2: Use the Square Root Property: if  $x^2 = p$ , then  $x = \pm\sqrt{p}$

*\*\*don't forget the  $\pm$  symbol!*

Step 3: Solve for the variable if necessary.

Step 4: Verify your solution.

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Examples: Solve using the Square Root Property.

A)  $z^2 - 24 = 0$

B)  $z^2 + 16 = -4$

C)  $(a - 2)^2 + 12 = 0$

# The Quadratic Formula

The Quadratic Formula:

Given an equation of the form  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ,

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

To solve using the formula:

- Step 1: Write the equation in standard form and identify "a", "b", and "c".
- Step 2: Substitute the values of a, b, and c into the formula.
- Step 3: Simplify and verify your solutions.

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Examples: Solve using the Quadratic Formula.

D)  $2x^2 + 11x + 15 = 0$

E)  $y^2 - 2 = -4y$

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Examples: Solve using the Quadratic Formula.

F)  $16k + \frac{9}{k} = -24$

G)  $m^2 + m + 2 = 0$

# Quadratic in Form (look quadratic)

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### *Solving Equations That Are Quadratic in Form:*

- Step 1:** Determine the appropriate substitution and write the equation in the form  $au^2 + bu + c = 0$
- Step 2:** Solve the equation (using any method).
- Step 3:** Solve for the variable in the original equation using the value of  $u$  found in step 2. (Substitute your values back into the original substitution – you know  $u$ , now use that to find  $x$ .)
- Step 4:** Verify all of your solutions.



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Examples: Solve using the Quadratic in form Method.

$$H) \quad x^4 - x^2 - 6 = 0$$

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Examples: Solve using the Quadratic in form Method.

1)  $(z^2 + 3)^2 - 2(z^2 + 3) - 8 = 0$

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Examples: Solve using the Quadratic in form Method.

$$J) \quad 2x - 5\sqrt{x} + 2 = 0$$

# Remember Factoring to solve!

Sometimes it is easiest to solve by factoring.

Here is an example:

$$a^2 - 2a - 8 = 0$$

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Homework:

Pg. 634: #'s 11-27 odd, 39-47 odd, 48, 51,  
42, 65, 69 (19 problems)

\*\*on 47 & 48 Factor and on 51 & 52 use the  
Square Root Property\*\*

AND

Pg. 644: #'s 9-27 odd (10 problems)