

Quadratic Equations

Definition: A **quadratic equation** is an equation that can be written in the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ with $a \neq 0$.

Methods for Solving Quadratic Equations:

1. Factoring [this only works if the quadratic happens to factor]

Example: $3x^2 + 5x - 2 = 0$

- (Factor) $(3x - 1)(x + 2) = 0$ [this only works if one side of the equation is 0!]
- (Split) $3x - 1 = 0$ or $x + 2 = 0$
- (Solve) $3x = 1$, so $x = \frac{1}{3}$ or $x = -2$.

2. Special Form [this works for quadratics of the form $a(x - h)^2 = d$]

Example: $4(x - 5)^2 = 13$

- (divide) [if necessary] $(x - 5)^2 = \frac{13}{4}$
- (square root) $x - 5 = \pm\sqrt{\frac{13}{4}}$
- (add and simplify) [if necessary] $x = 5 \pm \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$

3. Completing the Square [this always works]

Example: $2x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$

- (move constant) $2x^2 - 4x = 5$
- (divide by a if $a \neq 1$) $x^2 - 2x = \frac{5}{2}$
- (add the constant $(\frac{b}{2})^2$ to form a perfect square) $(\frac{b}{2}) = (-\frac{2}{2})^2 = 1$
 so we have: $x^2 - 2x + 1 = \frac{5}{2} + 1$
- (factor) $(x - 1)^2 = \frac{7}{2}$
- (square root) $x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}$
- (add and simplify) $x = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$

4. The Quadratic Equation

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

Proof: (we will use completing the square to derive this formula)

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

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

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

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

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

Example: $5x^2 - 3x - 1$ [so $a = 5$, $b = -3$, and $c = -1$]

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(5)(-1)}}{2(5)} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 20}}{10} \\ &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{29}}{10} \end{aligned}$$

Solve each of the following quadratic equations

[use factoring for 1 and 2, complete the square for 3 and 4, and use whichever method you prefer for the rest]:

1. $2x^2 + 10x = 0$

5. $x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$

2. $3x^2 + 10x = 8$

6. $6x^2 - x = 15$

3. $x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$

7. $2x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0$

4. $2x^2 + 6x - 3 = 0$

8. $2 + \frac{5}{x-1} = \frac{12}{(x-1)^2}$