#### **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 of 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  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$  to form a perfect square)  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{2}{2}\right)^2 = 1$  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 Formula

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} ax^2 + bx + c &= 0 \\ ax^2 + bx &= -c \\ x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x &= -\frac{c}{a} \\ x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 \\ (x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 &= -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} \\ x + \frac{b}{2a} &= \pm \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-4ac}{4a^2} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-4ac+b^2}{4a^2}} \\ x &= -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

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

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