Algebra I Lesson #5 Unit 13
Class Worksheet #5
For Worksheets #6 & #7

The Quadratic Formula

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Solving Second Degree Equations With 1 Variable

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad \text{where } a \neq 0.$$

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Step 1: Write the equation in the form $x^2 + dx = f$.

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Subtract c from both sides.

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

This is a quadratic equation written in standard form. The 'complete the square' process can be used to solve for x in terms of a, b, and c.

$$x^2 + 2Ax + A^2 = (x + A)^2$$

$$2A = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$A = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$A^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

Add $\frac{b^2}{4a^2}$ to both sides.

Step 2 : Complete the square. Write the equation in the form $(x + A)^2 = k$.

Divide the coefficient of x by 2. (This is the value of A.)

Square A. (This is the term that must be added to '<u>complete the square</u>'.)

Write the trinomial in 'factored form'. $(x + A)^2$

The Quadratic Formula

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

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Step 3 : Apply the square root property. Write the equation in the form

$$x + A = \pm\sqrt{k}$$

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<u>The Square Root Property</u>

If $N^2 = k$ and $k > 0$, then $N = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

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Add $\frac{-b}{2a}$ to both sides.

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Step 5 : Express the solutions in 'best from'.

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Step 5 : Express the solutions in 'best from'.

This is a quadratic equation written in standard form. The 'complete the square' process can be used to solve for x in terms of a, b, and c.

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

The Quadratic Formula

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

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

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The quadratic formula can be used to solve any second degree equation.

The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then

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The quadratic formula can be used to solve any second degree equation. The purpose of the remainder of this lesson is to demonstrate how to use it.

Algebra I   Class Worksheet   #5   Unit 13

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

1. $3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$**, then** $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

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If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, **then** $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

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Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, **then** $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

1. $3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$

$a = 3$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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1. $3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$

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Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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$a = 3 \quad b = 2$

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, **then** $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

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1. $3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$

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

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

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Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, **then** $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

1. $3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$

$a = 3 \quad b = 2 \quad c = -5$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4\qquad\qquad}}{\qquad}$$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

1. $3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$

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$a = 1 \quad b = -3 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{3}{\rule{4cm}{0.4pt}}$$

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Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

2. $x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$

$a = 1 \quad b = -3 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 \qquad\qquad}}{\qquad}$$

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2. $x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$

$a = 1 \quad b = -3 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - (4)}}{}$$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

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$a = 1 \quad b = -3 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - (4)(1)(1)}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

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Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

3. $2x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 2 \quad b = 5 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - (4)(2)(1)}}{4} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

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Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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

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Algebra I   Class Worksheet   #5   Unit 13

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

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

$a = 1 \quad b = -6 \quad c = -3$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 \qquad\qquad}}{\qquad}$$

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$$x = \frac{6 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$x = 3 \pm$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

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

$a = 1 \quad b = -6 \quad c = -3$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - (4)(1)(-3)}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{48}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

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a =

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

6. $5x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 5 \quad b = -5$

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Step 3 : Evaluate the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$.

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

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If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

6. $5x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 5 \quad b = -5 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{5}{}$$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

Step 2 : Substitute the value of a, b, and c into the quadratic formula.

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

6. $5x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 5 \quad b = -5 \quad c = 1$

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

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

Step 2 : Substitute the value of a, b, and c into the quadratic formula.

Step 3 : Evaluate the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$.

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

6. $5x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 5 \quad b = -5 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{}}{}$$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

6. $5x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 5 \quad b = -5 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 }}{}$$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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Step 3 : Evaluate the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$.

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The Quadratic Formula

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

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$a = 5 \quad b = -5 \quad c = 1$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

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$a = 5 \quad b = -5 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - (4)}}{}$$

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The Quadratic Formula

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Algebra I   Class Worksheet   #5   Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

6. $5x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 5 \quad b = -5 \quad c = 1$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - (4)(5)}}{}$$

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6. $5x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

7. $3x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

Step 2 : Substitute the value of a, b, and c into the <u>quadratic formula</u>.

Step 3 : Evaluate the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$.

Step 4 : Express the solutions in 'best from'.

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If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

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Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

7. $3x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$

a =

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

Step 2 : Substitute the value of a, b, and c into the <u>quadratic formula</u>.

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I   Class Worksheet   #5   Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

7. $3x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$

$a = 3$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

Step 2 : Substitute the value of a, b, and c into the <u>quadratic formula</u>.

Step 3 : Evaluate the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$.

Step 4 : Express the solutions in 'best from'.

The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

7. $3x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$

$a = 3 \quad b =$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

Step 2 : Substitute the value of a, b, and c into the <u>quadratic formula</u>.

Step 3 : Evaluate the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$.

Step 4 : Express the solutions in 'best from'.

The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

7. $3x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$

$a = 3 \quad b = 8$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

Step 2 : Substitute the value of a, b, and c into the <u>quadratic formula</u>.

Step 3 : Evaluate the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$.

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The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

7. $3x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$

$a = 3 \quad b = 8 \quad c =$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

7. $3x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$

$a = 3 \quad b = 8 \quad c = 2$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

Step 2 : Substitute the value of a, b, and c into the quadratic formula.

Step 3 : Evaluate the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$.

Step 4 : Express the solutions in 'best from'.

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If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

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$a = 3 \quad b = 8 \quad c = 2$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64}}{}$$

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

8. $3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$

Step 1: Identify the values of a, b, and c.

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Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

8. $3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$

a =

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$a = 3$

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Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

8. $3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$

$a = 3 \quad b =$

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$a = 3 \quad b = -2$

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

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Algebra I Class Worksheet #5 Unit 13

Solve each of the following using the quadratic formula.

8. $3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$

$a = 3 \quad b = -2 \quad c = -1$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - (4)(3)(-1)}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{6}$$

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Good luck on your homework !!

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Step 4 : Express the solutions in 'best from'.

The Quadratic Formula

If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$