Algebra II
Lesson #3 Unit 6
Class Worksheet #3
For Worksheet #4

The Square Root Property

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $x^2 = 49$ $x^2 = 400$

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $x^2 = 49$ $x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $x^2 = 49$ $x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$

$x^2 = 49$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$

$\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or

$\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$

$\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or

$\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or $x = -7$

$\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or $x = -7$

$\sqrt{49}$ $\quad -\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or $x = -7$

$\sqrt{49}$ $\quad -\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or $x = -7$

$\sqrt{49}$ $\quad -\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

$x = 20$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or $x = -7$

$\sqrt{49}$ $\quad -\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

$x = 20$

$\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or $x = -7$

$\sqrt{49}$ $\quad -\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

$x = 20$ or

$\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or $x = -7$

$\sqrt{49}$ $\quad -\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

$x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$ or $x = -7$

$\sqrt{49}$ $\quad -\sqrt{49}$

$x^2 = 400$

$x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{400}$ $\quad -\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\qquad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\qquad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\qquad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\qquad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\qquad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\qquad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\qquad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\qquad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$,

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\qquad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\qquad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \sqrt{k}$

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\quad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\quad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\quad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\quad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \sqrt{k}$ or $x = -\sqrt{k}$.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\qquad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\qquad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \sqrt{k}$ or $x = -\sqrt{k}$.

This can also be written as

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\qquad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\qquad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \sqrt{k}$ or $x = -\sqrt{k}$.

This can also be written as $x = \pm$

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 49$ $\qquad$ $x^2 = 400$

$x = 3$ or $x = -3$ $\qquad$ $x = 7$ or $x = -7$ $\qquad$ $x = 20$ or $x = -20$

$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{9}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{49}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{49}$ $\qquad$ $\sqrt{400}$ $\quad$ $-\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \sqrt{k}$ or $x = -\sqrt{k}$.

This can also be written as $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

The Square Root Property

Consider the equations below.

$x^2 = 9$	$x^2 = 49$	$x^2 = 400$
$x = 3$ or $x = -3$	$x = 7$ or $x = -7$	$x = 20$ or $x = -20$
$\sqrt{9}$ $\quad -\sqrt{9}$	$\sqrt{49}$ $\quad -\sqrt{49}$	$\sqrt{400}$ $\quad -\sqrt{400}$

Each of these equations has 2 solutions.

These equations take the form $x^2 = k$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \sqrt{k}$ or $x = -\sqrt{k}$.

This can also be written as $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1:

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$,

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$,

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm$

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2:

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3:

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$,

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square,

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$,

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x =$

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square,

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers. They can be written using standard radical form.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers. They can be written using standard radical form or approximated.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers. They can be written using standard radical form or approximated.

$k = 8$

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers. They can be written using standard radical form or approximated.

$k = 8$ → If $x^2 = 8$,

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers. They can be written using standard radical form or approximated.

$k = 8$ → If $x^2 = 8$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{8}$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers. They can be written using standard radical form or approximated.

$k = 8$ → If $x^2 = 8$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{8}$. → $x =$

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers. They can be written using standard radical form or approximated.

$k = 8$ → If $x^2 = 8$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{8}$. → $x = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Consider the following cases.

Case 1: $k < 0$.

In general, if $k < 0$, then the two solutions are imaginary numbers.

$k = -5$ → If $x^2 = -5$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{-5}$. → $x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$.

Case 2: $k = 0$. If $x^2 = 0$, then $x = 0$. (There is only one solution.)

Case 3: $k > 0$.

In general, if $k > 0$, then the two solutions are real numbers.

If k is a perfect square, then the solutions are rational numbers and the exact values can be given.

$k = 9$ → If $x^2 = 9$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{9}$. → $x = \pm 3$.

If k is not a perfect square, then the solutions are irrational numbers. They can be written using standard radical form or approximated.

$k = 8$ → If $x^2 = 8$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{8}$. → $x = \pm 2\sqrt{2} \approx \pm 2.83$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Solving Second Degree Equations With 1 Variable

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Solving Second Degree Equations With 1 Variable

$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$ where $A \neq 0$.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Solving Second Degree Equations With 1 Variable

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0 \quad \text{where } A \neq 0.$$

You have solved second degree equations (also called quadratic equations) using the factoring method.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Solving Second Degree Equations With 1 Variable

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0 \quad \text{where } A \neq 0.$$

You have solved second degree equations (also called quadratic equations) using the factoring method. The square root property can also be used to solve second degree equations.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Solving Second Degree Equations With 1 Variable

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0 \text{ where } A \neq 0.$$

You have solved second degree equations (also called quadratic equations) using the factoring method. The square root property can also be used to solve second degree equations. This method can only be used if B = 0.

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Solving Second Degree Equations With 1 Variable

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0 \text{ where } A \neq 0.$$

You have solved second degree equations (also called quadratic equations) using the factoring method. The square root property can also be used to solve second degree equations. This method can only be used if B = 0. (There is no 'x' term in the equation.)

The Square Root Property

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Solving Second Degree Equations With 1 Variable

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0 \text{ where } A \neq 0.$$

You have solved second degree equations (also called quadratic equations) using the factoring method. The square root property can also be used to solve second degree equations. This method can only be used if B = 0. (There is no 'x' term in the equation.) This lesson is designed to illustrate this process.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$
2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$
3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

x^2

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 =$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x =$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x =$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 =$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

x^2

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 =$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x =$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x =$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

x^2

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

$x =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

$x = \pm$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

$x = \pm 3i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

$x = \pm 3i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

1. $x^2 - 36 = 0$

$x^2 = 36$

$x = \pm\sqrt{36}$

$x = \pm 6$

2. $9x^2 - 25 = 0$

$9x^2 = 25$

$x^2 = \frac{25}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{25}{9}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{3}$

3. $x^2 + 9 = 0$

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

$x = \pm 3i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$ **5.** $x^2 - 3 = 0$ **6.** $5x^2 - 2 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 =$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 =$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x =$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x =$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 =$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x =$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

$x =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

$x = \pm$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

$x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

$x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

$x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

4. $16x^2 + 25 = 0$

$16x^2 = -25$

$x^2 = \frac{-25}{16}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-25}{16}}$

$x = \pm\frac{5}{4}i$

5. $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

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

$5x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$

$x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 =$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 =$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x =$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

$x =$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

$x = \pm$

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

$x =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

$x = \pm$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

$x =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

$x = \pm$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

$x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

$x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

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

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

7. $9x^2 - 2 = 0$

$9x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = \frac{2}{9}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

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

8. $x^2 + 5 = 0$

$x^2 = -5$

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

$x = \pm\sqrt{5}\,i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 =$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x =$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm \sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

$x =$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

$x = \pm$

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

$x =$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

$x = \pm$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

$x = \pm\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}\,i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

$x = \pm\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}\,i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

$x = \pm\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}\,i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

$x = \pm\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}\,i$

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.

Algebra II Class Worksheet #3 Unit 6

Solve each of the following using the square root property. Express imaginary solutions in bi form. Express all square roots in simplest form (exact value).

9. $x^2 + 12 = 0$

$x^2 = -12$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-12}$

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

10. $7x^2 + 9 = 0$

$7x^2 = -9$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{7}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{-9}{7}}$

$x = \pm\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}\,i$

Good luck on the homework.

Step 1: Solve for x^2.

Step 2: Apply the square root property.

If $x^2 = k$, then $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$.

Step 3: Express the solutions in 'best form'.