Mathematics 10D

Q.08 – Solving By Quadratic Formula

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The quadratic formula is the formula that solves all. In order to use it, you need to setup the quadratic in standard form. The quadratic formula is derived by completing the square, then solving from the vertex form.

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

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

Let's give it a try.

$$5x^2 + 12x - 32 = 0$$

$$x = -12 \pm \sqrt{784}$$

Give it another go.

$$5x^2 + 5x + 8 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-6 \, \text{I} \int_{0}^{2} -40c}{2a}$$

$$x = -5 \frac{1}{5} \frac{5^2 - 4/5)(8)}{3/5}$$

$$x = -5 \pm (-135)$$
??

. no solutions

You cannot take the Sque not of regarder

cample 3.
$$4x^2 + 8x - 10 = 11$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4(4)(-3)}}{2(4)}$$

$$x = -8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 336}$$

$$x = \sqrt{8} \pm \sqrt{400}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{-8120}{8}$$

$$(3) x = \frac{-8 \cdot 20}{8} = \frac{-28}{8} = \frac{-7}{2} = -35$$

Are the answers always neat?
$$11x^2 + 7x - 20 = 6x + 8x^2$$

$$3x^{2} + |x - \lambda c| = 0$$

$$6 + |x - \lambda c| = 0$$

$$- |b| + |b|^{2} - |a|$$

$$2a$$

$$\chi = \frac{-1 \, \text{I} \, \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right)}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$(+) x = -1 + 15.52$$

$$x = 7.26$$

(a)
$$x = -1 - 15.52$$

 $x = -8.26$