

## Unit 9: Solving Quadratic Equations

After completion of this unit, you will be able to...

### Learning Target #9.1: Solving Quadratic Equations

- Solve a quadratic equation by factoring a GCF.
- Solve a quadratic equation by factoring when a is not 1.
- Create a quadratic equation given a graph or the zeros of a function.
- Solve a quadratic equation by finding square roots.
- Solve a quadratic equation by completing the square.
- Solve a quadratic equation by using the Quadratic Formula.
- Solve a quadratic equation by analyzing the equation and determining the best method for solving.
- Solve application problems using quadratic equations.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<b>2/10</b> <i>Day 1</i> Solving by Factoring	<b>2/11</b> <i>Day 2</i> Solving by Factoring	<b>2/12</b> <i>Day 3</i> Solving by Factoring	<b>2/13</b> Review for Cumulative Exam	<b>2/14</b> <b>Cumulative Exam (Unit 7 &amp; 8)</b>
<b>2/17</b> <b>Winter Break</b>	<b>2/18</b> <b>Winter Break</b>	<b>2/19</b> <b>Winter Break</b>	<b>2/20</b> <b>Winter Break</b>	<b>2/21</b> <b>Winter Break</b>
<b>2/24</b> <i>Day 3</i> Solving by Factoring Review	<b>2/25</b> <i>Day 4</i> Solving by Square Roots	<b>2/26</b> <i>Day 5</i> Solving by Square Roots	<b>2/27</b> <i>Day 6</i> Solving by Completing the Square	<b>2/28</b> <i>Day 7</i> Finding the Vertex via Completing the Square
<b>3/2</b> <i>Day 8</i> Solving by Quadratic Formula	<b>3/3</b> <i>Day 9</i> Solving by Quadratic Formula	<b>3/4</b> <i>Day 10</i> Quadratic Formula Applications	<b>3/5</b> <i>Day 11</i> Determining Best Method and Review Day	<b>3/6</b> <i>Day 12</i> <b>9.1 Learning Assessment</b>

## Tutoring Times

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<b>AM</b>	Mrs. Jackson 7:45 – 8:15 Room 1210	Mr. Phillips 7:45 – 8:15 Room 1206	Mrs. Jackson & Mr. Webb 7:45 – 8:15 Room 1210 Room 1205	Mr. Watson & Mr. Phillips 7:45 – 8:15 Room 1208 Room 1206	Mr. Watson 7:45 – 8:15 Room 1208
<b>PM</b>	NONE	Mrs. Petersen 3:30 – 4:30 Room 1210	NONE	NONE	NONE

**Day 4: Solving by Finding Square Roots**

**Review:** If possible, simplify the following radicals completely.

a.  $\sqrt{25}$

5

b.  $\sqrt{125}$

$\sqrt{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5} = 5\sqrt{5}$

$\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{25} = \sqrt{125}$   
 $\sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 2\sqrt{6}$

**Explore:** Solve the following equations for x:

$(4)^2 = 16$

a.  $x^2 = 16$

$x = 4$

$x = -4$

b.  $x^2 = 4$

$x = \pm 2$

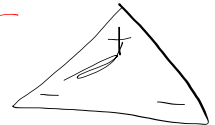
c.  $x^2 = 9$

$x = \pm 3$

d.  $x^2 = 1$

$x = 1$

$x = -1$

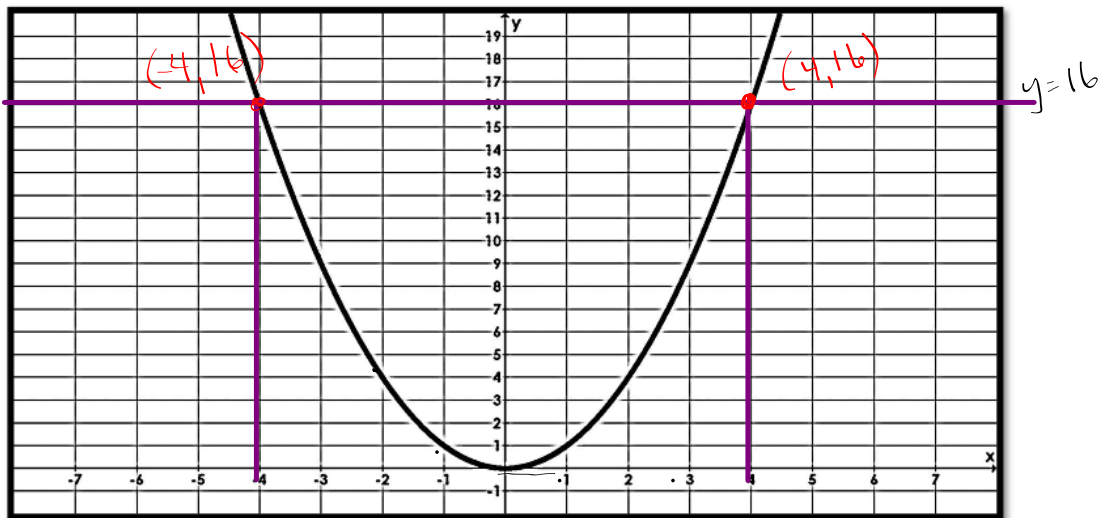


What operation did you perform to solve for x?

took square root ( $\sqrt{\quad}$ )

How many of you only had one number as an answer for each equation?

Well, let's take a look at the graph of this function.



After looking at the graph, what values of x produce a y value of 1, 4, 9, and 16?

$y = x^2$

$y = (1)^2 \Rightarrow (1, 1)$

$y = (4)^2 \Rightarrow (4, 16)$

What would be your new answers for the previous equations?

a.  $x^2 = 16$

b.  $x^2 = 4$

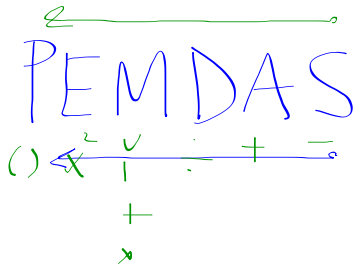
c.  $x^2 = 9$

d.  $x^2 = 1$

In order to be successful at today's lesson, you need to understand two things: how to solve a linear equation and understand that square roots and squares are inverses of each other.

**Key Idea #1: Solving a Linear Equation:**

S/A D/M E P = SADMEP



**Practice:** Solve the following equations for x:

a.  $2x + 8 = 12$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{2}x + 8 = 12 \\ \cancel{-8} \quad \cancel{-8} \\ \hline 2x = 4 \\ \cancel{2} \quad \cancel{2} \\ \hline x = 2 \end{array}$$

b.  $3(x + 5) = 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 15 = 6 \\ \cancel{-15} \quad \cancel{-15} \\ \hline 3x = -9 \\ \cancel{3} \quad \cancel{3} \\ \hline x = -3 \end{array}$$

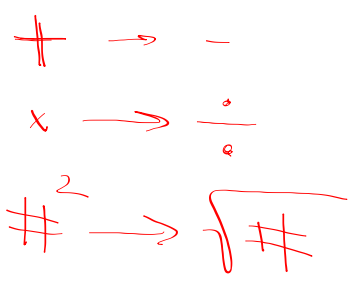
c.  $10x + 9 = 499$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{10}x + 9 = 499 \\ \cancel{-9} \quad \cancel{-9} \\ \hline 10x = 490 \\ \cancel{10} \quad \cancel{10} \\ \hline x = 49 \end{array}$$

**Key Idea #2: Square Roots and Squares**

$5 \rightarrow (5)^2 \rightarrow 25 \rightarrow \sqrt{25} \rightarrow 5$

Squaring a number and taking the square root of a number undo each other (you end up with what you started with).



**Practice:** Take the following numbers and square them; then take the square root of your new number to show how you end up with the number you started with.

$7 \rightarrow 7^2 \rightarrow 49 \rightarrow \sqrt{49} \rightarrow 7$

$3 \rightarrow 3^2 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow \sqrt{9} \rightarrow 3$

Solving by Taking Square Roots without Parentheses

Steps for Solving Quadratics by Finding Square Roots

1. Add or Subtract any constants that are on the same side of  $x^2$ .
2. Multiply or Divide any constants from  $x^2$  terms. "Get  $x^2$  by itself"
3. Take square root of both sides and set equal to positive and negative roots ( $\pm$ ).

Ex:  $x^2 = 25$   
 $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25}$   
 $x = \pm 5$   
 $x = +5$  and  $x = -5$

REMEMBER WHEN SOLVING FOR X YOU GET A positive AND negative ANSWER!  
 $\sqrt{+}$   $\sqrt{-}$

Solve the following for x:

1)  $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{49}$   
 $x = \pm 7$

2)  $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{20}$   
 $x = \pm \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5} = \pm 2\sqrt{5}$

3)  $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{7}$   
 $x = \pm \sqrt{7}$

4)  $3x^2 = 108$   
 $\frac{3x^2}{3} = \frac{108}{3}$   
 $x^2 = 36$   
 $x = \pm 6$

5)  $2x^2 = 128$

6)  $x^2 - 11 = 14$

7)  $7x^2 - 6 = 57$   
 $+6 +6$   
 $7x^2 = 63$   
 $\frac{7x^2}{7} = \frac{63}{7}$   
 $x^2 = 9$   
 $x = \pm 3$

8)  $2x^2 + 8 = 170$

9)  $x^2 = 0$   
 $x = 0$

10)  $10x^2 + 9 = 499$

11)  $4x^2 - 6 = 74$   
 $+6 +6$   
 $4x^2 = 80$   
 $\cdot \cdot \cdot \frac{11x^2}{4} = \frac{20}{1}$   
 $x = \pm 2\sqrt{5}$

12)  $3x^2 + 7 = 301$   
 $-7 -7$   
 $3x^2 = 294$   
 $\frac{3x^2}{3} = \frac{294}{3}$   
 $x^2 = 98$   
 $x = \pm 7\sqrt{2}$

Applications of Solving by Square Roots

Falling Objects:

$h = -16t^2 + h_0$

$h_0 =$  starting height,  $h =$  ending height

1. The tallest building in the USA is in Chicago, Illinois. It is 1450 ft tall. How long would it take a penny to drop from the top of the building to the ground?

$$h = -16t^2 + h_0$$

$$0 = -16t^2 + 1450$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ -1450 \\ \hline -1450 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1450 \\ -1450 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$-1450 = -16t^2$$

$$\frac{-1450}{-16} = \frac{-16t^2}{-16}$$

$$\sqrt{90.6} = \sqrt{t^2}$$

$$t = 9.51$$

2. When an object is dropped from a height of 72 feet, how long does it take the object to hit the ground?

$$0 = -16t^2 + 72$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ -72 \\ \hline -72 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ -72 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$-72 = -16t^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -72 \\ -16 \\ \hline 4.5 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{4.5} = \sqrt{t^2}$$

$$2.2 = t$$

Application:

3. For a period of 48 months, the average monthly operating costs for a small business C (in dollars) is approximated by the model  $C = 0.55t^2 + 550$ , where t is the number of months. During which month was the average operating cost \$1430?

$$1430 = 0.55t^2 + 550$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1430 \\ -550 \\ \hline 880 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 880 \\ 0.55 \\ \hline 1600 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{1600} = \sqrt{t^2}$$

$$40 = t$$