

TOPIC: CHOOSING A METHOD TO SOLVE QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

- You won't always be told what method to use, so you'll have to **choose** the **best** one to solve any given quadratic.

Note: Multiple methods may work for any given quadratic equation.

SOLVING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS				
$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ (Standard form)				
<u>FACTORING</u>		<u>SQ. ROOT PROPERTY</u>	<u>COMPLETE THE SQUARE</u>	<u>QUADRATIC FORMULA</u>
USE IF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has obvious factors OR• $c = 0$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• $(x + \#)^2 = [\text{constant}]$ OR• $b = 0$	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leading coeff. is 1 AND• b is even	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can't easily factor• Unsure what method to use

EXAMPLE: Identify the best method to solve each quadratic equation. Do not solve.

(A) $x^2 + 3x = 0$	(B) $x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$	(C) $(x + 2)^2 = 9$	(D) $2x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0$
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STEPS	1) Write eqn in standard form 2) Factor completely 3) Set factors = 0, solve for x 4) Check solutions	1) Isolate squared expression 2) Take + & - square root 3) Solve for x 4) Check solutions	1) Simplify leading coeff. to 1 2) $+\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$ to <u>both</u> sides, factor 3) Solve for x w/ sqrt prop.	1) Write eqn in standard form 2) Plug a, b, c in quad. form. $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ 3) Compute & simplify sol'ns
EXAMPLE	$x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$ $(x - 4)(x - 5)$ $x = 4, x = 5$	$x^2 - 9 = 0$ $x^2 = 9$ $x = \pm 3$	$x^2 + 2x + \frac{(2/2)^2}{1} = 3 + \frac{(2/2)^2}{1}$ $(x + 1)^2 = 4$ $x = -1, x = -3$	$3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$ $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(3)(-5)}}{2(3)}$ $x = 1, x = -5/3$

PRACTICE: Choose and apply the best method to solve the given quadratic equation.

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

PRACTICE: Choose and apply the best method to solve the given quadratic equation.

$$4x^2 + 16x + 12 = 0$$