Concepts
Quadratic Equations in One Variable

Based on power point presentations by Pearson Education, Inc.

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Learning Objectives

1. Define quadratic equations in one variable.
2. Solve quadratic equations using the *Quadratic Formula*.
3. Solve quadratic equations using factoring.
4. Solve quadratic equations using the *Square Root Property*.

NOTE: This lesson contains some examples. You can find more examples in the “Examples” document also located in the appropriate MOM Learning Materials folder.

1. Quadratic Equations in One Variable (1 of 3)

The **general form** of a quadratic equation in one variable, say x, is $\boldsymbol{ax^2 + bx + c = 0}$, where a, b, and c are real numbers with $a \neq 0$.

When compared the general form of quadratic equation with that of a linear equation, whose equation is $ax + b = 0$, we can see that the quadratic equation contains one variable raised to the second power.

Please note that quadratic equations in one variable do not necessarily have to appear in *general form*. Mathematics just likes to define them that way!

Quadratic Equations in One Variable

Examples of quadratic equations:

$x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$ (general form with $a = 1$, $b = 5$, and $c = 6$)

$-2x^2 + 2x = 0$ (general form with $a = -2$, $b = 2$, and $c = 0$)

$3x^2 + 21 = 0$ (general form with $a = 3$, $b = 0$, and $c = 21$)

$7x^2 = 0$ (general form with $a = 7$, $b = 0$, and $c = 0$)

$x^2 + (-x) + (-3) = 0$ (general form with $a = 1$, $b = -1$, and $c = -3$)

Please note that this equation is usually written as $x^2 - x - 3 = 0$. We eliminate the double signs!

$2x^2 = x - 3$ (not in general form, but still a quadratic equation in one variable)

Quadratic Equations in One Variable (3 of 3)

There are several methods for solving quadratic equations. We commonly use the *quadratic formula*, *factoring*, or the *square root property*.

The *quadratic formula* can be used to solve ALL quadratic equations.

IF we notice that a quadratic equation is factorable, we do not have to use the quadratic formula to find the solutions. Instead, we can use *factoring*.

Depending on the make-up of a quadratic equation, it can sometimes be solved using the *square root property* instead of using the quadratic formula.

A quadratic equation can have two (2) real solutions, one (1) real solution, or no real solutions. The solutions can be integers, fractions, or irrational numbers.

2. Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using the Quadratic Formula (1 of 3)

The first solution method we will examine involves the *Quadratic Formula*. This method can be used to solve ALL quadratic equation.

The *Quadratic Formula* states the following:

Given the general form of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, its solutions for x are

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

The symbol $\pm$ indicates that there could potential be two solutions. One involving a negative square root and the other one a positive square root!

Note that the formula requires a, b, and c from the general form.

A discussion of where this formula comes from can be found in the learning materials.

Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using the Quadratic Formula (2 of 3)

Example 1:

Solve $x^2 - 4x = -4$ using the *quadratic formula*. Find only real solutions.

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

Before we can continue, we must first write the equation in the general form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0.$

That is, $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$.

We can now see that $a = 1$, $b = -4$, and $c = 4$.

Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using the Quadratic Formula (3 of 3)

Example 1 continued:

We insert the values of *a*, *b*, and *c* into the *quadratic formula* to get the following:

$$x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(1)(4)}}{2(1)} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

We find that the quadratic equation has one integer solution, and it is $x = 2$.

3. Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variables Using Factoring (1 of 4)

IF we notice that a quadratic equation can be factored into prime factors containing integers, we do not have to use the quadratic formula to find the solutions. Instead, we can use *Factoring*. However, then we must also use the *Zero Product Principle*.

Zero Product Principle states the following:

> If A and B are two mathematical expressions and the product of A and B equals 0, then either A must be equal to 0 or B must be equal to 0 or both are equal to 0.
>
> > For example, if $(x + 1)(x - 6) = 0$, then either $(x + 1) = 0$ or $(x - 6) = 0$ or both equal 0.

Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using Factoring

Strategy for solving quadratic equations by factoring:

Step 1: If necessary, write the quadratic equation in the general form ***$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.***

Example 2:

Solve $x^2 – 5x = 6$.

We will first write the equation in general form as $x^2 – 5x – 6 = 0$

Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using Factoring (3 of 4)

Step 2: Factor the quadratic expression.

Example 2 continued:

Since we are dealing with a trinomial, we find all pairs of positive integers whose product is $c = -6$.

$-6 = (1)(-6)$ and $-6 = (-2)(3)$ and $-6 = (-1)(6)$ and $-6 = (2)(-3)$

Using the pairs above, we find one whose sum is $b = -5$.

We notice that 1 and -6 have a sum of -5.

We now create the template $(x \quad)(x \quad)$ and use 1 and -6 as the second terms.

$(x + 1)(x - 6) = 0$

Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using Factoring

Step 3: Set each factor equal to 0 (Zero Product Principle) and solve the resulting equations.

Example 2 continued:

We now set both factors equal to 0.

$x + 1 = 0$ and $x - 6 = 0$

Then $x = -1$ and $x = 6$

We find that the quadratic equation has two integer solutions, that is, is $x = -1$ and $x = 6$.

4. Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using the Square Root Property (1 of 3)

Certain quadratic equations can sometimes easily be solved by the *Square Root Property* instead of using the quadratic formula.

The *Square Root Property* states the following:

If $u^2 = d$ where u is any mathematical expression and d is any number, the solutions of this quadratic equation are $u = \pm\sqrt{d}$, which means $u = \sqrt{d}$ and $u = -\sqrt{d}$.

Note that u must have a coefficient of 1.

Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using the Square Root Property (2 of 3)

Examples of quadratic equations which are quickly solved using the *Square Root Property.* Please note that they all only have two terms with one term being a constant!

$x^2 = 9$

$5x^2 - 20 = 0$

$(x + 5)^2 = 7$ (here $u = x + 5$)

Solve Quadratic Equations in One Variable Using the Square Root Property (3 of 3)

Example 3:

Solve $5x^2 - 20 = 0$ using the *Square Root Property*. Find only real solutions.

Before we can continue, we must first write the equation in the form $u^2 = d$, where u has a coefficient of 1.

$5x^2 = 20$
and $x^2 = 4$

Now, we can use the *Square Root Property* to state $x = \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$.

The quadratic equation has two integer solution, and they are $x = 2$ and $x = -2$.

Note that we could have used the quadratic formula with $a = 5$, $b = 0$, and $c = -20$.