Chapter 3 Quadratic Equations and Complex Numbers

- 1. Solving Quadratic Equations
- 2. Complex Numbers
- 3. Completing the Square
- 4. Using the Quadratic Formula
- 5. Solving Nonlinear Systems
- 6. Quadratic Inequalities



The Quadratic Formula

For equations of this form: The solution is:

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

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

$$3x^2 + 4x = 10$$



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

Solve for one solution

$$4x^2 + 3x = -13x - 16$$
$$x = -$$

$$5x^2 = x + 8 \qquad \qquad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{161}}{10}$$

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Solve for imaginary solutions

$$5x^{2} + 2x = -1$$
$$x = \frac{-1 \pm 2i}{5}$$

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

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Analyzing the Discriminant of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

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

Value of discriminant	$b^2 - 4ac > 0$	$b^2 - 4ac = 0$	$b^2-4ac<0$
Number and type of solutions	Two real solutions	One real solution	Two imaginary solutions
Graph of $y = ax^2 + bx + c$	Two <i>x</i> -intercepts	One <i>x</i> -intercept	No <i>x</i> -intercept

Find the Discriminant and determine the number and type of solutions. Then find solution(s).

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 $4x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$ 0; one real : x = -1

$$5x^2 = 8x - 13$$
 -196; two imaginary : $x = \frac{4 \pm 7i}{5}$

 $4x^2 + 6x = -9$ -108; two imaginary : $x = \frac{-3 \pm 3i\sqrt{3}}{4}$

Equation for object launched: $h = -16t^2 + v_0t + h_0$

v₀ is initial velocity; h₀ is initial height

A juggler tosses a ball into the air. The ball leaves the juggler's hand 4 feet above the ground and has an initial vertical velocity of 40 feet per second. The juggler catches the ball when it falls back to a height of 3 feet. How long is the ball in the air?

about 2.52 sec

What is the maximum height?

29 *ft*



Find the Quadratic





Find the Quadratic

$$\begin{pmatrix} x - \frac{-2 + \sqrt{-19}}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x - \frac{-2 - \sqrt{-19}}{4} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \qquad x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{4} \\
\begin{pmatrix} 4x - (-2 + \sqrt{-19}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4x - (-2 - \sqrt{-19}) \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\
\begin{pmatrix} 4x - (-2 + \sqrt{-19}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4x - (-2 - \sqrt{-19}) \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\
\begin{pmatrix} 4x + 2 - \sqrt{-19} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4x + 2 + \sqrt{-19} \end{pmatrix} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(4x+2)^2 - \left(\sqrt{-19}\right)^2 = 0$$

 $16x^2 + 16x + 4 - (-19) = 0$

 $16x^2 + 16x + 23 = 0$

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Find the Quadratic

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{-176}}{-10}$$

 $5x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$