

CHAPTER 1

Solving Quadratics

A quadratic function has three terms: $ax^2 + bx + c$. a , b , and c are known as the *coefficients*. The coefficients can be any constant, except that a can never be zero. (If a is zero, it is a linear function, not a quadratic.)

When you have an equation with a quadratic function on one side and a zero on the other, you have a quadratic equation. For example:

$$72x^2 - 12x + 1.2 = 0$$

How can you find the values of x that will make this equation true?

You can always reduce a quadratic equation so that the first coefficient is 1, so that your equation looks like this:

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

For example, if you are asked to solve $4x^2 + 8x - 19 = -2x^2 - 7$

$$4x^2 + 8x - 19 = -2x^2 - 7$$

$$6x^2 + 8x - 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x - 2 = 0$$

Here, $b = \frac{4}{3}$ and $c = -2$.

$$x^2 + bx + c = 0 \text{ when}$$

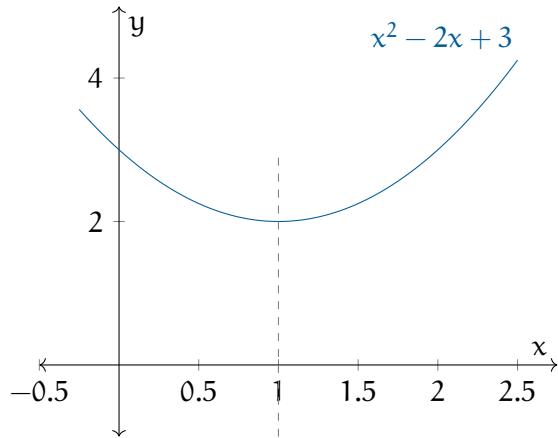
$$x = -\frac{b}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}$$

Only when $a = 1$

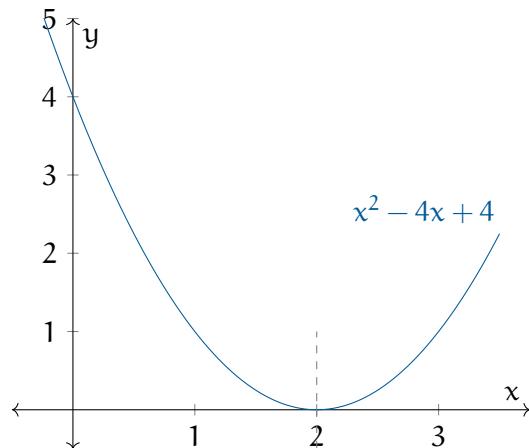
What does this mean?

For any b and c , the graph of $x^2 + bx + c$ is a parabola that goes up on each end. Its low point is at $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$. This is referred to as the vertex formula.

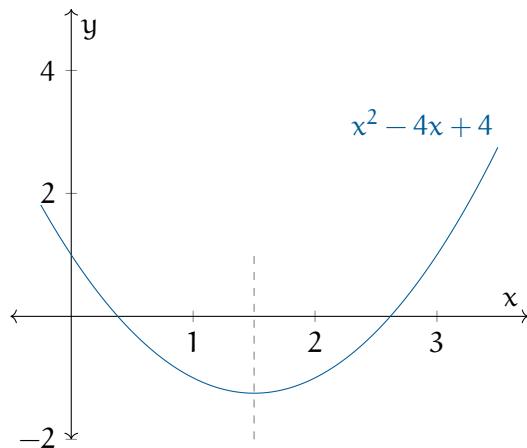
If there are no real roots ($b^2 - 4c < 0$), which means the parabola never gets low enough to cross the x-axis:



If there is one real root ($b^2 - 4c = 0$), it means that the parabola only touches the x-axis.



If there are two real roots ($b^2 - 4c > 0$), it means that the parabola crosses the x-axis twice as it dips below and then returns:

**Exercise 1 Roots of a Quadratic****Working Space**

In the last chapter, you found that the function for the height of your flying hammer is:

$$p = -\frac{1}{2}9.8t^2 + 12t + 2$$

At what time will the hammer hit the ground?

Answer on Page 7**1.1 The Traditional Quadratic Formula**

If the last explanation was a little tricky to understand, the quadratic formula is a nifty tool.

The Quadratic Formula

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \text{ when}$$

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

1.2 Factoring Quadratics

Sometimes, the quadratic gets a bit clunky and hard to solve, especially without a calculator. That's when factoring quadratics becomes a good tool to use as well.

Factoring quadratics is a way to separate a quadratic, usually in the form $x^2 + bx + c$ where ($a = 1$), into two multiplied equations in the form $(px + q)(rx + s) = 0$. Solving these for x also gives the roots of the equation.

Types of Factoring Techniques

1. Factoring out the GCF (Greatest Common Factor)

Always check for a common factor first:

$$2x^2 + 4x = 2x(x + 2)$$

2. Factoring Trinomials: $a = 1$

For expressions like $x^2 + bx + c$, find two numbers that:

- Multiply to c
- Add to b

$$x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 2)(x + 3)$$

3. Factoring Trinomials: $a \neq 1$

Use the "AC method":

- (a) Multiply $a \times c$
- (b) Find two numbers that multiply to ac and add to b
- (c) Split the middle term and factor by grouping

$$6x^2 + 11x + 4 = 6x^2 + 3x + 8x + 4 = (3x + 2)(2x + 2)$$

4. Special Cases:

- Perfect Square Trinomials:

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + 2ab + b^2 &= (a + b)^2 \\ x^2 + 6x + 9 &= (x + 3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Difference of Squares:

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - b^2 &= (a - b)(a + b) \\ x^2 - 16 &= (x - 4)(x + 4) \end{aligned}$$

Tips

- Always factor out the GCF first.

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- Check your result by expanding (FOIL). The inverse of factoring is expanding using the FOIL method.
 - Not all quadratics are factorable over real integers.
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This is a draft chapter from the Kontinua Project. Please see our website (<https://kontinua.org/>) for more details.

APPENDIX A

Answers to Exercises

Answer to Exercise 1 (on page 3)

For what t is $-4.9t^2 + 12t + 2 = 0$? Start by dividing both sides of the equation by -4.9.

$$t^2 - 2.45t - 0.408 = 0$$

The roots of this are at

$$x = -\frac{b}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2} = -\frac{-2.45}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{(-2.45)^2 - 4(-0.408)}}{2} = 1.22 \pm 1.36$$

We only care about the root after we release the hammer ($t > 0$).

$1.22 + 1.36 = 2.58$ seconds after releasing the hammer, it will hit the ground.



INDEX

Vertex Formula, [1](#)