

# Proof: the quadratic formula

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## Summary

An explanation as to why the quadratic formula is true.

*Before reading this proof sheet, it is recommended that you read [Guide: Completing the square].*

## Proof of the quadratic formula

Remember from [Guide: Using the quadratic formula](#) that the **quadratic formula** is used to find roots of any quadratic equation:

### The quadratic formula

Let  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  be a quadratic equation (where  $a \neq 0$ ). The roots to this quadratic equation are given by

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

where one of the roots is given by the term  $(-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/2a$  and the other given by the term  $(-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac})/2a$ .

In order to prove that these really are the solutions to the quadratic, you can **complete the square** on  $ax^2 + bx + c$  using the fact that  $a \neq 0$ . See (Guide: Completing the square) for why this works. ∴ {.callout-note appearance="simple"}

## Proof of the quadratic formula

First of all, as  $a \neq 0$  you can divide  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  through by  $a$  to get

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

Taking the  $c/a$  term over to the other side gives

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$$

Completing the square gives

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} = -\frac{c}{a}$$

You can rearrange to get

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$$

Now the result is starting to come together. Taking square roots of both sides (not forgetting that it could be positive or negative) gives

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

and rearranging gives

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

as required.

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## Further reading

[Guide: Using the quadratic formula](#)

[Questions: Using the quadratic formula](#)

## Version history

v1.0: created in 04/24 by tdhc.