Quadratic Equations

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Class 10^{th} Maths - Chapter 4

This is Problem-2 from Exercise 4.3

1. Find the roots of the quadratic equations by applying the quadratic formula

$$(i)2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$$

Solution:

Given Data: $2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$

This can also be written as:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \tag{1}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 3}}{2 \times 2} \tag{2}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 24}}{4} \tag{3}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 24}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm 5}{4}$$
(3)
$$x = \frac{7 \pm 5}{4}$$
(5)

$$x = \frac{7 \pm 5}{4} \tag{5}$$

(6)

1st condition

$$x = \frac{7+5}{4}$$
 (7)

$$x = \frac{12}{4}$$
 (8)

$$x = 3$$
 (9)

$$x = \frac{12}{4} \tag{8}$$

$$x = 3 \tag{9}$$

(10)

2nd condition

$$x = \frac{7-5}{4} \tag{11}$$

$$x = \frac{7-5}{4}$$

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$
(11)
$$(12)$$

$$(13)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \tag{13}$$

(14)

Hence there roots are x=3 and $x = \frac{1}{2}$