

DO NOW

<p>1. What are the four methods of factoring?</p> <p>① GCF    ② DOTS</p> <p>③ Easy tri    ④ Hard Tri</p>	<p>2. Solve for the value of x:</p> $2x + 5 = 0$ $\frac{-5 - 5}{2} = \frac{-10}{2}$ $x = -5$
<p>3. What is the degree of this equation</p> $x^2 - 1 = 0$ <p>two, b/c it's the highest exponent</p>	<p>4. Write in standard form: <math>-5x + 2x^2 - 3</math></p> $2x^2 - 5x - 3$

AIM: Solving quadratic equations in standard form (DAY 1)

Method	Quadratic Equation						
<p>1.</p> <p>Easy tri</p>	<p><math>x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0</math></p> $(x - 5)(x + 3) = 0$ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td><math>x - 5 = 0</math></td> <td><math>x + 3 = 0</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>+5 +5</math></td> <td><math>-3 -3</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>x = 5</math></td> <td><math>x = -3</math></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><math>\frac{15}{1 \ 15}</math> <math>\boxed{3, 5}</math> <math>\{5, -3\}</math></p>	$x - 5 = 0$	$x + 3 = 0$	$+5 +5$	$-3 -3$	$x = 5$	$x = -3$
$x - 5 = 0$	$x + 3 = 0$						
$+5 +5$	$-3 -3$						
$x = 5$	$x = -3$						
<p>2.</p> <p>G.C.F</p>	<p><math>2x^2 - 4x = 0</math></p> $2x(x - 2) = 0$ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td><math>2x = 0</math></td> <td><math>x - 2 = 0</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\frac{0}{2}</math></td> <td><math>+2 +2</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>x = 0</math></td> <td><math>x = 2</math></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><math>\{0, 2\}</math></p>	$2x = 0$	$x - 2 = 0$	$\frac{0}{2}$	$+2 +2$	$x = 0$	$x = 2$
$2x = 0$	$x - 2 = 0$						
$\frac{0}{2}$	$+2 +2$						
$x = 0$	$x = 2$						
<p>3.</p> <p>DOTS</p>	<p><math>x^2 - 9 = 0</math>      OR      <math>x^2 - 9 = 0</math></p> $(x - 3)(x + 3) = 0$ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td><math>x - 3 = 0</math></td> <td><math>x + 3 = 0</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>+3 +3</math></td> <td><math>-3 -3</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>x = 3</math></td> <td><math>x = -3</math></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><math>\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{9}</math> <math>x = \pm 3</math> <math>\{\pm 3\}</math></p>	$x - 3 = 0$	$x + 3 = 0$	$+3 +3$	$-3 -3$	$x = 3$	$x = -3$
$x - 3 = 0$	$x + 3 = 0$						
$+3 +3$	$-3 -3$						
$x = 3$	$x = -3$						

# STEPS FOR SOLVING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

1. Factor
2. T-Bar : set each factor equal to zero
3. Solve for each resulting equation
4. check!

4.

*Easy tri*

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$$

$(x + 2)$	$(x + 2) = 0$
$x + 2 = 0$	$x + 2 = 0$
$\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ -2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -2 \\ -2 \end{array}$
$x = -2$	$x = -2$

$\frac{4}{\overline{14}} \quad \boxed{2, 2}$

$\{-2\}$

Sometimes the roots of the quadratic equations are the same number. These are called a double root. It may be written only once in the solution set.

5.

*Hard tri*

$$2x^2 - x - 15 = 0$$

$\frac{2x^2}{2x} - \frac{6x}{2x}$	$\frac{+5x}{5} - \frac{15}{5}$
$2x(x - 3)$	$5(x - 3)$
$(x - 3)$	$(x - 3)$

$\frac{30}{\overline{130}} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2, 15 \\ 3, 10 \\ \boxed{5, 6} \end{array}$

$$(x - 3) | (2x + 5) = 0$$

$x - 3 = 0$	$2x + 5 = 0$
$\begin{array}{r} +3 \\ +3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -5 \\ -5 \end{array}$
$x = -3$	$\frac{2x}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$

$x = -\frac{5}{2}$

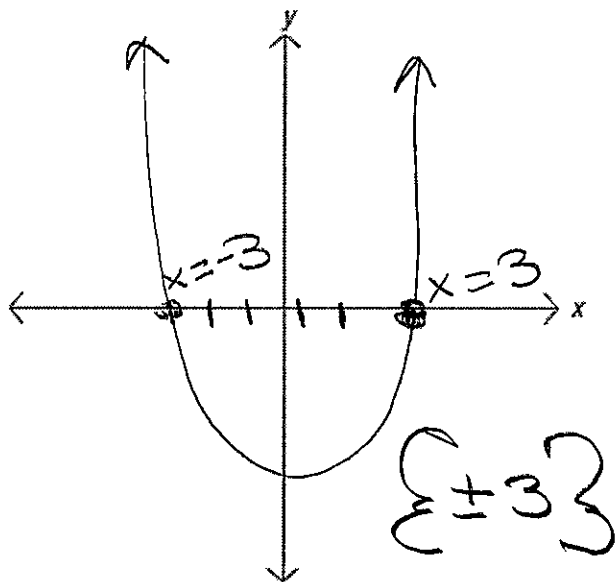
$\{-3, -\frac{5}{2}\}$

The answers to the quadratic equations are referred to as the

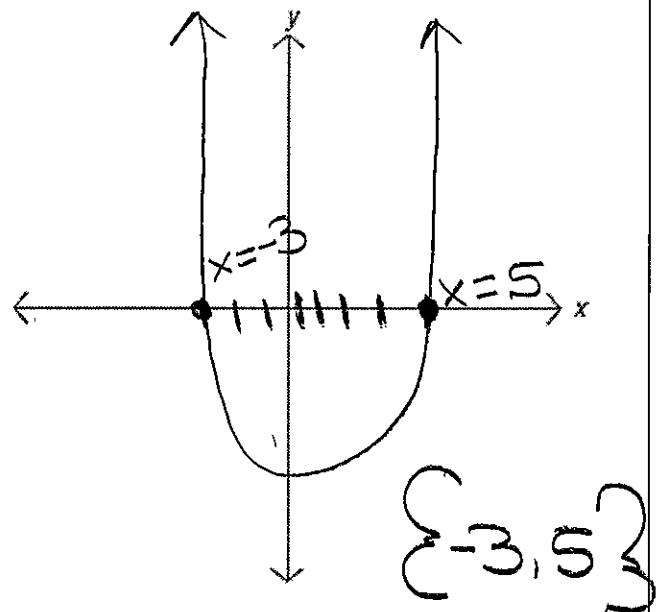
1. Solutions
2. Roots
3. x-intercepts
4. zeros of the function.

The graph of a quadratic equation is called a parabola

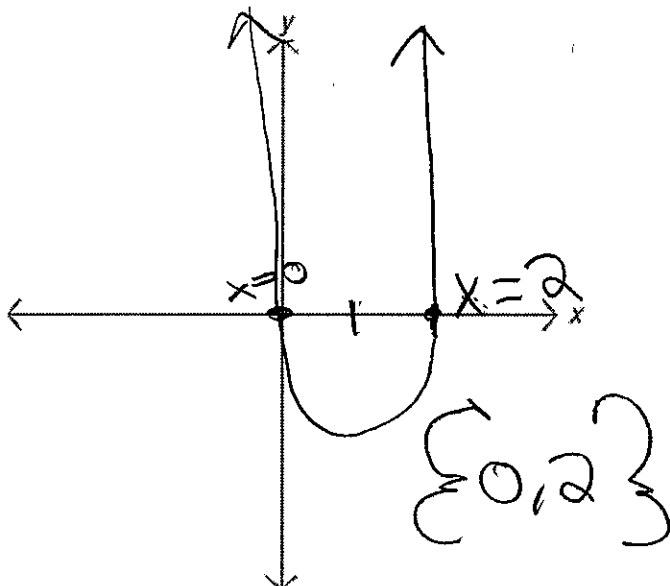
1.  $y = x^2 - 9$



2.  $y = x^2 - 2x - 15$



3.  $y = 2x^2 - 4x$



4.  $y = x^2 + 4x + 4$

