

ETHODS AND **M**EANINGS

Solving a Quadratic Equation

In a previous course, you learned how to solve **quadratic equations** (equations that can be written in the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$). Review two methods for solving quadratic equations below.

Some quadratic equations can be solved by **factoring** and then using the **Zero Product Property**. For example, the quadratic equation $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$ can be rewritten by factoring as (x - 5)(x + 2) = 0. The Zero Product Property states that if ab = 0, then a = 0 or b = 0. So if (x - 5)(x + 2) = 0, then (x - 5) = 0 or (x + 2) = 0. Therefore, x = 5 or x = -2.

Another method for solving quadratic equations is using the **Quadratic Formula**. This method is particularly helpful for solving quadratic equations that are difficult or impossible to factor. Before using the Quadratic Formula, the quadratic equation you want to solve must be in standard form (that is, written as $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$).

In this form, a is the coefficient of the x^2 -term, b is the coefficient of the x-term, and c is the constant term. The Quadratic Formula is stated at right.

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

This formula gives two possible solutions for x. The two solutions are shown by the " \pm " symbol. This symbol (read as "plus or minus") is shorthand notation that tells you to evaluate the expression twice: once using addition and once using subtraction. Therefore, Quadratic Formula problems usually must be simplified twice to give:

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

Of course if $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$ equals zero, you will get the same result both times.

To solve $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$ using the Quadratic Formula, substitute a = 1, b = -3, and c = -10 into the formula, as shown below, then simplify.

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(1)(-10)}}{2(1)} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = \frac{3+7}{2} \text{ or } \frac{3-7}{2}$$

$$x = 5$$
 or $x = -2$