

15.1 Equations containing Radicals

$$\sqrt{x} = 5$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = (5)^2$$

$$x = 25$$

$$\sqrt{x+1} = 6$$

$$(\sqrt{x+1})^2 = 36$$

$$(\sqrt{x+1})(\sqrt{x+1}) = 36$$

$$x + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + 1 = 36$$

$$x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1 = 36$$

not helpful ☹️

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$$\sqrt{x+1} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 5$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 25$$

$$x = 25$$

$$\sqrt{4x+12} + 7 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{4x+12} = -6$$

Square

$$4x+12 = 36$$

$$4x = 24$$

$$x = 6$$

no solution

$$\sqrt{4(6)+12} + 7 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{36} + 7 = 1$$

$$6 + 7 = 1$$

$$13 = 1 \quad x$$

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$$\sqrt{6a} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$6a = 4 \cdot 3$$

$$a = \frac{12}{6}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\sqrt{6(2)} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{4 \cdot 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$2\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x+1 = \sqrt{17-4x}$$

$$(x+1)^2 = 17-4x$$

$$(x+1)(x+1) = 17-4x$$

$$x^2+x+x+1 = 17-4x$$

$$x^2+2x+1 = 17-4x$$

$$x^2+6x-16 = 0$$

$$(x+8)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x+8 = 0 \quad x-2 = 0$$

$$x = -8 \quad x = 2$$

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15.2 solving  $x^2 = a$

$$y^2 = 28$$

$$\sqrt{y^2} = \pm \sqrt{28}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{4 \cdot 7}$$

$$y = \pm 2\sqrt{7}$$

$$y = \pm 2\sqrt{7}$$

+ , -

$$(-2\sqrt{7})^2 = 28$$

$$4 \cdot 7 = 28$$

$$28 = 28 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$(x-2)^2 = 18$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{18}$$

$$x-2 = \pm \sqrt{18} \dots \sqrt{9 \cdot 2} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x-2 = \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2 + 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2 - 3\sqrt{2}$$

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#31 #25

$$(x-4)^2 = 8$$

$$\sqrt{(x-4)^2} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$x-4 = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

#32

$$(b-8)^2 = 48$$

$$b-8 = \pm \sqrt{48}$$

$$b-8 = \pm 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$b = 8 \pm 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{48} \quad \sqrt{16 \cdot 3}$$

$$\sqrt{16 \cdot 3}$$

$$\sqrt{16} \sqrt{3}$$

$$4\sqrt{3}$$

$$16 \cdot 3$$

$$16 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2\sqrt{4 \cdot 3}$$

$$2 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$4\sqrt{3}$$

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15.3 completing the square

Remember:

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

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

$$x^2 + 5x + 5x + 25$$

$$x^2 + 2(5x) + 25$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25$$

Prob 2  
 $x^2 + 10x = 8$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = 8 + 25$$

$$(x+5)^2 = 33$$

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$$x^2 + 10x = 8$$

$$x^2 + 10x + 25$$

$$x^2 + 2(5x) + 25 = 8 + 25$$

$$x^2 + 2(5x) + 5^2$$

(5)<sup>2</sup>

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ex 3

$$x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x = -3$$

$$x^2 - 2(4x) + 16 = -3 + 16$$

(4)<sup>2</sup>

$$x^2 - 8x + 16 = 13$$

$$(x-4)^2 = 13$$

$$x-4 = \pm\sqrt{13}$$

$$x = 4 \pm \sqrt{13}$$

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ex 4

$$2y^2 + 5y + 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{2y^2 + 5y}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$y^2 + \frac{5}{2}y = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y^2 + 2\left(\frac{5}{4}y\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2$

$$y^2 + 2\left(\frac{5}{4}y\right) + \frac{25}{16} = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{25}{16}$$

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$$y^2 + 2\left(\frac{5}{4}y\right) + \frac{25}{16} = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{25}{16}$$

$$\left(y + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = -\frac{24}{16} + \frac{25}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$y + \frac{5}{4} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{16}}$$

$$y + \frac{5}{4} = \pm\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \pm\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{4}$$

$$y = +\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{4}{4} = -1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{6}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\left(-1, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

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#2 434  $a^2 + 4a = -3$

$$a^2 + 2(2a) = -3$$

$$a^2 + 2(2a) + 4 = -3 + 4$$

$$(a+2)^2 = 1$$

$$a+2 = \pm\sqrt{1}$$

$$a+2 = \pm 1$$

$$a = -2 \pm 1$$

$$a = -3, -1$$

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#3)

$$b^2 - 2b = 24$$

$$b^2 - 2(1b) = 24$$

$$b^2 - 2(1b) + 1^2 = 24 + 1^2$$

$$(b-1)^2 = 25$$

$$b-1 = \pm\sqrt{25}$$

$$b-1 = \pm 5$$

$$b = +1 \pm 5$$

$$b = 6, -4$$

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slide bar

$$x^2 + 2(2x) + 4 = -3 + 4$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 + 2^2$$

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#8)

$$p^2 - 6p = -5$$

$$p^2 - 2(3p) = -5$$

$$p^2 - 2(3p) + 3^2 = -5 + 3^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$(p-3)^2 = 4$$

$$p-3 = \pm\sqrt{4}$$

$$p-3 = \pm 2$$

$$p = 3 \pm 2$$

$$p = 5, 1$$

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#10)

$$x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2(2x) = 21$$

$$b=2$$

$$x^2 - 2(2x) + 2^2 = 21 + 2^2$$

$$(x-2)^2 = 25$$

$$x-2 = \pm\sqrt{25}$$

$$x = 2 \pm 5$$

$$x = 7, -3$$

$(x-7)(x+3) = 0$   
 $x=7, x=-3$

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15.4 The Quadratic Formula!!

see the derivation on page 435

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

2nd degree  
||  
2 solutions

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

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ex1

$$x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

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

$x=2, 5$

$$a=1$$

$$b=-7$$

$$c=10$$

$$x = \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(1)(10)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 40}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x = 5, 2$$

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ex2  $x^2 - 1 = x$   $a=1$   
 $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$   $b=-1$   
 $c=-1$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

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

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pg 437 #2  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$   
 $a=1$   $b=-5$   $c=+6$

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(1)(6)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{1}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm 1}{2} = \frac{6}{2}, \frac{4}{2} = (3, 2)$$

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15.5 Area problems

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15.6 Wet Mixture problems

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15.7 The Parabola!!

graph of a quadratic equation

turning point

axis of symmetry

Vertex

See page 445

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ex1  $y = x^2 - 6x + 8$

graph crosses x-axis when  $y = 0$

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

$$0 = (x-2)(x-4)$$

$$x = 2, 4$$

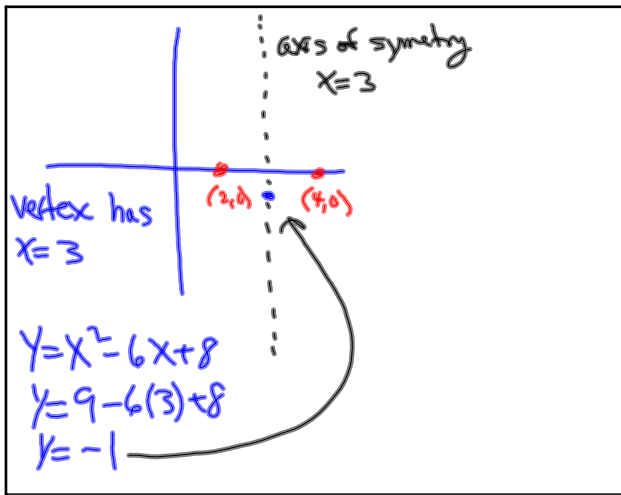
(2,0)  
(4,0)

(2,0) (4,0)

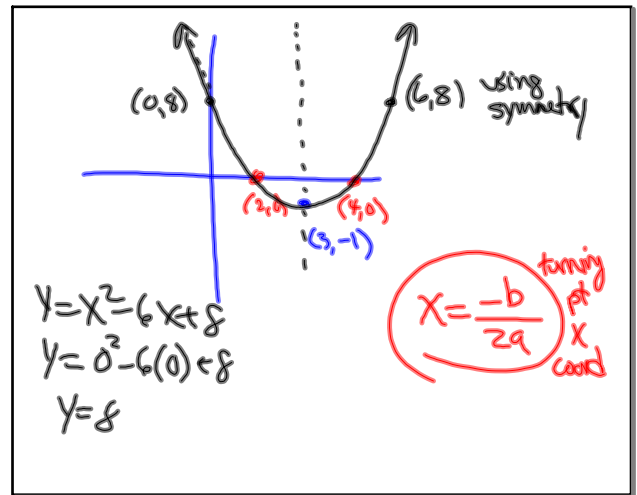
$y = f(x)$   
 $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 8$

- not solving for x
- we are graphing a function

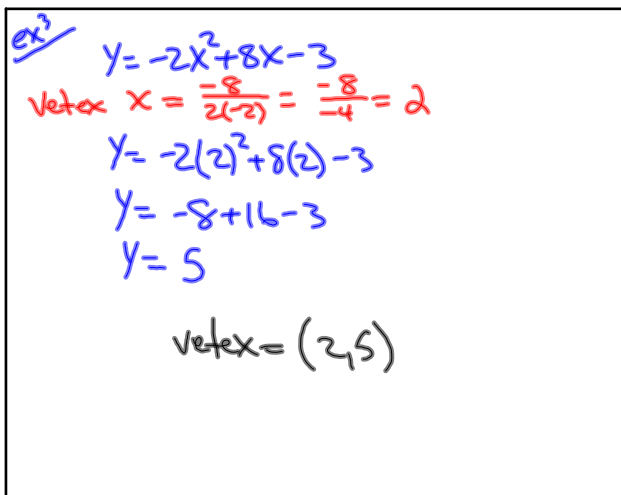
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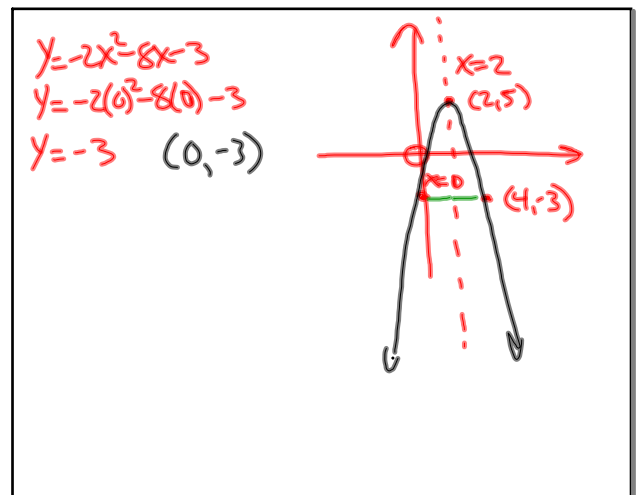
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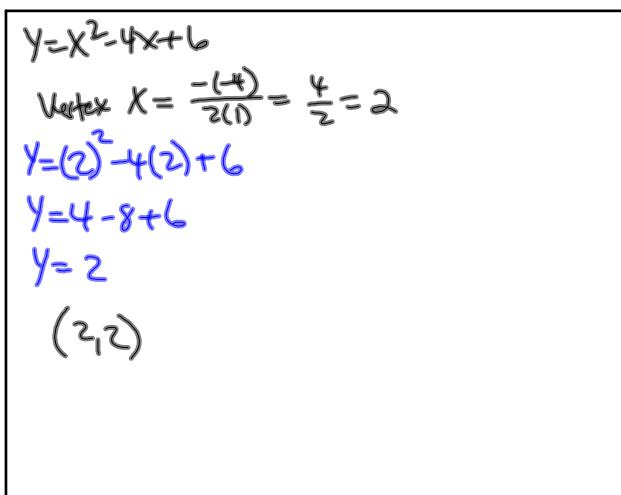
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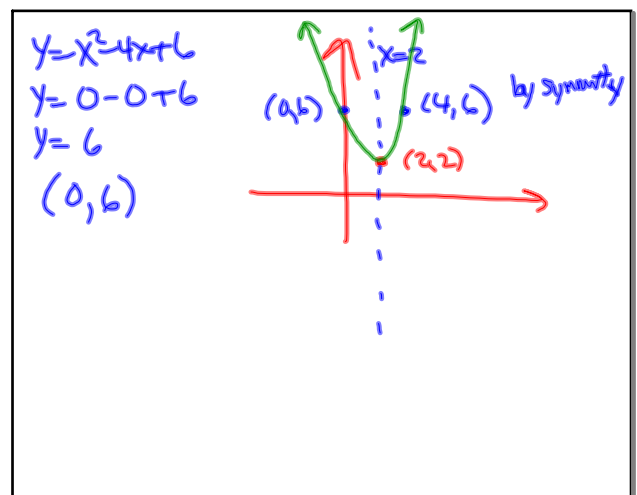
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Homework page 450:  
#'s  
2,5,9,13,15,18,21,23

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