

Class #15 - Tues, Oct. 5

Last time :

- examples - "square root property"

- for solving certain types of quadratic equations

types of quadratic equations

WW, "SRP"

class Fri Oct 1 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \#1: x^2 = 12 \\ \#2: (x-6)^2 = 36 \\ \#3: (x-4)^2 = 17 \end{array} \right.$ $\Rightarrow x^2 = k \Rightarrow$ By SRP, $x = \pm\sqrt{k}$

office hr. first. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \#1: x^2 = 12 \\ \#2: (x-6)^2 = 36 \\ \#3: (x-4)^2 = 17 \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \#1: x^2 = 12 \\ \#2: (x-6)^2 = 36 \\ \#3: (x-4)^2 = 17 \end{array} \right.$

→ let's do a similar example...

$$\text{Solve : } (x+3)^2 = 48$$

(2)

Ex: Solve for x:

$$(x+3)^2 = 48$$

① Take the square root of both sides!

$$\sqrt{(x+3)^2} = \pm\sqrt{48}$$

By SRP!

$$x+3 = \pm\sqrt{48}$$

② Solve for x (\approx also simplify $\sqrt{48}$!).

$$\underline{\underline{x+3}} = \pm\sqrt{\underline{\underline{48}}}^{-3}$$

Subtract 3 from
both sides:

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

$$\sqrt{48} = \sqrt{16(3)} = \sqrt{16}\sqrt{3}$$

$\overset{\wedge}{16 \cdot 3} = 4\sqrt{3}$

~~Note~~
In general: $\sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$

But: $\sqrt{a+b} \neq \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$

Ex: $\sqrt{x+4} \neq \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4}$

(3)

WW, "SRP" #4

Solve for x : $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{5}{4}$

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

$$x - \frac{1}{2} = \begin{matrix} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \\ + \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} &= \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{4}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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

i.e., $x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, x = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Let's look at this graphically ← Desmos...

(4)

We were given the equation

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

let's put this quadratic equation in std form :

("FOIL" the LHS)

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

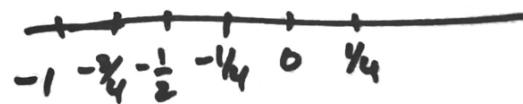
$$\boxed{(x - \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \\ -\frac{5}{4} \quad -\frac{5}{4} \end{array}$$

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

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$



(5)

WebWork schedule

relevant
to
exam

{ - "AC-Method", "Difference Of Squares"
 "Zero Product Property" - due tonight

- "Square Root Property" - due next Tues.

→ (but: do #1-4)

(#5-9: "completing
the square")

• relevant to
exam.

not on exam -

we will cover in class thus. ~quadratic
func.