

Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

A non-constant, single-variable polynomial equation with complex coefficients **will have at least one complex root/solution.**

Linear Equation (degree = 1)

$$2x - 3 = 15$$

$$2x^1 - 3 = 15$$

the equation has 1 solution

Quadratic Equation (degree = 2)

$$6x^2 - 3x - 15 = 0$$

the equation has 2 solutions

Cubic Equation (degree = 3)

$$x^3 - 5x^2 + 10x + 5 = 0$$

the equation has 3 solutions

Quartic Equation (degree = 4)

$$2x^4 + x^3 - 5x^2 + 10x + 5 = 0$$

the equation has 4 solutions



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Concept

Square Root Property

If $x^2 = n,$

then $\sqrt{x^2} = \pm\sqrt{n}$

and $x = -\sqrt{n}$ or $x = \sqrt{n}$



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Concept

Steps to Solve a Quadratic Equation Using The Square Root Property

1. Isolate x^2 using algebra.
2. Take the square root of both sides. Remember \pm .
3. Simplify as much as possible and state the solutions.

Properties of Square Roots

$$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

① $x^2 = 16$

② square
root
property

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \pm \sqrt{16}$$

$$x = -\sqrt{16}, \sqrt{16}$$

③ simplify

$$x = -4, 4$$



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

① $x^2 = 24$

② square
root
property

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \pm \sqrt{24}$$

③
simplify

$$x = -\sqrt{24}, \sqrt{24}$$

$\sqrt{4 \cdot 6}, \sqrt{4 \cdot 6}$

$$x = -2\sqrt{6}, 2\sqrt{6}$$



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

$$8x^2 - 10 = 0$$

① isolate x^2

$$\frac{8x^2}{8} = \frac{10}{8} \quad \text{reduce}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

② square root property

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}$$

③ simplify

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{4} \cdot 2}$$

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



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

① isolate
 x^2

$$\begin{array}{r} -3x^2 - 15 = 0 \\ +15 \quad +15 \\ \hline -3x^2 = 15 \\ \hline -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

② square
root property

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 = -5 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = \pm \sqrt{-5} \end{array}$$

③ simplify

$$x = \pm \sqrt{-5}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{-1}^i$$

$$\boxed{x = -\sqrt{5}i, \sqrt{5}i}$$



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

① isolate x^2

$$\frac{6x^2 - 11 = 0}{+11 \quad +11}$$

$$\frac{6x^2}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{11}{6}$$

② square root property

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{11}{6}}$$

③ simplify

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

rationalize the denominator

$$= \pm \frac{\sqrt{66}}{\sqrt{36}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{66}}{6}$$

$$x = -\frac{\sqrt{66}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{66}}{6}$$



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (x-7)^2 = 36$$

② square
root property

$$\sqrt{(x-7)^2} = \pm\sqrt{36}$$

③

$$x-7 = -6, 6$$
$$\frac{\quad}{+7} \quad \frac{\quad}{+7} \quad \frac{\quad}{+7}$$
$$x = 1, 13$$

$$x = 1, 13$$



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (x+4)^2 = -18$$

② square
root property

$$\sqrt{(x+4)^2} = \pm\sqrt{-18}$$

$$x+4 = \pm\sqrt{18} \cdot \sqrt{-1}$$

$$\pm\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{-1}$$

③

$$x+4 = \pm 3\sqrt{2}i$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x = -4 \pm 3\sqrt{2}i$$

$$x = -4 - 3\sqrt{2}i, \\ -4 + 3\sqrt{2}i$$



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

① isolate
 $(x+5)^2$

$$3(x+5)^2 - 9 = 12$$

$+9 \quad +9$

$$\frac{3 \cdot (x+5)^2}{3} = \frac{21}{3}$$

$$(x+5)^2 = 7$$

② square
root property

$$\sqrt{(x+5)^2} = \pm \sqrt{7}$$

③

$$x+5 = \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$-5 \quad -5$

$$x = -5 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$$x = -5 - \sqrt{7}, -5 + \sqrt{7}$$



Objective: Solve Quadratic Equations Using the Square Root Property.

Ex) Solve each equation. Simplify solutions as much as possible.

① isolate
 $(x-1)^2$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2(x-1)^2 + 8 = 20 \\ \underline{-8 \quad -8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot (x-1)^2 = 12 \\ \underline{-2 \quad -2} \end{array}$$

② square
root property

$$(x-1)^2 = -6$$

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

$\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{-1}$

③

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 = \pm \sqrt{6}i \\ \underline{+1 \quad +1} \end{array}$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{6}i$$

$$x = 1 - \sqrt{6}i, 1 + \sqrt{6}i$$

