

# 3.1

## Solving Quadratic Equations

For use with Exploration 3.1

**Essential Question** How can you use the graph of a quadratic equation to determine the number of real solutions of the equation?

### 1 EXPLORATION: Matching a Quadratic Function with Its Graph

**Work with a partner.** Match each quadratic function with its graph. Explain your reasoning. Determine the number of  $x$ -intercepts of the graph.

a.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$

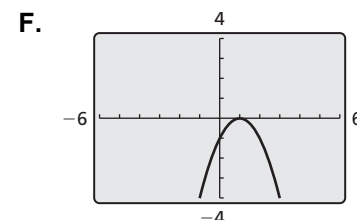
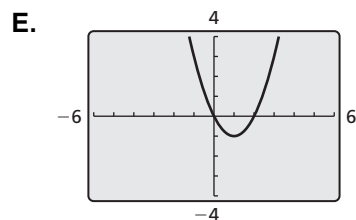
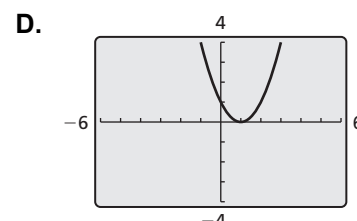
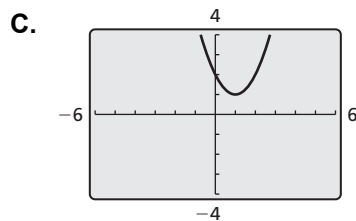
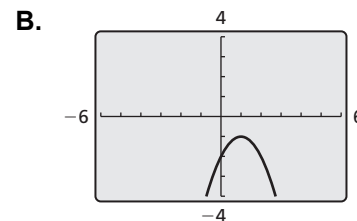
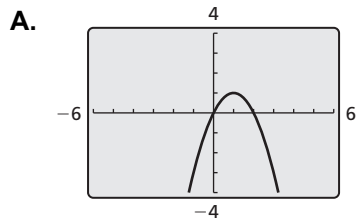
b.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$

c.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$

d.  $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x$

e.  $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x - 1$

f.  $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x - 2$



**3.1 Solving Quadratic Equations (continued)****2 EXPLORATION: Solving Quadratic Equations**

**Work with a partner.** Use the results of Exploration 1 to find the real solutions (if any) of each quadratic equation.

a.  $x^2 - 2x = 0$

b.  $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$

c.  $x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$

d.  $-x^2 + 2x = 0$

e.  $-x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$

f.  $-x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0$

**Communicate Your Answer**

- How can you use the graph of a quadratic equation to determine the number of real solutions of the equation?
- How many real solutions does the quadratic equation  $x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$  have? How do you know? What are the solutions?

**3.1****Notetaking with Vocabulary**

For use after Lesson 3.1

In your own words, write the meaning of each vocabulary term.

quadratic equation in one variable

root of an equation

zero of a function

**Core Concepts****Solving Quadratic Equations****By graphing**Find the  $x$ -intercepts of the related function

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c.$$

**Using square roots**Write the equation in the form  $u^2 = d$ , where  $u$  is an algebraic expression, and solve by taking the square root of each side.**By factoring**Write the polynomial equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  in factored form and solve using the Zero-Product Property.**Notes:**

**3.1** Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)**Zero-Product Property**

**Words** If the product of two expressions is zero, then one or both of the expressions equal zero.

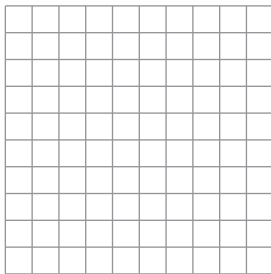
**Algebra** If  $A$  and  $B$  are expressions and  $AB = 0$ , then  $A = 0$  or  $B = 0$ .

**Notes:**

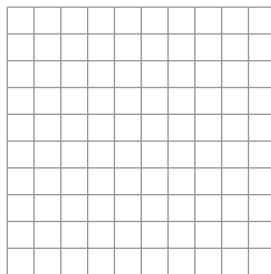
**Extra Practice**

In Exercises 1–3, solve the equation by graphing.

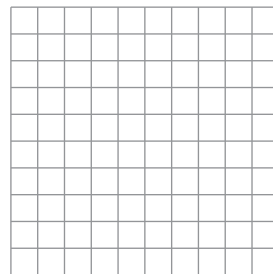
1.  $x^2 - 11x + 24 = 0$



2.  $13 = -x^2 - 12$



3.  $12x^2 = 5x + 2$



In Exercises 4–6, solve the equation using square roots.

4.  $t^2 = 400$

5.  $(2k + 3)^2 - 19 = 81$

6.  $\frac{1}{7}p^2 = \frac{5}{7}p^2 - 20$

**3.1** Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)

In Exercises 7–9, solve the equation by factoring.

7.  $0 = x^2 - 12x + 36$

8.  $x^2 = 14x - 40$

9.  $5x^2 + 5x - 1 = -x^2 + 4x$

10. Which equations have roots that are equivalent to the  $x$ -intercepts of the graph shown?

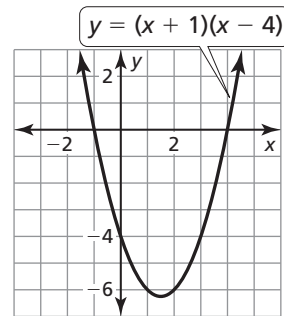
A.  $-2x^2 - 10x - 8 = 0$

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

C.  $(x - 1)(x + 4) = 0$

D.  $(x - 1)^2 + 4 = 0$

E.  $6x^2 = 18x + 24$



11. A skydiver drops out of an airplane that is flying at an altitude of 4624 feet.

- Use the formula  $h = -16t^2 + h_0$  to write an equation that gives the skydiver's height  $h$  (in feet) during free fall  $t$  seconds after the skydiver drops out of the airplane.
- It is possible for the skydiver to wait 18 seconds before pulling the parachute cord? Explain.