A quadratic equation is an equation in the form

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

Quadratic Equations can be solved by...

- 1. Taking the Square Root of both sides
- 2. Factoring and Using the Zero Product Rule



- 3. Quadratic Formula
- 4. Completing the Square

If
$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$
 If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$
Two solutions

One solution

No solutions

If
$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$
One solution

If
$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$
No solutions

Quadratic Formula

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

The Discriminant tells us how many solution our equation will have.

If
$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

Find the number of real solutions for the following quadratic equations.

$$0 = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$0 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$0 = x^2 + 4x + 3$$
 $0 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$ $0 = 2x^2 + 3x + 6$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

Find the number of real solutions for the following quadratic equations.

$$0 = x^2 + x + 1$$

$$0 = 3x^2 + 2x - 2$$
 $0 = x^2 + 6x + 9$

$$0 = x^2 + 6x + 9$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

Two solutions

One solution

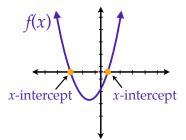
No solutions

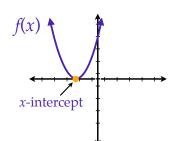
f(x) has two x-intercepts

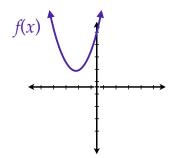
f(x) has one x-intercept

f(x) has no x-intercepts

The Discriminant also tells us how many *x*-intercepts the function will have







If
$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

If
$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

Two solutions

One solution

No solutions

f(x) has two x-intercepts

$$f(x)$$
 has one x -intercept

f(x) has no x-intercepts

Find the number of *x*-intercepts for the following functions.

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

$$y = 9x^2 + 24x + 16$$

$$y = 3x^2 - 2x + 5$$

Quadratic Formula

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

If
$$b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

Two solutions

f(x) has two x-intercepts f(x) has one x-intercept

If
$$b^2 - 4ac = 0$$

One solution

If
$$b^2 - 4ac < 0$$

No solution

f(x) has no x-intercept