

Algebra I TUES. 4-30-13 (Class Notes)

Homework Review: Pg 588 #43 to 48

43 $2x = 3 + 2x^2$

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

$a = 2$ $b^2 - 4ac$

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

$c = 3$ $4 - 24 = -20 = d$

NO REAL SOLUTIONS

44 $x^2 = 2x + 9$

$$x^2 - 2x - 9 = 0$$

$a = 1$ $b^2 - 4ac$

$b = -2$ $(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-9)$

$c = -9$ $4 + 36 = 40 = d$

$\sqrt{40}$
 $\sqrt{4\sqrt{10}}$
 $2\sqrt{10}$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{d}}{2a} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{10}$$

(see CKS on next pg.)

$$x = \{1 + \sqrt{10}, 1 - \sqrt{10}\}$$

(44) (CONTINUED)

$$X^2 = 2X + 9 \quad X = \{1 + \sqrt{10}, 1 - \sqrt{10}\}$$

$$\frac{CK}{(1 + \sqrt{10})} \quad (1 + \sqrt{10})^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 2(1 + \sqrt{10}) + 9$$

$$(1 + \sqrt{10})(1 + \sqrt{10})$$

$$1 + 2\sqrt{10} + 10 \stackrel{?}{=} 2 + 2\sqrt{10} + 9 \quad \checkmark$$

CK

$$1 + \sqrt{10} \approx 4.16227766$$

$$(4.16227766)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} 2(4.16227766) + 9$$

$$17.32455 \stackrel{?}{=} 8.32455 + 9$$

$$17.32455 = 17.32455$$

$$(45) \quad 2 = 7x + 4x^2$$

$$4x^2 + 7x - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{QE } ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a = 4 \quad b^2 - 4ac$$

$$b = 7 \quad (7)^2 - 4(4)(-2)$$

$$c = -2 \quad 49 + 32 = 81 = d$$

$$\text{QF } \left[X = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{d}}{2a} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{81}}{8} \right]$$

$$X = \frac{-7 \pm 9}{8} = \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, -2 \right\}$$

$$\frac{\text{CK}}{x = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$2 \stackrel{?}{=} 7\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$2 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{7}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

$$x = -2$$

$$2 \stackrel{?}{=} 7(-2) + 4(-2)^2$$

$$2 \stackrel{?}{=} -14 + 16 \quad \checkmark$$

(46) $-7 = x^2$

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ b can be zero c can be zero a cannot be zero

$$\underset{\uparrow a}{1}x^2 + \underset{\uparrow b}{0}x + \underset{\uparrow c}{7} = 0$$

$a = 1$

$b^2 - 4ac$

$b = 0$

$(0)^2 - 4(1)(7)$

$c = 7$

$0 - 28 = -28 = d$

No Real Solution

$$(47) \quad -12x = -9x^2 - 4$$

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

$$a = 9 \quad b^2 - 4ac$$

$$b = -12 \quad (-12)^2 - 4(9)(4)$$

$$c = 4 \quad 144 - 144 = 0 = d$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{d}}{2a} = \frac{12 \pm \cancel{\sqrt{0}}}{18}$$

$$x = \frac{12}{18} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{ck}} \quad -12\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \stackrel{?}{=} -9\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 4$$

$$-8 \stackrel{?}{=} -4 - 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(48) \quad x^2 - 14 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 0x - 14 = 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad b^2 - 4ac$$

$$b = 0$$

$$c = -14$$

$$\cancel{(0)^2} - 4(1)(-14)$$

$$+56 = d$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{d}}{2a} = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{56}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{14}}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{14}$$

Handwritten prime factorization of 56:

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{56} \\ \hline 2 \quad 28 \\ \quad 2 \quad 14 \\ \quad \quad 2 \quad 7 \\ \hline \sqrt{4} \quad \sqrt{14} \\ 2\sqrt{14} \end{array}$$

CK $(\sqrt{14})^2 - 14 \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \checkmark$