

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Quadratic Formula Part 1

Standard form of a quadratic gives us two things: the  $y$ -intercept  $(0, c)$  and the stretch  $(a)$ . It does not give us the vertex or the  $x$ -intercepts (also called zeros, roots, or solutions). However, standard form provides us with what we need to find them. Today, we are looking for the  $x$ -intercepts, and we are going to use the **Quadratic Formula** to solve for them.

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

<p><u>Step 1</u></p> <p>Identify <math>a, b</math> &amp; <math>c</math></p>	$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 15$ $f(x) = \boxed{1}x^2 \boxed{-2}x \boxed{-15}$ $a = 1, b = -2, c = -15$
<p><u>Step 2</u></p> <p>Copy the quadratic formula, then plug in the values of <math>a, b,</math> &amp; <math>c</math>.</p>	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $x = \frac{-(\quad) \pm \sqrt{(\quad)^2 - 4(\quad)(\quad)}}{2(\quad)}$ $x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-15)}}{2(1)}$
<p><u>Step 3</u></p> <p>Simplify <math>-b</math>, simplify <math>b^2</math>, simplify <math>4ac</math> &amp; simplify <math>2a</math></p>	$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 60}}{2}$
<p><u>Step 4</u></p> <p>Add or subtract the radicand (the part inside the <math>\sqrt{\quad}</math>)</p>	$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{64}}{2}$
<p><u>Step 5</u></p> <p>Square root it, if you can.</p>	$x = \frac{2 \pm 8}{2}$
<p><u>Step 6</u></p> <p>Write it as two equation (one + &amp; one -), and add/subtract</p>	$x = \frac{2 - 8}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{2 + 8}{2}$ $x = \frac{-6}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{10}{2}$
<p><u>Step 7</u></p> <p>Divide, if you can.</p>	$\boxed{x = -3 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 5}$

**Convert each quadratic equation from standard form to factored form.**

<p>1. <math>f(x) = x^2 - 6x - 7</math></p> $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $x = \frac{-(\quad) \pm \sqrt{(\quad)^2 - 4(\quad)(\quad)}}{2(\quad)}$	<p>2. <math>g(x) = x^2 + x - 20</math></p> $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	<p>3. <math>h(x) = x^2 + 5x + 6</math></p> $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
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4. $j(x) = x^2 - 6x - 16$  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$	5. $k(x) = x^2 + 9x + 8$	6. $m(x) = x^2 - 9x$
7. $n(x) = x^2 - 3x - 28$	8. $p(x) = x^2 + 4x - 45$	9. $r(x) = x^2 - 16$
10. $t(x) = x^2 + 4x - 12$	11. $v(x) = x^2 + 7x$	12. $w(x) = x^2 - 7x + 6$

**Answers**

1. $x = -1$ $x = 7$	2. $x = -5$ $x = 4$	3. $x = -3$ $x = -2$	4. $x = -2$ $x = 8$
5. $x = -8$ $x = -1$	6. $x = 0$ $x = 9$	7. $x = -4$ $x = 7$	8. $x = -9$ $x = 5$
9. $x = -4$ $x = 4$	10. $x = -6$ $x = 2$	11. $x = -7$ $x = 0$	12. $x = 1$ $x = 6$