



SOLVING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS USING THE QUADRATIC FORMULA

Lesson 9.4

Another way to solve quadratic equations is to use the *quadratic formula*.

Key Idea

Quadratic Formula

The real solutions of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are

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

where $a \neq 0$ and $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$. This is called the **quadratic formula**.

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Evaluate the square root.

So, the solutions are $x = \frac{5 + 1}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$ and $x = \frac{5 - 1}{4} = 1$.

The expression $b^2 - 4ac$ in the quadratic formula is the **discriminant**.

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You can use the discriminant to determine the number of real solutions of a quadratic equation.

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Interpreting the Discriminant

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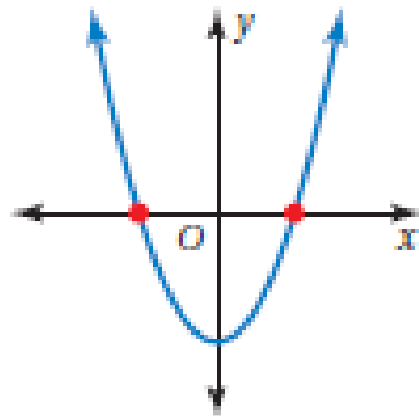
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- two real solutions
- two x -intercepts

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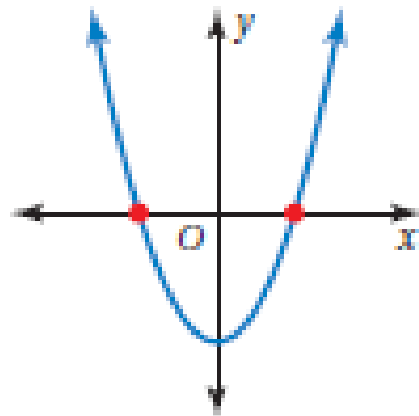
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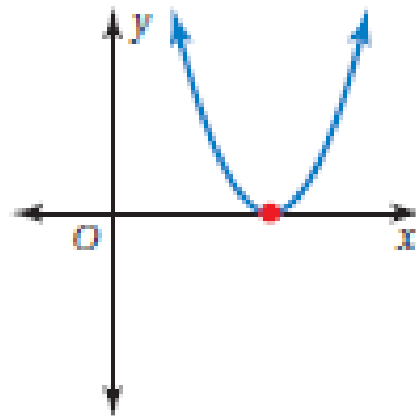
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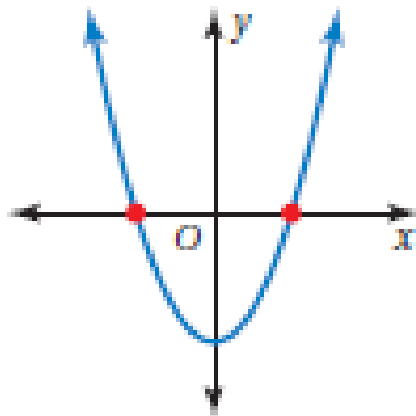
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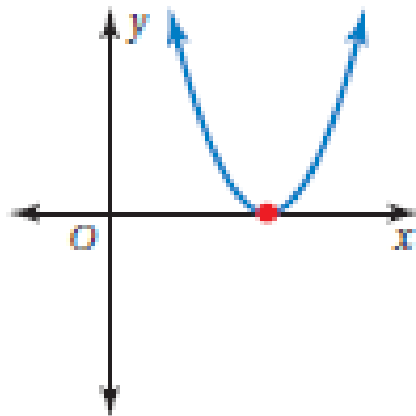
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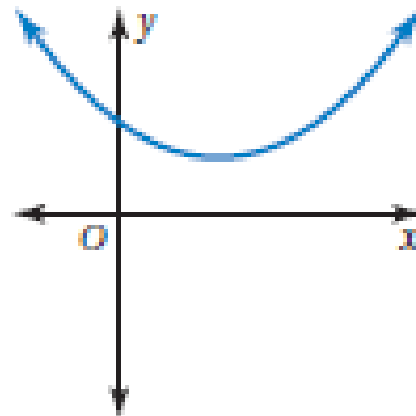
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- one real solution
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- no real solutions
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Example 2 Determining the Number of Real Solutions

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b. Determine the number of real solutions of $2x^2 + 7 = 6x$.

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$$b^2 - 4ac = 8^2 - 4(1)(-3) \quad \text{Substitute 1 for } a, 8 \text{ for } b, \text{ and } -3 \text{ for } c.$$

b. Determine the number of real solutions of $2x^2 + 7 = 6x$.

Example 2 Determining the Number of Real Solutions

a. Determine the number of real solutions of $x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}b^2 - 4ac &= 8^2 - 4(1)(-3) \\ &= 64 + 12\end{aligned}$$

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❖ The discriminant is less than 0, so the equation has no real solutions.