3.2: Solving Quadratic Equations Using Square Roots



- I can simplify radical expressions
- I can solve a quadratic equation using square roots

Vocabulary

a is the square root of b if

Ex: 4 is the square root of 16 since ______

Every number has 2 square roots. One is POSITIVE and one is WQQTVR

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The symbol for the positive square root is _____ and the symbol for the negative is ____

Properties of Square Roots

Product Property: $\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b}$

Quotient Property: $\sqrt{\frac{a}{L}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{L}}$

Example: $\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$

Example: $\sqrt{\frac{2}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{25}}$

Do and Discuss

Simplify the expression:

a.
$$\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

b.
$$\sqrt{\frac{4}{81}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{4}{81}} = \frac{2}{9}$$
 c. $\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{12}$

c.
$$\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{12}$$

Rationalizing the Denominator:

If there is an irrational number in the denominator, we want to <u>rationalize</u> it.

If the denominator is in the form $\frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b}}$ multiple both numerator and denominator by $\frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b}}$

If the denominator is in the form $\frac{a+\sqrt{b}}{a}$ multiple both numerator and denominator by $\frac{a-\sqrt{b}}{a}$

If the denominator is in the form $\alpha - \sqrt{b}$ multiple both numerator and denominator by $\alpha + \sqrt{b}$

and a - V b are called conjugates. (Not opposites)

number. Ex 1: Simplify the expression (remove any square roots from the denominator).

a.
$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{2}}$$

b.
$$\frac{3}{(7+\sqrt{2})} \frac{(7-\sqrt{2})}{(7-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{21-3\sqrt{2}}{49-7\sqrt{2}+7\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}$$

= $\frac{21-3\sqrt{2}}{49-2} = \frac{21-3\sqrt{2}}{47-2}$

1. Get the squared factor ______

2. Take the square root (remember there are 2!)

Solving Quadratic Equations

Solve and simplify your answer

Ex 2:
$$3x^2 + 5 = 41$$

 $3x^2 - 5$
 $3x^2 = 36$
 3

$$x^2 = 12$$

$$\frac{3x^{2} = 36}{3} \quad x^{2} = 12 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{12}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

Steps

3. Solve for x.

Ex 3:
$$3(x-2)^2 = 40$$

$$(x-2)^2 = \frac{40}{3}$$

$$x-2 = \pm \sqrt{40}$$

$$(x-2)^{2} = \frac{40}{3}$$

$$x-2 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4.\sqrt{30}} \times \frac{x}{3}$$

Do and Discuss:

Simplify

$$2. \frac{5\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$3\left(\frac{4}{3-\sqrt{5}}\right)\left(3+\sqrt{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{12 + 4\sqrt{5}}{9 - 5} = \frac{12 + 4\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

Solve and simplify your answer

1.
$$5x^2 + 1 = 61$$

 $5x^2 = 60$

$$x^{2} = 12$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{12}$$

$$X = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

2.
$$-5(x+6)^{2} + 3 = -1$$

$$-5(x+6)^{2} = -4$$

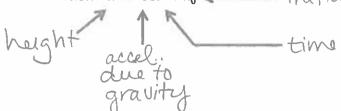
$$(x+6)^{2} = 4$$

$$x = -6 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$x = -6 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

Modeling a Dropped Object:

When an object is dropped, the height (h) in feet of the object after t seconds can be modeled by the function $h = -16t^2 + h_0$ in the length wight



You drop a water balloon off the roof of your apartment building that is 240 feet tall. About how long will it take for the balloon to hit the head of your friend that is 6 feet tall?

$$-240 - 16t^{2} + 240$$

$$-240 - 240$$

$$-234 = -16t^{2}$$

$$-16 - 16$$

triend that is 6 feet tall?

$$t^2 = 14.625$$
 $t = 3.82 \text{ SC}$
 $t = \pm \sqrt{14.625}$ (can't be regardle)

If you missed your friend, how long does it take for the balloon to hit the ground?

$$0 = -16t^{2} + 240$$

$$-240 = -16t^{2}$$

$$-16 = -16t^{2}$$

$$-16 = -16t^{2}$$

$$15 = t^{2}$$

$$t = \pm \sqrt{15}$$

 $t = 3.87 sec$

Additional Resources: Textbook: Section 4.5 starts on pg. 266