

Unit 8 Day 9 Notes on Solving with Square Roots

Used for only the Special case: $ax^2 + c = 0$

← notice no "b" value ($b=0$)

Key

$$\text{EX: } 3x^2 - 12 = 0$$

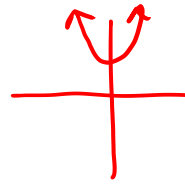
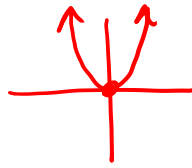
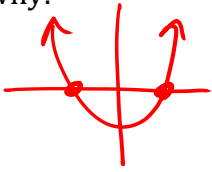
Determining the number of solutions. Once you solve for x^2 ...

if $x^2 > 0$
2 solutions

if $x^2 = 0$
1 solution

if $x^2 < 0$
no solution

Here's why:



Here's our procedure:

- ① Isolate the x^2
- ② Square root both sides
- ③ Don't forget about \pm

Let's Try:

1) $2x^2 - 32 = 0$

$$2x^2 = 32$$
$$x^2 = 16 \quad (2 \text{ solutions})$$

$$x = \pm 4$$

3) $\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = \sqrt{16} \quad (2 \text{ solutions})$

$$x-3 = \pm 4$$

$$x-3 = 4$$

$$x = 7$$

$$x-3 = -4$$

$$x = -1$$

2) $x^2 - 8 = -8$

$$x^2 = 0 \quad (1 \text{ solution})$$

$$x = 0$$

4) $2x^2 + 10 = 32$

$$2x^2 = 22$$

$$x^2 = 11 \quad (2 \text{ solutions})$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{11} \approx \pm 3.32$$

5) Find the formula for the radius of a circle given its area, then use it to find the radius of a circle with area 10 m^2 .

CIRCLE
AREA

(solve for
 r)

$$A = \pi \cdot r^2$$

$$\frac{A}{\pi} = r^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} = r$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{10}{\pi}} = r$$
$$1.78 = r$$
$$\text{m}$$