

1) $x^2 + 7x - 18 = 0$

Not real ??

$$b^2 - 4ac = 7^2 - 4(1)(-18)$$

$$= 49 + 72 = 121 > 0$$

\Rightarrow 2 real sol'ns.

2) $5.89x^2 - 13.09x + 7.26 = 0$

$$13.09 + \frac{5.89(x - (-13.09))}{(-13.09)^2 - 4 \times 5.89 \times 7.26}$$

$\frac{28}{50}$

$$13.09 - \frac{\sqrt{(-13.09)^2 - 4 \times 5.89 \times 7.26}}{2 \times 5.89}$$

$5.89(x - 1.157895)(x - 1.064516) = 0$

$x = 1.158, 1.065$

\leftarrow "Round to 4 decimal places"

"=" means "exact". Any time you have rounded numbers, use " \approx ".

-5

-1

-1

-7

3) $25x^2 - 20x + 7 = 0$

$$25 \left(x^2 - \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{7}{25} \right)$$

$$25 \left(\left(x - \frac{2}{5} \right)^2 - \frac{4}{25} + \frac{7}{25} \right)$$

$$25 \left(x - \frac{2}{5} \right)^2 + 3$$

$$25 \left(x - \frac{2}{5} \right)^2 = -3$$

$$x - \frac{2}{5} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{3}{25}}$$

$$\sqrt{-3} = i\sqrt{3}$$

$x = \frac{2 + i\sqrt{3}}{5}, \frac{2 - i\sqrt{3}}{5}$

You can even leave the \pm together

ie: $\frac{2 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{5}$ -1

4) ~~$3m^2 - 2w + 5r = 0$~~

$$3m^2 = 2w - 5r$$

$$m^2 = \frac{2w - 5r}{3}$$

$m = \frac{2w}{3x}, -\frac{5r}{3x^2}$

$$3mx^2 - 2wx + 5r$$

$$a = 3m \quad b = -2w \quad c = 5r$$

then use quadratic formula...

sol'n $x = \frac{w \pm \sqrt{w^2 - 15mr}}{3m}$ -4

hint Leave the 4 in "-4ac" out so the factoring is easy to see. :)

5) $x^2 + 7x - 18 = 0$

$x^2 + 7x - 18$

$(x-2)(x+9) = 0$

$x = 2, -9$

Good

6) $589x^2 - 1309x + 726 = 0$

$a = 589 \quad b = -1309 \quad c = 726$

$-b = -(-1309) = +1309$

$x = \frac{+1309 \pm \sqrt{1309^2 - 4(589)(726)}}{2(589)}$

$x = \frac{+1309 \pm \sqrt{1713481 - 1710456}}{1178}$

$x = \frac{+1309 \pm \sqrt{3025}}{1178}$

$x = \frac{+1309 \pm 55}{1178}$

$x = +\frac{1254}{1178} \quad x = +\frac{1364}{1178}$

$x = +1.065, +1.158$

Fractions reduce to
 $x = \frac{33}{31}, \frac{22}{19}$
 this means...
 $589(x - \frac{33}{31})(x - \frac{22}{19})$
 $= (31)(19)(x - \frac{33}{31})(x - \frac{22}{19}) - 4$
 $= (31x - 33)(19x - 22) = 0$
 Needed to see this factored form.

$$7.) \quad x^2 + 7x - 18 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 7x - 18 = 0$$

leave the "x"

$$\frac{7^2}{2^2} + 7x - 18 = 0$$

$$\frac{49}{2^2} + 7x - 18 = 0$$

$$\frac{49}{4} + 7x - 18 = 0$$

$$7x - \frac{23}{4} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\frac{23}{4}}{7}$$

$$x = \frac{23}{4 \times 7}$$

$$x = \frac{23}{28}$$

$$x^2 + 7x + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{4} - 18\left(\frac{4}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{121}{4} = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{121}{4}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{121}{4}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{11}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm 11}{2}$$

8) $x^2 - 24x - 9 = 0$ ↙ It's the "=0" that lets you say "x=" later!

$$x^2 - 24x + 144 - 144 - 9 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 12)^2 - 144 - 9 = 0$$

$$\boxed{(x-12)^2 - 153}$$

keep going, almost done!

$$(x-12)^2 = 153 \rightarrow x-12 = \pm\sqrt{153}$$

$$x = 12 \pm \sqrt{153} \quad -1$$

9) $5x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$

$$5\left(x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$5\left(x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{25} + \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$5\left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{25} + \frac{3}{5}$$

$$5\left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{14}{5}$$

$$5\left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = -\frac{14}{5}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = -\frac{14}{5 \times 5}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{5} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{25}} i$$

$$x + \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{\sqrt{14}i}{5}$$

Where does this "i" go?
Bring the "i" out front, it doesn't go under the radical. b/c $i = \sqrt{-1}$

Continuing #9:

$$x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{14}i}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{14}i}{5}, \frac{-1 - \sqrt{14}i}{5}$$

10) $4x^2 - 16x + 11 = 0$

$$4(x^2 - 4x + \frac{11}{4})$$

$$4(x-2)^2 - \frac{5}{4}$$

$$4(x-2)^2 = 5$$

$$(x-2)^2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x - 2 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x - 2 = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + 2, \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{2} + 2$$

Style Note
 While this is numerically correct, it's a lot to read/write!
 You can leave the "+" together as one sol'n, too!
 ie: $x = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 (constant part first)
 (± part second)