

① $x^2 + 7x - 18 = 0$

$a = 1 \quad b = 7 \quad c = -18$

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

$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{121}}{2} \leftarrow \text{Discriminant}$

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

$x = \frac{4}{2}, \frac{-18}{2}$

$x = 2, -9$

Style Note
Give sets from small \rightarrow large. i.e. $x = -9, 2$

② $5.89x^2 - 13.09x + 7.26 = 0$

$a = 5.89 \quad b = -13.09 \quad c = 7.26$

$x = \frac{-(-13.09) \pm \sqrt{-13.09^2 - 4(5.89 \cdot 7.26)}}{2 \cdot 5.89}$

Figure this out separately, then plug it in to the radical.

$x = \frac{13.09 \pm -171.0456}{11.78}$

This didn't come out right...

$x = \frac{-157.9556}{11.78}, \frac{184.1356}{11.78}$

② $x = 13.4088, 15.6312$

What's going on here?

Even though these weren't the right #s, because they are rounded you should use "x ≈"

③ $25x^2 - 20x + 7 = 0$
 $a = 25 \quad b = -20 \quad c = 7$

$$\frac{20 \pm \sqrt{-20^2 - 4(25 \cdot 7)}}{50}$$

Do this part and skip to plug it in here.

OK up to here.

$$\frac{20 \pm \sqrt{-300}}{50}$$

What happens between these steps?

~~$$\frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{20^2 - 4(25 \cdot 7)}}{2 \cdot 25}$$~~

~~$$\frac{20 + 30i}{50} \quad \frac{20 - 30i}{50}$$~~

If I can see more steps, I can help point out where things go wrong and how to fix it!

~~$$x = \frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{20^2 - 4(25 \cdot 7)}}{2 \cdot 25}$$~~

$$x = 1 \pm i \frac{3}{5}$$

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

④ $3mx^2 - 2wx + 5r = 0$
 $a = 3m \quad b = -2w \quad c = 5r$

$$\frac{-(-2w) \pm \sqrt{-2w^2 - 4(3m \cdot 5r)}}{2 \cdot 3m}$$

leave out this 4 to factor it later

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$$\frac{2w \pm \sqrt{-2w^2 - 60mr}}{6m}$$

$$\frac{2w \pm \sqrt{4w^2 - 60mr}}{6m}$$

~~Simplify and divide into cases~~ NO

$$x = \frac{w + \sqrt{2w^2 - 30mr}}{3m}, \quad \frac{w - \sqrt{2w^2 - 30mr}}{3m}$$

Don't forget the radicals!

... w/ the 4 from before...

$$\frac{2w \pm \sqrt{4w^2 - 4(15mr)}}{6m}$$

$$4w^2 - 4(15mr) = 4(w^2 - 15mr)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2w \pm 2\sqrt{w^2 - 15mr}}{3(6m)}$$

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

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

rewrite with addition

$$x^2 + 9x - 2x - 18$$

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

$$x+9=0$$

$$x-2=0$$

$$x = -9, 2$$

⑥ $589x^2 - 1309x + 726 = 0$

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

$$\frac{1309 \pm \sqrt{-1309^2 - 4 \cdot 589 \cdot 726}}{2 \cdot 589}$$

$$1309 \pm \sqrt{-1309^2 - 1710456}$$

$$1309 \pm \sqrt{3025}$$

$$\frac{1309 \pm 55}{1178}$$

$$\frac{1254}{1178} \quad \frac{1364}{1178}$$

$$x = \frac{33}{31}, \frac{22}{19}$$

~~$$x = (31x - 33)(19x - 22) = 0$$~~

Make sure radicals cover everything they are supposed to. -1

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Factored Form

⑦ $x^2 + 7x - 18 = 0$

$\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2$ ← Solve this! $\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{7^2}{2^2} = \frac{49}{4}$

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

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

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

$18\left(\frac{4}{4}\right) + \frac{49}{4} = \frac{121}{4}$

$\sqrt{(x + \frac{7}{2})^2} = \sqrt{18 + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{121}{4}} = \pm \frac{11}{2}$

$|x + \frac{7}{2}| = \pm \sqrt{18 + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2}$ $x = \frac{-7 \pm 11}{2} \Rightarrow x = -9, 2$

~~$x \in -2 \pm \sqrt{18 + \frac{7}{2}}$~~

use the LCD here...

$x^2 + 7x - 18 = (x - (-2 + \sqrt{18 + \frac{7}{2}}))(x - (-2 - \sqrt{18 + \frac{7}{2}})) \rightarrow$

⑧ $x^2 - 24x - 9$

$x^2 - 24x + \left(-\frac{24}{2}\right)^2 - 9 = \left(-\frac{24}{2}\right)^2$

$(x - \frac{24}{2})^2 - 9 = \left(\frac{24}{2}\right)^2$

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$$\textcircled{8} \quad (x-12)^2 - 9 = \cancel{0} \cancel{+} 144$$

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

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

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

$$x \in \{12 \pm \sqrt{153}\}$$

"=" doesn't use the "}" brackets, but "∈" does.

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 5x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$5x^2 + 2x = \cancel{5} - 3$$

$$5\left(x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x + \left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^2\right) = 5 + 5\left(\frac{4}{100}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{10}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{100}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$5\left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \cancel{5} + \frac{5(4)}{100}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{5} + \frac{4}{100}$$

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

$$(9) \quad \left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{26}{25} - \frac{14}{25}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{5} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{26-14}{25}}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{5} \pm \frac{\sqrt{26-14}}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{26-14}}{5}$$

Nice use of the LCD! :)

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{26-14}}{5} \right\}$$

"E" uses "{}" brackets around the sol'n set.

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

$$4x^2 - 16x + \left(\frac{11}{2}\right)^2 = \cancel{4(64)} - 11$$

$$4(x-8)^2 = \cancel{4(64)} - 11 + 4(64)$$

$$x-8 = \frac{-11}{4} + \frac{64}{4}$$

How does this...

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...become this?

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \right\}$$

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