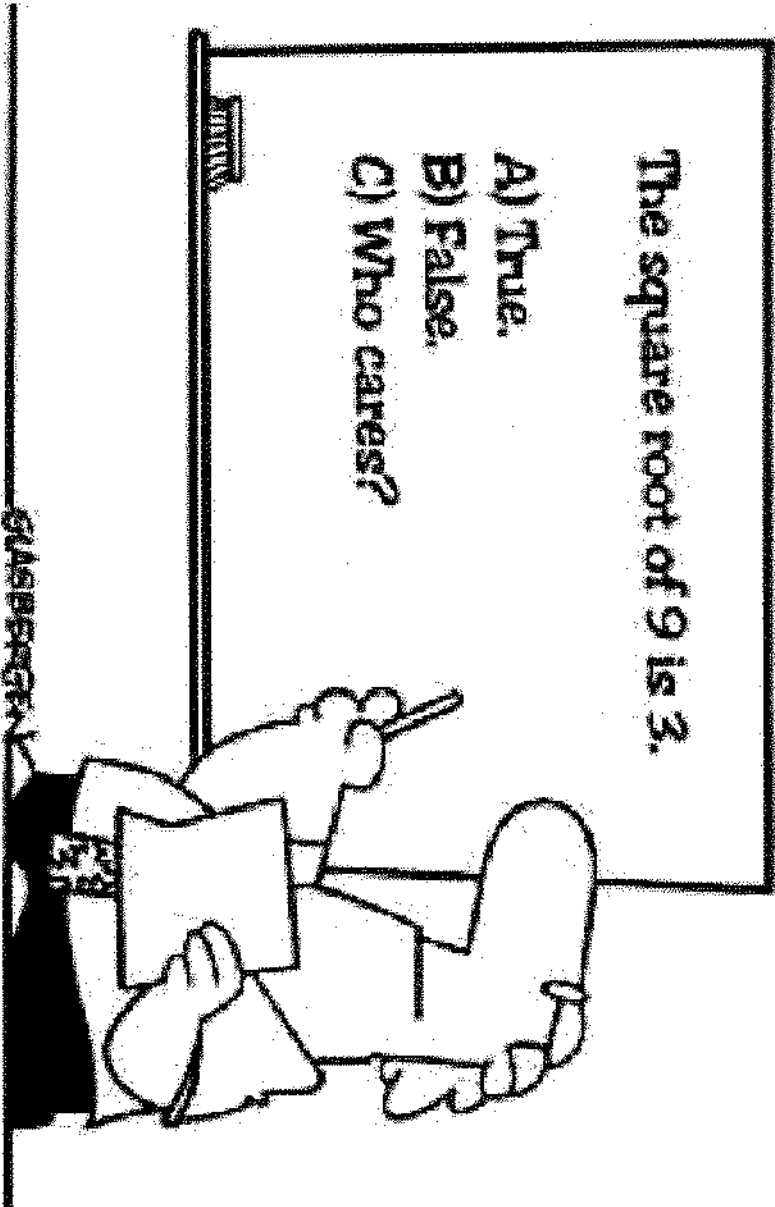


Square Root Review Solving By Factoring

Notes
Day 2



Many students actually look forward
to Mr. Atwadder's math tests.

Real Zeros

- ① Replace $f(x)$ or y with "0"
- ② Solve it.

ex: Find the real zeros of the function.

Solve for the variable.

a) $f(x) = 14x^2 - 21x$

$$0 = 14x^2 - 21x$$

GCF: $7x$

$$0 = 7x(2x - 3)$$

$$\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{0}{7}$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

$$2x - 3 = 0$$

$$+3 \quad +3$$

$$2x = 3$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{3}{2}}$$

b) $y = 16x^2 - 2x - 5$

$$0 = 16x^2 - 2x - 5$$

$$0 = (8x - 5)(2x + 1)$$

$$8x - 5 = 0$$

$$+5 \quad +5$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{5}{8}}$$

$$\frac{8x}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$2x + 1 = 0$$

$$-1 \quad -1$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

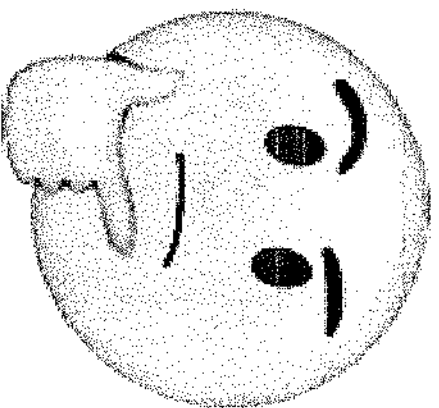
$$\boxed{x = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$-80 \leftarrow \frac{16x}{+8} \quad \frac{16x}{-10}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{8x}{-5}\right)$$

ex: What is the difference between zeros, roots and solutions?



Roots / Solutions : come from equations

✓
Synonyms
(mean the same)

$$\underline{\quad} = 0$$

Zeros : come from functions

$$f(x) = \underline{\quad}$$

$$y = \underline{\quad}$$

$$g(x) = \underline{\quad}$$

$f(x)$

ex: Write a quadratic function in standard form with integral coefficients given the zeros.

↑ integers (no fractions)

a) $(9,0)$ & $(-3,0)$

① Build factors

$x=9$ $x=-3$

(work backwards)

$(x-9)=0$ $(x+3)=0$

② multiply together all factors

$f(x) = (x-9)(x+3)$
 $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 27$

$f(x) = x^2 - 6x - 27$

← standard form

$ax^2 + bx + c$

(descending order)

$x=4$ $x=-4$

$(x-4)=0$ $(x+4)=0$

$f(x) = (x-4)(x+4)$

$f(x) = x^2 + 4x - 4x - 16$

$f(x) = x^2 - 16$

ex: Write a quadratic function in standard form with integral coefficients given the zeros.

(*) c) $(-1/3, 0)$ & $(5/2, 0)$

$x = -\frac{1}{3}$	$x = \frac{5}{2}$
$3 \cdot x = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \cancel{3} \cdot \frac{3}{1}$	$2 \cdot x = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1}$
$3x = -1$	$2x = 5$

clear the denominator

$(3x+1) = 0$

$(2x-5) = 0$

d) $x=0.5$ multiplicity of 2

occurs twice

$f(x) = (3x+1)(2x-5)$ fail

$f(x) = 6x^2 - 15x + 2x - 5$

$f(x) = 6x^2 - 13x - 5$

$x = 0.5$ $x = 0.5$

$2 \cdot x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1}$ $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$2x = 1$ $2x = 1$

$(2x-1) = 0$ $(2x-1) = 0$

$f(x) = (2x-1)(2x-1)$ fail

$f(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 1$

$$e) \quad x = 0, 5$$

$$\underline{x = 0} \quad x = 5$$

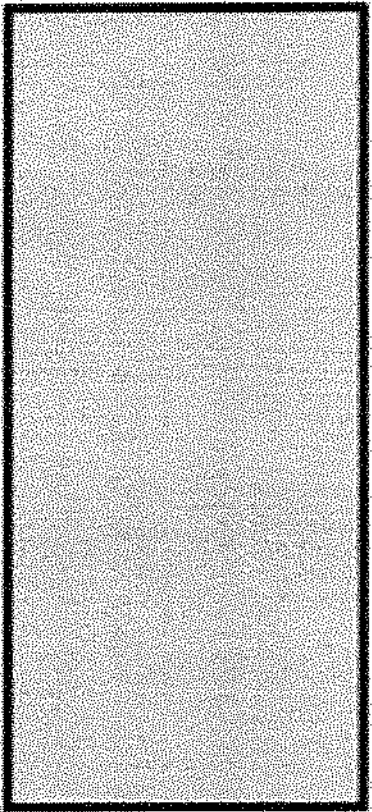
$$\underline{(x-5) = 0}$$

$$f(x) = x \overbrace{(x-5)}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = x^2 - 5x}$$

ex: Find x.

a) Area of rectangle = 36



$$x + 5 = 2$$

$$x = w$$

(3) Eliminate

Extraneous
(bad)

Solutions.

square/
Rect: $A = l \cdot w$

$$36 = (x+5)X$$

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

$$0 = x^2 + 5x - 36$$

$$0 = (x+9)(x-4)$$

(1) Set up an

area equation

(2) Solve

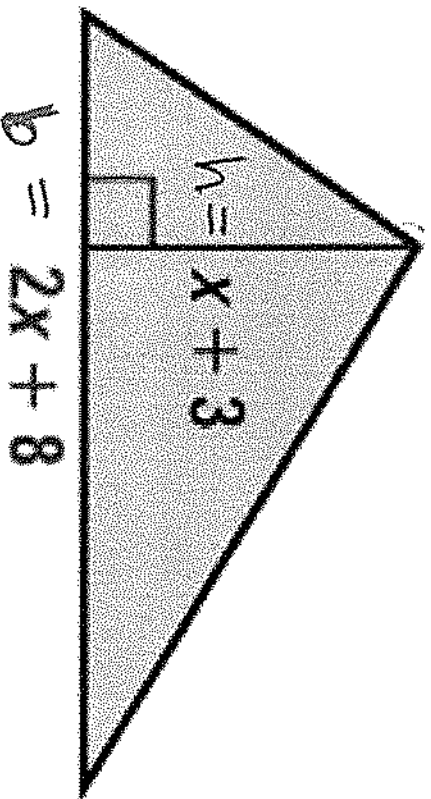
$$x+9=0 \quad | \quad x-4=0$$

$$x = \cancel{-9} \quad | \quad \boxed{x=4}$$

Extraneous

ex: Find x.

b) Area of triangle = 42



Triangle: $A = \frac{1}{2} b h$
base \swarrow
height \nwarrow

$$42 = \frac{1}{2} [(2x+8)(x+3)]$$

$$42 = \frac{1}{2} (2x^2 + 6x + 8x + 24)$$

$$42 = \frac{1}{2} (2x^2 + 14x + 24)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 = x^2 + 7x + 12 \\ -12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$0 = x^2 + 7x - 30$$

$$0 = (x+10)(x-3)$$

$$x+10=0 \quad | \quad x-3=0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{x+10} \quad | \quad \boxed{x=3} \end{array}$$

extraneous

REVIEW

ex: Simplify.

a) $-\sqrt{121}$



$$\boxed{-11}$$

b) $\sqrt{75}$

$$25 \sqrt{\frac{75}{3}} \quad \text{or}$$

$$5 \sqrt{75} \\ 5 \sqrt{15} \\ 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 5 \overline{) 25} \\ \underline{25} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{25 \cdot 3} \\ \sqrt{25} \cdot \sqrt{3} \\ \boxed{5\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{5 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} \\ \boxed{5\sqrt{3}}$$

REVIEW

ex: Simplify.

$$c) 6\sqrt{45}$$

$$9\sqrt{\frac{45}{5}}$$

$$6\sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

$$6 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{5}$$

$\boxed{18\sqrt{5}}$

$$1^2 = 1$$

$$d) \sqrt{0.25}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{25}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{25}}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$0.25 = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$$

↑ tenths
↑ hundredths

Reduce it →

REVIEW

ex: Simplify.

e) $\sqrt{-9}$

can't do "yet"

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$3^2 \neq -9$$

f) $\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{25}}$

$$5 \overline{)15} \quad 3$$

side note:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}}$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{12}{2}}$$

REVIEW

ex: Simplify.

$$9) \frac{5}{(3-\sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{(3+\sqrt{2})}{(3+\sqrt{2})}$$

↑
Add

↑
Conj

$$= \frac{15 + 5\sqrt{2}}{9 + 3\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{4}}$$

$$= \frac{15 + 5\sqrt{2}}{7}$$

$$= \frac{15 + 5\sqrt{2}}{7}$$

or

↓