

10-2 Solving Quadratic Equations Using Square Roots

- Every positive number has Two square roots, one POSITIVE and one NEGATIVE.

$$\sqrt{9} = 3 \quad \text{BECAUSE } (3)(3) = 9$$

but...

$$\sqrt{9} = -3 \quad \text{BECAUSE } (-3)(-3) = 9$$

- You can indicate both the positive and negative root by \pm , so $\sqrt{9} = \pm 3$.

- Solve using square roots. Check \checkmark

1. $x^2 = 25$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm 5}$$

* SQUARE ROOT IS THE INVERSE OF SQUARE.

CHECK:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} (5)^2 = 25 & (-5)^2 = 25 \\ 25 = 25 \checkmark & 25 = 25 \checkmark \end{array}$$

2. $x^2 = -49$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-49}$$

$$(7)^2 = 49? \quad (-7)^2 = 49?$$

NO REAL SOLUTION

* If necessary, use inverse operations to

ISOLATE THE SQUARED PART of a quadratic

equation before taking the square root of both sides.

$$3. \boxed{x^2} + 7 = 7$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{0}$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

$$(0)^2 + 7 = 7$$

$$7 = 7 \checkmark$$

$$4. \boxed{3x^2} - 48 = 0$$

$$3x^2 = 48$$

$$x^2 = 16$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm 4}$$

CHECK:

$$3(4)^2 - 48 = 0$$

$$3(16) - 48 = 0$$

$$48 - 48 = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$3(-4)^2 - 48 = 0$$

$$3(16) - 48 = 0$$

$$48 - 48 = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$5. 16x^2 - 49 = 0$$

$$16x^2 = 49$$

$$x^2 = 49/16$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{49}{16}}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm \frac{7}{4}}$$

CHECK:

$$16(\frac{7}{4})^2 - 49 = 0$$

$$16(\frac{49}{16}) - 49 = 0$$

$$49 - 49 = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$16(-\frac{7}{4})^2 - 49 = 0$$

$$16(\frac{49}{16}) - 49 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$6. 100x^2 + 49 = 0$$

$$\frac{100x^2}{100} = \frac{-49}{100}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-\frac{49}{100}}$$

NO REAL SOLUTION

$$7. \sqrt{(x-5)^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$x-5 = \pm 4$$

$$x-5 = 4 \quad | \quad x-5 = -4$$

$$x = 9 \quad | \quad x = 1$$

CHECK

$$(9-5)^2 = 16$$

$$4^2 = 16$$

$$16 = 16 \checkmark$$

$$(1-5)^2 = 16$$

$$(-4)^2 = 16$$

$$16 = 16 \checkmark$$

$$8. (x+3)^2 + 7 = 32$$

$$\sqrt{(x+3)^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$x+3 = \pm 5$$

$$x+3 = 5 \quad | \quad x+3 = -5$$

$$x = 2 \quad | \quad x = -8$$

$$9. 3(x+2)^2 + 4 = 112$$

$$\frac{3(x+2)^2}{3} = \frac{108}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{(x+2)^2} = \sqrt{36}$$

$$x+2 = \pm 6$$

$$x+2 = 6 \quad | \quad x+2 = -6$$

$$x = 4 \quad | \quad x = -8$$