

$$40. \frac{6}{3}x^2 - \frac{6}{1}x - \frac{6}{6} = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$$

only type in the  
first fraction  
in your clicker

$$X = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36+8}}{4} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{44}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2(3 \pm \sqrt{11})}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{11}}{2}$$

## 13.2 Day 2

- ① discriminant
- ② given the solution, create equation
- ③ Application

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

the discriminant

$b^2 - 4ac > 0$  (positive)
   
 2 Real
 

- Rational —  $b^2 - 4ac$  has to be a perfect square
- Irrational —  $b^2 - 4ac$  not a perfect square

2 Complex #'s      $b^2 - 4ac < 0$  (negative)

1 Rational Soln      $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

$$19. x^2 + 8x + 3 = 0$$

$$20. x^2 + 7x + 4 = 0 \text{ -type discrim. into clicker}$$

$$19) x^2 + 8x + 3 = 0$$

$$1) \text{ discriminant } b^2 - 4ac = 8^2 - 4(1)(3) = 64 - 12 = 52$$

2) 2 solutions

3) Real  $\rightarrow$  Irrational

20.  $x^2 + 7x + 4 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 - 4ac &= 7^2 - 4(1)(4) \\ &= 49 - 16 \\ &= 33 \end{aligned}$$

2 Irrational solns

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -2$$

find a Quadratic with  
these Solns

$$x - 3 = 0 \quad x + 2 = 0$$

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

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

Solve a Quadratic

- 1) Factor
- 2) Complete the Square
- 3) Quadratic Formula

$$X = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad X = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2X + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$3X - \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

$$2X + 1 = 0$$

$$3X - 2 = 0$$

$$(2X + 1)(3X - 2) = 0$$

$$6X^2 - X - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \underline{6X^2 - X = 2}$$

$$X = -2 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$X = -2 - \sqrt{5}$$

⊛

$$X + 2 - \sqrt{5} = 0$$

$$X + 2 + \sqrt{5} = 0$$

$$\left( \underline{X + 2 - \sqrt{5}} \right) \left( \underline{X + 2 + \sqrt{5}} \right) = 0$$

$$X^2 + 2X + \cancel{\sqrt{5}X}$$

$$+ 2X$$

$$+ 4 + \cancel{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$- \cancel{\sqrt{5}X} \quad - 5 - \cancel{2\sqrt{5}}$$

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$$X^2 + 4X - 1 = 0$$



find the equation

type C into clicker

$$X = 3 + 2i$$

$$X = 3 - 2i$$

$$X - 3 - 2i = 0 \quad X - 3 + 2i = 0$$

$$(X - 3 - 2i)(X - 3 + 2i) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} X^2 - 3X + 2iX + 4 + 6i \\ -3X - 2iX + 9 - 6i \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$X^2 - 6X + 13 = 0$$

The number of fatal vehicle crashes per 100 million miles,  $f(x)$ , for drivers of age  $x$  can be modeled by the quadratic function

$$f(x) = 0.013x^2 - 1.19x + 28.24.$$

Use the function to solve Exercises 73–74.

73. What age groups are expected to be involved in 3 fatal crashes per 100 million miles driven? How well does the function model the trend in the actual data shown in the bar graph on the previous page?

$$3 = 0.013x^2 - 1.19x + 28.24$$

$$0 = 0.013x^2 - 1.19x + 25.24$$

$$a = 0.013 \quad c = 25.24$$

$$b = -1.19$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1.19) \pm \sqrt{(-1.19)^2 - 4(0.013)(25.24)}}{2(0.013)}$$

solve

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+2) = 0$$

$$* \quad x-4 = 0 \quad x+2 = 0$$

$$x = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -2$$



