

### 3.3 - Complex Quadratic Roots - Day 3

#### Writing Quadratic Equations Given the Solutions (Roots)

1. Set each solution equal to  $x$ .
2. Get each equation equal to zero.
3. Write as a product of two factors equal to zero.
4. Distribute to get the quadratic equation in standard form.

**Ex1.)** Given the solutions (roots) of a quadratic equation, write the quadratic equation in standard form.

$$-5 \text{ and } \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(x+5)(4x-3) = 0$$

$$x = -5 \quad 4 \cdot x = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4$$

$$4x^2 - 3x + 20x - 15 = 0$$

$$x+5=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$4x=3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$4x-3=0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$4x^2 + 17x - 15 = 0$$

**Ex2.)** Given the solutions (roots) of a quadratic equation, write the quadratic equation in standard form.

$$-5i\sqrt{3} \text{ and } 5i\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = -5i\sqrt{3} \quad x = 5i\sqrt{3}$$

$$x + 5i\sqrt{3} = 0 \quad x - 5i\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$(x + 5i\sqrt{3})(x - 5i\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$x^2 - \cancel{5i\sqrt{3}x} + \cancel{5i\sqrt{3}x} + 75 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 75 = 0$$

The method we used on the previous two will not work well on the next ones because the solutions are written in the irrational/complex answer form as the result of using the quadratic formula.

**Ex3.)** Given the solutions (roots) of a quadratic equation, write the quadratic equation in standard form.

$$\frac{-9 \pm i\sqrt{79}}{10}$$

$2a = 10$   
 $a = 5$

$-b = -9$   
 $b = 9$

$b^2 - 4ac = -79$   
 $(9)^2 - 4(5)c = -79$   
 $81 - 20c = -79$   
 $-20c = -160$   
 $c = 8$

\*Remember...

Given a quadratic equation in standard form,  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ,

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

$$5x^2 + 9x + 8 = 0$$

**Ex4.)** Given the solutions (roots) of a quadratic equation, write the quadratic equation in standard form.

$$\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$2a = 2$   
 $a = 1$

$-b = 5$   
 $b = -5$

$b^2 - 4ac = 3$   
 $(-5)^2 - 4(1)c = 3$   
 $25 - 4c = 3$   
 $-4c = -22$   
 $c = \frac{-22}{-4}$   
 $c = \frac{11}{2}$

\*Remember...

Given a quadratic equation in standard form,  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ,

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

$$2\left(x^2 - 5x + \frac{11}{2} = 0\right)$$

$$2x^2 - 10x + 11 = 0$$

## Answers to HW 3.2 Day 3 - Writing Quadratic Equations

*- Questions on any ??? -*

1.)  $x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$

2.)  $x^2 + 8x = 0$

3.)  $2x^2 - 17x + 21 = 0$

4.)  $x^2 + 36 = 0$

5.)  $x^2 - 10 = 0$

6.)  $x^2 + 24 = 0$

7.)  $x^2 - 9x - 24 = 0$

8.)  $8x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$

9.)  $12x^2 - 6x - 13 = 0$

10.)  $x^2 + 3x + 9 = 0$