

Now, **ALL** quadratic equations have **TWO** solutions.

Some of these solutions may be imaginary.

$$1. \quad 3x^2 + 70 = 22$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -70 \\ -70 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{3} = -\frac{48}{3}$$

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

$$x = \pm 4i$$

Find **ALL** Exact Complex Solutions (real and imaginary) using Square Roots.

$$1. \quad 3x^2 + 70 = 22$$

$$2. \quad 96 - 2x^2 = 6$$

$$3. \quad (x + 5)^2 + 38 = 10$$

$$2. \quad 96 - 2x^2 = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -96 \\ -96 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-2x^2}{-2} = \frac{-90}{-2}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{45}$$

$$x = \pm 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$3. \quad (x + 5)^2 + 38 = 10$$

~~- 38~~      ~~- 38~~

$$\sqrt{(x+5)^2} = \sqrt{-28}$$

$$x+5 = \pm 2i\sqrt{7}$$

- 5                  - 5

$$x = -5 \pm 2i\sqrt{7}$$

Find ALL Complex solutions using the Quadratic Formula.

$$x^2 - 6x + 25 = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = -64$$

$$\frac{(-6 \pm \sqrt{-64})}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 8i}{2} = 3 \pm 4i$$

Find ALL Exact Complex solutions using the Quadratic Formula.

$$1. \quad x^2 - 6x + 25 = 0$$

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

$$2. \quad 2x^2 - 10x + 17 = 0$$

$$3. \quad x^2 - 3x + 23 = 0$$

Find ALL solutions

$$2x^2 - 10x + 17 = 0$$

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

$$b^2 - 4ac = -36$$

$$\frac{10 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{4} \leftarrow \frac{10 \pm 6i}{4} = \frac{5 \pm 3i}{2}$$

Find ALL solutions

$$x^2 - 3x + 23 = 0$$

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

$$b^2 - 4ac = -83$$

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-83}}{2} = \boxed{\frac{3 \pm i\sqrt{83}}{2}}$$

Find ALL Exact Complex solutions by completing the square.

$$1. \ x^2 - 4x + 20 = 0$$

$$2. \ x^2 + 6x + 33 = 0$$

$$1. \ x^2 - 4x + 20 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = -20 + 4$$

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

$$x-2 = \begin{matrix} \pm 4 \\ +z \end{matrix} i$$

$$x = 2 \pm 4i$$

$$2. \ x^2 + 6x + 33 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = -33 + 9$$

$$\sqrt{(x+3)^2} = \sqrt{-24}$$

$$x+3 = \begin{matrix} \pm 2i\sqrt{6} \\ -3 \end{matrix}$$

$$x = -3 \pm 2i\sqrt{6}$$

Find ALL Exact Complex solutions by factoring.

$$x^4 + 8x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 9)(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 9)(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 9 &= 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \pm 3i \\ x &= \pm 1, \pm 3i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -9 \\ +9 \\ \hline +8 \end{array}$$

You can now finish Hwk 23

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Page 285 Problems 18, 22  
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Due Tomorrow