

Lesson 7.9- SWBAT solve quadratic and linear systems.

Kick off:
Solve each of the following by factoring:

1) $x^2 + 12 = -8x$

$+8x + 8x$
 $x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0$
 $(x+6)(x+2) = 0$
 $x+6 = 0$ or $x+2 = 0$
 $x = -6$ or $x = -2$


MP: $12x^2$
 $x^2 = 64$
 $-64 -64$
 $x^2 - 64 = 0$
 $(x-8)(x+8) = 0$
 $x-8 = 0$ or $x+8 = 0$
 $x = 8$ or $x = -8$


3) Solve by completing the square: $x^2 - 4x - 6 = 0$


$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
 $x^2 - 4x - 6 = 0$
 $+6 +6$
 $x^2 - 4x = 6$
 $(\frac{1}{2}b)^2$ add to both sides
 $(\frac{1}{2}(-4))^2 = 4$
 $(-2)^2 = 4$
 $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 6 + 4$
 $(x-2)^2 = 10$
 $\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{10}$
 $x-2 = \pm\sqrt{10}$
 $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{10}$

Linear and Quadratic Systems

3 Kinds of Solutions:

one solution


two solution


no solution


Ex: $y = x^2 + x - 4$
 $y = 2x - 2$

Steps to Solve a Linear and Quadratic System

- Put each equation equal to y
- Set each equation equal to each other
- Solve for x
- Substitute the value for x back in and solve for y
- Check solutions

(must be a point)
 (x, y)

MP: $x^2 + x - 4 = 2x - 2$
 $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$
 $(x-2)(x+1) = 0$
 $x-2 = 0$ or $x+1 = 0$
 $x = 2$ or $x = -1$
 $y = 2(2) - 2 = 2$
 $y = 2(-1) - 2 = -4$
 $(2, 2)$
 $(-1, -4)$

Directions: Solve each of the systems.

- 1) Solve by factoring: $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$
 $y = x - 1$

- 2) Solve by quadratic formula: $y = x^2 - x - 6$
 $y - 2x = -2$

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

$y = 2x - 2$

- 3) Solve by completing the square: $y = x^2 + 4x + 1$
 $y = 2x + 1$

$x^2 + 4x + 1 = 2x + 1$
 $-2x -1 -2x -1$
 $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 + 1$
 $\frac{1}{2}(2) = 1^2 = 1$
 $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 1$
 $(x+1)(x+1) = 1$
 $\sqrt{(x+1)^2} = \sqrt{1}$
 $x+1 = \pm 1$
 $x+1 = 1$ or $x+1 = -1$
 $x = 0$ or $x = -2$

$y = 2x + 1$
 $x = 0$ or $x = -2$
 $2(0) + 1 = 1$
 $2(-2) + 1 = -3$
 $(0, 1)$ or $(-2, -3)$