

Hi Class!

Today we're going to learn all about the Sum and Product of the roots of a quadratic! Does that wind your clock?

1. Grab a clicker
2. Work the below problem

Dr. T.

The roots of a quadratic, according to the quadratic formula, can be represented by the two expressions below:

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

- a. Add and simplify the two roots
- b. Multiply and simplify the two roots

Nov 27-10:17 AM

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

$S_0 \Rightarrow \frac{-b + \cancel{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} - b - \cancel{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}}{2a} = \frac{-2b}{2a} = \boxed{\frac{-b}{a}}$

P: $\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right) \left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right) = \boxed{\frac{c}{a}}$

$$\frac{\cancel{b^2} + b\cancel{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} - b\cancel{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} - (\cancel{b^2} - 4ac)}{4a^2}$$

$$+ \frac{4ac}{4a^2} = \boxed{\frac{c}{a}}$$

Nov 30-9:53 AM

Nov 30-8:41 AM

A2.A.20 I can state the sum and product of the roots of a quadratic equation by examining its equations.

$$* r_1 + r_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \quad r_1 \cdot r_2 = \frac{c}{a} *$$

Exercise #2: For each of the following quadratic equations, state the sum and product of their roots.

(a) $2x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0$

$$S = r_1 + r_2 = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{8}{2} = -4$$

$$P = r_1 \cdot r_2 = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

(b) $5x^2 + 2x - 20 = 0$

$$S: -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$P: \frac{-20}{5} = -4$$

Nov 27-10:24 AM

A2.A.21 I can write a quadratic equation if I am given the sum and product of its roots.

Exercise #3: A quadratic equation has roots that sum to 5 and have a product of -3. Which of the following could be the equation of the quadratic?

- (1) $x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$ (3) $x^2 - 3x + 5 = 0$
 (2) $x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$ (4) $x^2 + 3x - 5 = 0$

$$\frac{5 = -\frac{b}{a}}{\quad} \quad \frac{-3 = \frac{c}{a}}{\quad}$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 3$$

Exercise #4: Which of the following quadratic equations has roots of $x = 5 \pm \sqrt{7}$?

- (1) $x^2 - 10x + 18 = 0$ (3) $x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0$
 (2) $x^2 + 7x - 5 = 0$ (4) $x^2 + 10x - 3 = 0$

$$5 + \sqrt{7} + 5 - \sqrt{7}$$

$$S = 10$$

$$P = 18$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = -10$$

$$c = 18$$

Nov 27-10:24 AM

A2.A.21 I can write a quadratic equation if I am given the sum and product of its roots.

Exercise #6: Find the equation of a quadratic function if its leading coefficient is 3 and it has irrational x-intercepts of $x = 4 \pm \sqrt{3}$.

$a = 3$
 $r_1 = (4 + \sqrt{3})$
 $r_2 = (4 - \sqrt{3})$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = \frac{8}{1} \quad \frac{c}{a} = \frac{13}{1}$$

$$3(x^2 - 8x + 13) = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 24x + 39$$

Exercise #7: Find the equation of a quadratic function if it has roots of $x = 3 \pm \sqrt{10}$ and a y-intercept of -2.

$$S = 6$$

$$P = -1$$

$a = 1 \quad b = -6 \quad c = -1$

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

$$2x^2 - 12x - 2 = 0$$

Nov 27-10:24 AM

A2.A.21 I can write a quadratic equation if I am given the sum and product of its roots.
PRACTICE

Determine an equation for a quadratic function that has x-intercepts given by $x = 8 \pm \sqrt{2}$ if its leading coefficient is equal to 2.

Determine the equation for a quadratic function in standard form if it has x-intercepts given by $x = -5 \pm \sqrt{11}$ and a y-intercept of -42 .

Nov 27-10:24 AM

A2.A.21 I can write a quadratic equation if I am given the sum and product of its roots.
PRACTICE

Determine an equation for a quadratic function that has x-intercepts given by $x = 8 \pm \sqrt{2}$ if its leading coefficient is equal to 2.

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{Sum} = 8 + \sqrt{2} + 8 - \sqrt{2} = 16 \\ \text{Product} = (8 + \sqrt{2})(8 - \sqrt{2}) \\ = 64 - 2 = 62 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{|l} \frac{-b}{2} = 16 \Rightarrow -b = 32 \Rightarrow b = -32 \\ \frac{c}{2} = 62 \Rightarrow c = 124 \end{array} \Rightarrow y = 2x^2 - 32x + 124$$

Determine the equation for a quadratic function in standard form if it has x-intercepts given by $x = -5 \pm \sqrt{11}$ and a y-intercept of -42 .

$$\begin{array}{|l} \text{Sum} = -5 + \sqrt{11} + -5 - \sqrt{11} = -10 \\ \text{Product} = (-5 + \sqrt{11})(-5 - \sqrt{11}) \\ = 25 - 11 = 14 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{|l} \frac{-b}{a} = -10 \Rightarrow -b = -10a \Rightarrow b = 10a \\ \frac{c}{a} = 14 \Rightarrow c = 14a \\ c = 14a = -42 \Rightarrow a = -3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{|l} y = ax^2 + 10ax + 14a \\ y = -3x^2 - 30x - 42 \end{array}$$

Nov 27-10:24 AM

A2.A.21 I can write a quadratic equation if I am given the sum and product of its roots.

TICKET TO LEAVE

For which equation does the sum of the roots equal $\frac{3}{4}$ and the product of the roots equal -2 ?

- 1) $4x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$
- 2) $4x^2 + 8x + 3 = 0$
- 3) $4x^2 - 3x - 8 = 0$
- 4) $4x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$

Nov 29-11:54 AM