Name:				Date:			
Торіс:	Class:						
Main Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples						
QUADRATIC ROOTS							
also called							
	2 SOLUTIONS	1 SOLUTION		LUTION	NO SOLUTION		
NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS				↓ →		$\downarrow$	
THE DISCRIMINANT	Formula:	<ul> <li>&gt; If d &gt; 0, then there are solutions.</li> <li>&gt; If d = 0, then there are solutions.</li> <li>&gt; If d &lt; 0, then there are solutions.</li> </ul>					
<b>EXAMPLES</b> Use the discriminant to determine the number of solutions.	$y = x^2 + 5x + 4$	2 sol 1 sol	utions ution utions	<b>2.</b> $y = x^2 - 3x$	+ 10	<ul> <li>2 solutions</li> <li>1 solution</li> <li>0 solutions</li> </ul>	
	<b>3.</b> $y = x^2 + 10x + 25$	<ul> <li>2 solutions</li> <li>1 solution</li> <li>0 solutions</li> </ul>		$\mathbf{H}. \ y = 2x^2 - 0$	4 <i>x</i> – 3	<ul> <li>2 solutions</li> <li>1 solution</li> <li>0 solutions</li> </ul>	
	<b>6.</b> $y = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$	<ul> <li>2 solutions</li> <li>1 solution</li> <li>0 solutions</li> </ul>		$\mathbf{b} \cdot y = -3x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$	5x-8	<ul> <li>2 solutions</li> <li>1 solution</li> <li>0 solutions</li> </ul>	
the discriminant identify the # solutions. Then graph to prove.	<b>7.</b> $y = x^2 + 4x - 5$ d = Solutions:	1 1 7 1 1	x 9 1 9 5 4	y		) ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ X	

