The Quadratic Formula

How do you find the zeros of a quadratic equation in <u>standard form.</u>
$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. That cannot be factored such as $2x^2 - 16x + 3$.

All terms in the radicand are called the discriminant. If the discriminant adds up to a negative number, there is no real solution.

The answer is the quadratic formula. $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

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1) $2x^2 - 16x + 3$

2) $9x^2 + 8x - 7$

3) $-3x^2 - 7x + 4$

4) $x^2 - 8$

5) $3x^2 + 24x + 55$

6) $6x^2 - 7x$

7) $(2x + 3)(3x - 6)$