Secondary 2
lesson 3.2

Solve Quadratic Equations using Zeros

aka

Using Factored form
Finding the X-Intercepts
Finding Solutions

Solve using the zero's.

$Example\ 1\text{:}\ \ 2x(x+7)(x-5)=0$

Solving an equation actually means finding the place or places where the graph crosses the x-axis. These are called **zeros**.

Solve by finding the zero's.

2. $(x-7)(2x+5)=0$

3. $(3x-7)(2x-9)=0$

Solve by finding the zero's. If you can easily factor an equation you should solve it by finding the zeros.

4. $8x^2+10x=0$

5. $4x^3+22x^2=0$

Solve by finding the zero's. If you can easily factor an equation you should solve it by finding the zeros.

6. $x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$

7. $2x^2 - 5x - 12 = 0$

Solve by finding the zero's. If you can easily factor an equation you should solve it by finding the zeros.

8. $x^3 + 7x^2 - 9x - 63 = 0$

9. $(x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$

Solve by finding the zero's. If you can easily factor an equation you should solve it by finding the zeros.

10. $x^2 - 25 = 0$

11. $(x + 4)^2 - 25 = 0$