### 6.1 Sweating The Q Formula

Last lesson you used the Q formula.
From memory, write it down.

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### 6.2 An Example Where $a \neq 1$

## Question

Show how to use the Q formula to solve the equation,

$$
3 x^{2}+6 x+2=0
$$

## Answer

$$
x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{2 a}
$$

with $a=3, b=6$ and $c=2$ gives

$$
\begin{aligned}
x & =\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^{2}-4 \times 3 \times 2}}{2 \times 3} \\
& =\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36-24}}{6} \\
& =\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{6} \\
& =\frac{-6}{6} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4 \times 3}}{6} \\
& =-1 \pm \frac{2 \sqrt{3}}{6} \\
& =-1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Notes

(i) You should begin by writing down the Q formula
( ii ) Write down the value of $a$, of $b$ and of $c$
( iii ) You must show the numbers substituted into the formula.
Mark schemes give zero marks for the whole question if you don't do this.
(iv ) Questions often require the exact answer. i.e. With square roots left in.
( v ) Or they may ask for the answer to a specified number of significant figures.

### 6.3 Exercise

## Question 1

Show how to use the Q formula to solve the quadratic equation,

$$
2 x^{2}+8 x+5=0
$$

and hence that $x=-2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ are the two solutions.

## Question 2

Show how to use the Q formula to solve the quadratic equation,

$$
3 x^{2}+2 x-4=0
$$

and hence that $x=-\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$ are the two solutions.

## Question 3

GCSE Examination Question from May 2018, Paper 1H, Q11(b)
Solve $3 x^{2}+6 x-5=0$
Show your working clearly.
Give your solutions correct to 3 significant figures.

## Question 4

GCSE Examination Question from June 2011, Paper 4H, Q21(b)
Solve $x^{2}+90 x-1200=0$
Give the value of $x$ correct to 3 significant figures.

## Question 5

GCSE Examination Question from January 2015, 4H, Q17


The diagram shows a trapezium.
The trapezium has an area of $17 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
(a) Show that $2 x^{2}+7 x-17=0$
(b) Work out the value of $x$

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures, Show your working clearly.

