## SOLVING PROBLEMS USING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

## LEARNING GOALS

Students will:

- Review the methods used to solve problems involving quadratic equations.


## METHODS

Which methods have we used so far to solve quadratic equations?

Now you need to know when to use these different methods.
EXAMPLE 1: MODEL THE PATH OF A TOY ROCKET
The formula $h=\frac{1}{2 g t^{2}}+v_{0} t+h_{o}$ can be used to model the height of a projectile, where $g$ is the acceleration due to gravity, which is $9.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ on Earth, $v_{o}$ is the initial vertical velocity, in metres per second, and $h_{o}$ is the initial height, in metres.
a) Create a model for the height of a toy rocket launched upward at $60 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ from the top of a 3m platform.

b) How long would the rocket take to fall to Earth, rounded to the nearest hundredth of a second?
c) What is the maximum height of the rocket, rounded to the nearest metre?
d) Over what time interval is the height of the toy rocket greater than 150 m ? Round to the nearest hundredth of a second.

EXAMPLE 2: WIDTH OF A PATH
A rectangular park measures 100 m by 60 m . A path of constant width is to be paved around the perimeter. The mayor wants to be sure that the path does not reduce the area of grass by more than $10 \%$. What is the maximum allowable width of the path, rounded to the nearest tenth of a metre? [Hint: Start with a diagram.]

EXAMPLE 3: CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS
The product of two consecutive numbers is 5624 . What are the numbers?

EXAMPLE 4: RIGHT TRIANGLE
One length of a right triangle is 1 cm longer than the other length. The length of the hypotenuse is 9 cm greater than that of the shorter length. Find the length of the three sides.

