Recall: The Quadratic Formula says  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are the roots of:  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c = 0}{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}$$

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$$-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}$$

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$$r_{1,2} = \frac{\frac{2a}{2a}}{r_{1,2}}$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-(1) \pm \sqrt{(1)^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot -2}}{\frac{2 \cdot 6}{12}}$$

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$$\frac{2 \cdot 6}{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 48}}$$

represented a says 
$$r_1$$
 and  $r_2$  are  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are  $r_1$ 

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$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{12}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{12}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm 7}{12}$$

$$= \frac{6}{12} \text{ and } \frac{-8}{12}$$

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$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{49}}{\frac{12}{12}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{12} \text{ and } \frac{-8}{12}$$

The solutions to  $6x^2 + x - 2 = 0$  are:  $x = r_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-2}{3}$ 

 $=\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{-2}{3}$