Solving the quadratic equation:  $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ :

Solving the quadratic equation:  $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The Quadratic Formula says  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are  $\bigcirc$  the roots of:  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 

### Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are $r_1$ the roots of: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

### Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are $r_1$ the roots of: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

#### Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are Quadratic of:

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

# Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are the roots of: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 1}$

$$=\frac{2 \cdot 1}{2}$$

# Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The $\bigcirc$ Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are $\bigcirc$ the roots of: $ax^{2} + bx + c = 0$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 1}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{36-32}}{2}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{4}}{2}$

# Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The $\bigcirc$ Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are $\bigcirc$ the roots of: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 1}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{36-32}}{2}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{4}}{2}$ $=\frac{6\pm 2}{2}$

# Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The $\bigcirc$ Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are $\bigcirc$ the roots of: $ax^{2} + bx + c = 0$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 1}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{36-32}}{2}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{4}}{2}$ $=rac{6\pm2}{2}$ $=\frac{8}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{2}$

## Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The $\bigcirc$ Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are $\bigcirc$ the roots of: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 1}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{36-32}}{2}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{4}}{2}$ $=\frac{6\pm 2}{2}$ $=\frac{8}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{2}$ = 4 and 2

## Solving the quadratic equation: $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ : Recall: The $\bigcirc$ Quadratic Formula says $r_1$ and $r_2$ are $\bigcirc$ the roots of: $ax^{2} + bx + c = 0$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(b) \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $r_{1,2} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}}{2 \cdot 1}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{36-32}}{2}$ $=\frac{6\pm\sqrt{4}}{2}$ $=\frac{6\pm 2}{2}$ $=\frac{8}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{2}$ = 4 and 2 The solutions to $x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$ are: $x = r_{1,2} = 4, 2$