

solve for x.

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$$

C	Sum
-2	-2
-2	-4

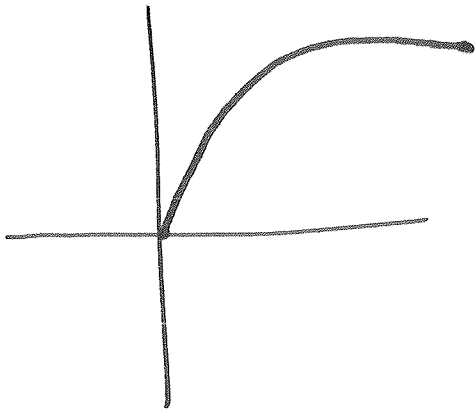
$$(x-2)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{0}$$

$$x-2 = 0$$

$$+2 \quad +2$$

$$x = 2$$



Solve for x.

$$x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-2^2 - 4(1)(3)}}{2(1)} = x$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 12}}{2} = x$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2} + \sqrt{-8}}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{8}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{2} - \sqrt{-8}}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$-\sqrt{8}$$

Solve for x .

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(x - 2)$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 2x + 4$$

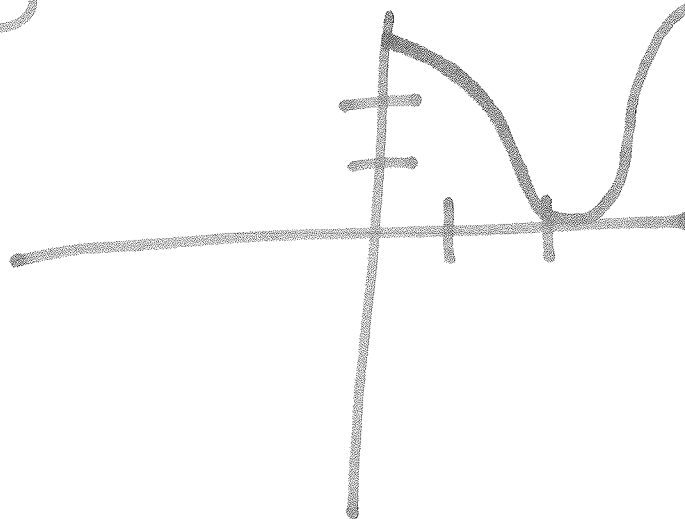
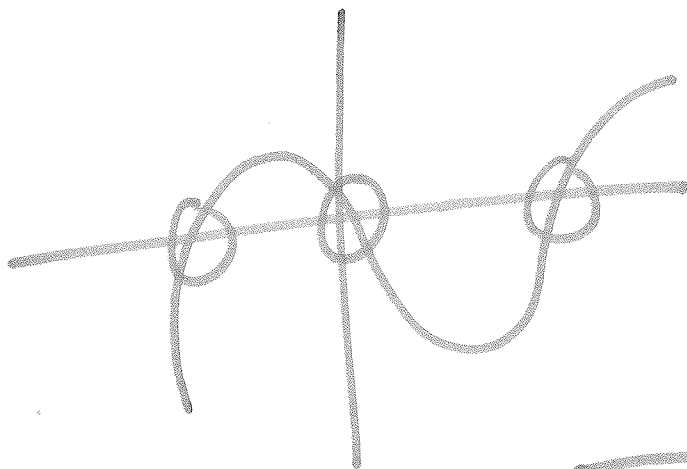
$$x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = -2$$

$$x = 2$$



Solve for x.

$$x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)(x + 3)$$

$$x^2 + 3x - x + 3$$

$$a = 1$$

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(3)}{2}}$$

$$b = -2$$

$$\frac{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(3)}{2}$$

$$c = 3$$

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{4 - 12}{2}}$$

$$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{-8}{2}}$$

$$x = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{-8}}{2} = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2}}{2} = 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{-8}}{2} = 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$