CHAPTER – 4
QUADRATIC EQUATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

If P(x) is quadratic expression in variable x, then P(x) = 0 is known as a quadratic equation.

(a) General form of a Quadratic Equation:

The general form of quadratic equation is $\mathbf{ax^2 + bx + c = 0,}$ where a,b,c are real numbers and $a \neq 0$ Since $a \neq 0$, quadratic equations, in general are of the following types :-

(i) $b = 0,\ c \neq 0$ i.e., of he type $ax^2 + c=0$.

(ii) $b \neq 0, c = 0$, i.e. of the type $ax^2 + bx = 0$.

(iii) $b = 0, c = 0$, i.e. of the type $ax^2 = 0$.

(iv) $b \neq 0\ ,\ c \neq 0$, i.e., of the type $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.