Find the values of x and y that satisfy the equation calculator

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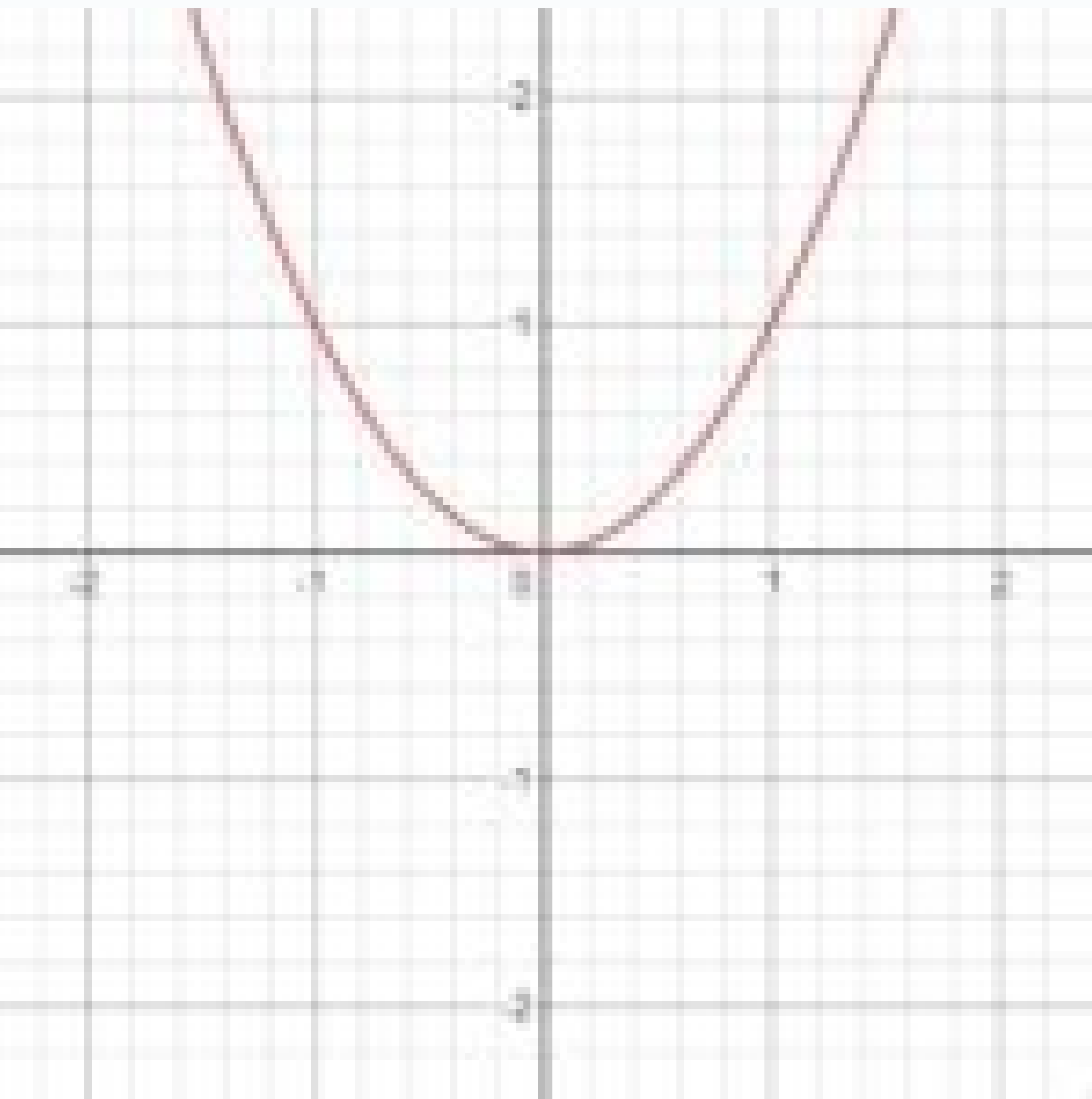Continue

$$y = -(6x + 24)^{\frac{2}{3}}; \quad [-4, -1]$$

Find seven ordered pairs to the equation $y = x^2 - 1$. Then determine its graph.

x	y
-3	☐

Find the value or values of c that satisfy the equation $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$ in the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem for the function and interval.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 5x + 2, \; [1, 2]$$

1) _____

Find the value or values of c that satisfy the equation $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$ in the conclusion of the mean value theorem for the given function and interval.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x - 2}, \; [2, 5]$$

c = ☐
(Simplify your answer. Use a comma to separate answers as needed.)

Solving equations involves finding the unknowns in the equation. Let's start with simple equations. You have an equation with one unknown - call it x. The trick here to solving the equation is to end up with x on one side of the equation and a number on the other. You do this by adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing both sides of the equation. Remember, whatever you do to one side of the equation, you must do the same to the other side. A quadratic equation is a second-degree polynomial having the general form ax²+bx+c=0, where a, b, and c are constants. There are multiple methods to solve quadratics: factorization, completing the square, and the quadratic formula. First up is factorization. How do you factorize a quadratic? The trick is to get the equation to the form (x-u)(x-v)=0, now we have to solve much simpler equations. Solving quadratics by factoring usually works just fine. But what if the quadratic equation can't be factored, you're going to need a different method to help you solve it, completing the square. An equation in which one side is a perfect square trinomial can be easily solved by taking the square root of each side. Easy is good, so we basically want to force the quadratic equation into the form (x+a)²=x²+2ax+a². All it takes is making sure that the coefficient of the highest power (x²) is one. Move the constant term to the right hand side. Take half of the coefficient of the middle term(x), square it, and add that value to both sides of the equation. Factor the perfect square trinomial. Take the square root of each side and solve. To make things simple, a general formula can be derived such that for a quadratic equation of the form ax²+bx+c=0 the solutions are x=(-b ± sqrt(b^2-4ac))/2a. The quadratic formula comes in handy, all you need to do is to plug in the coefficients and the constants (a,b and c). Solving exponential equations is straightforward; there are basically two techniques: If the exponents on both sides of the equation have the same base, you can use the fact that: If a^x=a^y then x=y. Now simply solve the equation. In all other cases, take the log of both sides (this might require some manipulation) and solve for the variable. The logarithm property ln(a^x)=xln(a) makes this a fairly simple task. Radical equations are equations involving radicals of any order. To solve radical equations, you first have to get rid of the radicals, in the case of square roots square both sides of the equation (in some cases this should be done multiple times), then simplify the new equation we changed the original equation and solve. One more thing to note, by squaring the equation we changed the original equation, so it is very important to check the solutions at the end. The key to solving equations is to identify the equation type. Other equation types to know are the biquadratic, rational, logarithmic, and absolute. Page 2 Solving equations involves finding the unknowns in the equation. Let's start with simple equations. You have an equation with one unknown - call it x. The trick here to solving the equation is to end up with x on one side of the equation and a number on the other. You do this by adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing both sides of the equation. Remember, whatever you do to one side of the equation, you must do the same to the other side. A quadratic equation is a second-degree polynomial having the general form ax²+bx+c=0, where a, b, and c are constants. There are multiple methods to solve quadratics: factorization, completing the square, and the quadratic formula. First up is factorization. How do you factorize a quadratic? The trick is to get the equation to the form (x-u)(x-v)=0, now we have to solve much simpler equations. Solving quadratics by factoring usually works just fine. 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Here are some examples: x^2 + x + 2 + (2x^2 - 2x), (x+3)^2. Evaluating ExpressionsAlgebra Calculator can evaluate expressions that contain the variable x. To evaluate an expression containing x, enter the expression you want to evaluate, followed by the @ sign and the value you want to plug in for x. For example the command 2x @ 3 evaluates the expression 2x for x=3, which is equal to 2*3 or 6. Algebra Calculator can also evaluate expressions that contain variables x and y. To evaluate an expression containing x and y, enter the expression you want to evaluate, followed by the @ sign and an ordered pair containing your x-value and y-value. Here is an example evaluating the expression xy at the point (3,4): xy @ (3,4). Checking Answers For Solving EquationsJust as Algebra Calculator can be used to evaluate expressions, Algebra Calculator can also be used to check answers for solving equations containing x. As an example, suppose we solved 2x+3=7 and got x=2. If we want to plug 2 back into the original equation to check our work, we can do so: 2x+3=7 @ 2. Since the answer is right, Algebra Calculator shows a green equals sign. If we instead try a value that doesn't work, say x=3 (try 2x+3=7 @ 3), Algebra Calculator shows a red "not equals" sign instead. To check an answer to a system of equations containing x and y, enter the two equations separated by a semicolon, followed by the @ sign and an ordered pair containing your x-value and y-value. Example: x+y=7; x+2y=11 @ (3,4). Tablet ModeIf you are using a tablet such as the iPad, enter Tablet Mode to display a touch keypad. Related ArticlesBack to Algebra Calculator »

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