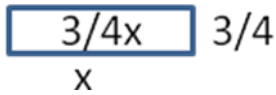


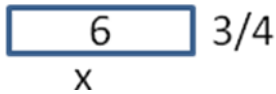
Al-Khwarizmi  
Application

1. Al-Khwarizmi used geometric figures to illustrate his solution of an equation. Solve the following equations using geometric representation. Explain your thinking.

a. Solve  $\frac{3}{4}x=6$



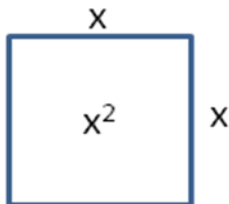
Equation tells us that the area of the rectangle is equal to 6.



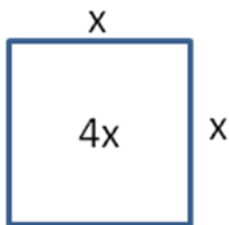
Solve for  $x$  by dividing 6 by  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

$6/(\frac{3}{4})=8$   $X=8$

b. Solve  $x^2=4x$

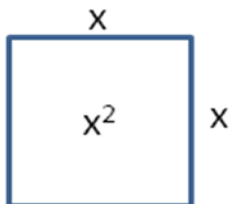


Equation tells us that the area of the square is equal to  $4x$ .

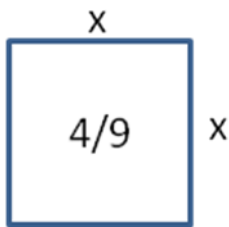


One of the dimensions will cancel out the 'x' in the  $4x$  leaving  $4=x$  so answer is  $X=4$ .

c. Solve  $x^2=4/9$

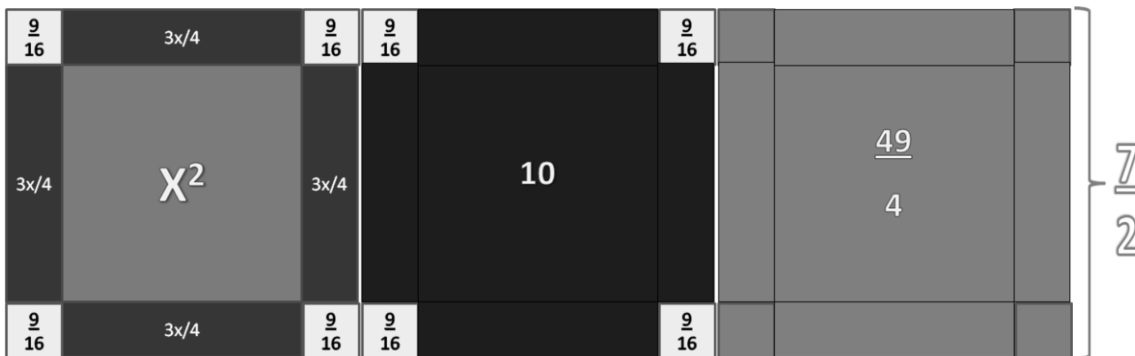


Equation tells us that the area of the square is equal to  $4/9$ .

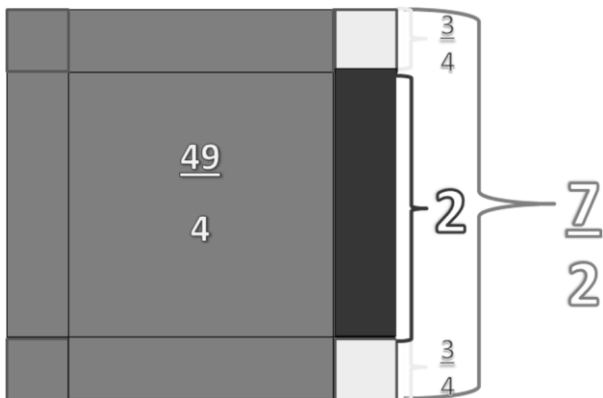


Take the square root of  $\frac{4}{9}$  to solve for  $x$ .  $X = \frac{2}{3}$ .

d. Solve  $x^2 + 3x = 10$



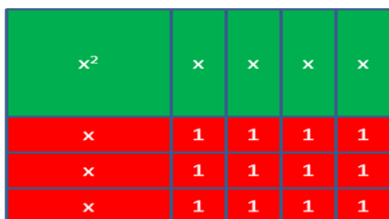
The square root of  $\frac{49}{4}$  is  $\frac{7}{2}$  which is the length of the large square.



Subtract  $2(\frac{3}{4})$  from  $\frac{7}{2}$  to get answer of  $2$ .  $X = 2$ .

2. Solve the following equations using manipulatives.

a.  $x^2 + x - 12 = 0$



The dimension are  $x+4$  and  $x-3$ . Thus the roots are  $x = -4$  and  $x = 3$

b.  $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$

$x^2$	$x$	$x$	$x$	$x$	$x$	$x$
$x$	1	1	1	1	1	1
$x$	1	1	1	1	1	1

The dimensions are  $x-6$  and  $x-2$ . The roots are  $x=6$  and  $x=2$

c.  $4x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$

$x^2$	$x^2$	$x^2$	$x^2$	$x$	$x$	$x$
$x$	$x$	$x$	$x$	1	1	1
$x$	$x$	$x$	$x$	1	1	1

The dimensions are  $4x-3$  and  $x+2$ . The roots are  $x=3/4$  and  $x=-2$

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

First rearrange the formula so that  $x^2$  is positive.

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

$x^2$	$x^2$	$x$	$x$
$x$	$x$	1	1
$x$	$x$	1	1

The dimensions are  $2x+2$  and  $x-2$ . The roots are  $x=-1$  and  $x=2$