# LaTeX to PDF and MathJax: Example 1

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# Using this document

This is an example of a document compiled from  ${\rm IAT}_{\rm E}\!{\rm X}~$  into multiple formats:

- Standard print PDF
- Clearer print PDF
- Accessible web format
- Accessible Word document

The outputs can be used to test setups and as a first example for students to try out.

#### **1** Quadratic equations

A quadratic equation is an equation with the form  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  where x represents an unknown and a, b and c are known numbers with  $a \neq 0$ .

#### 1.1 Solutions to a quadratic equation

A solution to a quadratic equation is a value of x such that the equation balances. The solutions to quadratic equations can be found by using the quadratic formula:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.\tag{1}$$

**Example.** For instance, the solutions to  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$  are:

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \times 1 \times -3}}{2 \times 1}$$
  
=  $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2}$   
=  $\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2}$   
=  $\frac{-2 \pm 4}{2}$ 

Hence, x = 1 or x = -3.

#### 1.2 The discriminant

**Definition** (Discriminant). The *discriminant* of a quadratic equation with coefficients  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  is:

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac.$$

*Remark.* Note that this is the expression beneath the square root symbol in the quadratic formula (1).

We can use the discriminant to determine the number of real roots of a quadratic equation. The number depends on the value of  $\Delta$  as in table 1.

Value of $\Delta$	Real roots
$\Delta > 0$	Two, distinct
$\Delta = 0$	One, repeated
$\Delta < 0$	Zero

Table 1: Number of real roots of a quadratic equation, given the discriminant

Figure 1 shows an example of each possibility<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The image is due to Olin, CC-BY-AS 3.0 downloaded from Wikimedia Commons

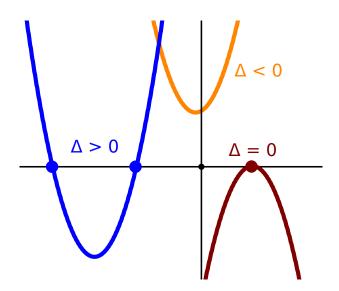


Figure 1: Examples of quadratic functions with zero, one and two real roots.