Another method of solving quadratic equations is the extraction of roots. This is very convenient if the equation has a squared term that can be isolated. Some examples are:

\[ x^2 = 81 \quad 9x^2 - 23 = 0 \quad (x - 1)^2 = 25 \quad (2x - 10)^2 = 12 \]

Process:
1. Isolate the squared term.
2. Take the square root of both sides of the equation.
   Don’t forget the “±” sign.
3. Simplify all radicals. Rationalize all denominators.
4. Solve the equation.

1. \( x^2 = 81 \)
2. \( 9x^2 - 23 = 0 \)
3. \( 7x^2 - 4 = 0 \)
4. \( (x - 1)^2 = 25 \)
5. \( (2x - 10)^2 = 12 \)
6. \( (5x + 3)^2 = -28 \)