Discriminant

In the equation: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

The discriminant, D, is $b^2 - 4ac$ *that is in the Quadratic Formula*

$$QF = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

If D > 0, there will be two real roots

If D = 0, there will be one double root

If D < 0, there will be two complex conjugate roots