

W3 –Solving Quadratics using the Quadratic Formula

Unit 5

MPM2D

Jensen

1) Use the quadratic formula to solve each equation. Express answers as approximate roots rounded to 2 decimal places.

a) $7x^2 + 24x + 9 = 0$

b) $2x^2 + 4x - 7 = 0$

c) $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$

d) $2x^2 - 7x = -4$

e) $3x^2 + 5x = 1$

f) $16x^2 + 24x = -9$

2) Use the quadratic formula to solve. Express your answers as approximate roots, rounded to the nearest hundredth.

a) $3x^2 + 14x + 5 = 0$

b) $8x^2 + 12x + 1 = 0$

c) $4x^2 - 7x - 1 = 0$

d) $10x^2 - 45x - 7 = 0$

e) $-5x^2 + 16x - 2 = 0$

f) $-6x^2 + 17x + 5 = 0$

g) $x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

h) $5x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

3) Describe the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ in each of the following situations. Explain and justify your reasoning, and give examples to support your answers.

a) $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

b) $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

c) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ and is a perfect square

d) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ and is NOT a perfect square

4) Use the discriminant to determine the number of roots for each quadratic equation.

a) $x^2 - 10x + 25 = 0$

b) $3x^2 + 4x + \frac{4}{3} = 0$

c) $2x^2 - 8x + 9 = 0$

d) $-2x^2 + 0.75x + 5 = 0$

Answers

1)a) $-3, \frac{-3}{7}$ **b)** $\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{72}}{4} = \frac{-2 \pm 3\sqrt{2}}{2}; 1.12, -3.12$ **c)** $\frac{3}{2}$ **d)** $\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}; 2.78, 0.72$ **e)** $\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{6}; 0.18, -1.85$ **f)** $\frac{-3}{4}$

2)a) $\frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{34}}{3}; -0.39, -4.28$ **b)** $\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{7}}{4}; -0.09, -1.41$ **c)** $\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{65}}{8}; 1.88, -0.13$

d) $\frac{45 \pm \sqrt{2305}}{20}; 4.65, -0.15$ **e)** $\frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{216}}{-10} = \frac{8 \pm 3\sqrt{6}}{5}; 0.13, 3.07$ **f)** $\frac{17 \pm \sqrt{409}}{12}; 3.1, -0.27$

g) $\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}; -0.44, -4.56$ **h)** no real solutions

3)a) no real solutions **b)** 1 real solution **c)** 2 real rational solutions **d)** 2 real irrational solutions

4)a) one **b)** one **c)** none **d)** two