

Questions on Solving Quadratic Equations WKS?

Module 3 Review Day

Today we are working on our Module 3 Study Guide to get ready for our test Thursday.

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{array}{r} 9v^2 = 6v + 17 \\ -6v \quad -6v \quad -17 \\ \hline 9v^2 - 6v - 17 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 9 \\ b = -6 \\ c = -17 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 9 \cdot -17}}{2 \cdot 9}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{648}}{18} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}}{18} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{9 \cdot 9 \cdot 2}}{18}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm 18\sqrt{2}}{18} = \frac{6}{3 \cdot 18} \pm \frac{18\sqrt{2}}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{9} \quad & 5x^2 - 10 = 180 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad +10 \quad \quad +10 \\
 \hline
 & 5x^2 = 190 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \quad \underline{\quad} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 5 \quad \quad \quad 5 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{38} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad x = \pm \sqrt{38} \\
 \text{OR} & \\
 & x = \pm \sqrt{38}, \sqrt{38}
 \end{aligned}$$

√ roots.
if bx is
missing
(b=0)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 38 \\
 \wedge \\
 2 \quad 19
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{22) \quad n^2 - 3 = -2n} \\ \quad \quad + 2n \quad + 2n \\ \hline n^2 + 2n - 3 = 0 \\ (n+3)(n-1) = 0 \\ \boxed{n = -3, 1} \end{array}$$



$$\underline{25]} \quad n^2 + 20n + 80 = 5$$

$$\quad\quad\quad -5 \quad -5$$

$$n^2 + 20n + 75 = 0$$

$$\quad\quad +25 \quad +25$$

$n \neq 10$	
n^2	$10n$
$10n$	100

$\neq \text{add } 25$

$$n^2 + 20n + 100 = 25$$

$$(n + 10)(n + 10) = 25$$

$$\sqrt{(n + 10)^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$n + 10 = \pm 5$$

$$n = -10 \pm 5 \xrightarrow{-10} -10 + 5 \quad \& \quad -10 - 5$$

$$\boxed{n = -5, -15}$$

SECONDARY MATH II
Module 3 Study Guide: Quadratic Equations

Directions: Show ALL work.

Simplify the following expressions using exponent rules and relationships. Write your answers in exponential form with no negative exponents in your answer.

1. $\frac{5^8}{5^2}$

2. $x^4 \cdot x^6$

3. $\frac{7^{-2}y^2}{7^{-8}y}$

Simplify each radical below, using $i = \sqrt{-1}$ or $i^2 = -1$ if necessary.

4. $\sqrt{18}$

5. $\sqrt[3]{32}$

6. $\sqrt{-45}$

Simplify the following imaginary/complex numbers.

7. $(2i)(5i)$

8. $2i^2$

9. $(3 + 2i) + (4 - i)$

Simplify the following radicals.

10. $3\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$

11. $\sqrt{27} - 2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{6}$

12. $(-4\sqrt{5}) \cdot (2\sqrt{3})$

Solve the following quadratic equations for the x-intercepts (also called roots, zeroes, or solutions) by factoring, completing the square, taking square roots, or using the quadratic formula $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Simplify radicals as much as possible and use $i = \sqrt{-1}$ or $i^2 = -1$ if necessary. Round any decimals to two decimal places.

13. $x^2 - 8x = -12$

14. $n^2 - 24 = 2n$

15. $5x^2 - 2 = 318$

16. $7n^2 - 6 = -90$

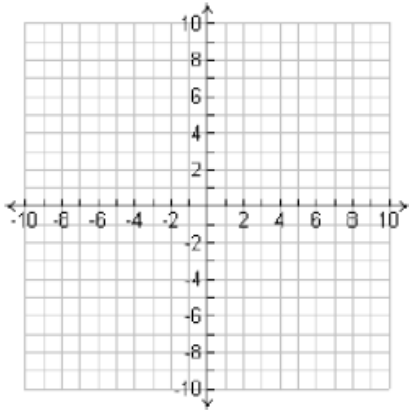
17. $11x^2 + 4x = -4$

18. $3n^2 = 12n + 36$

19. $4a^2 - 8a - 33 = -4$

20. $n^2 + 20n - 105 = -9$

21. Graph $f(x) = (x + 2)^2 - 2$

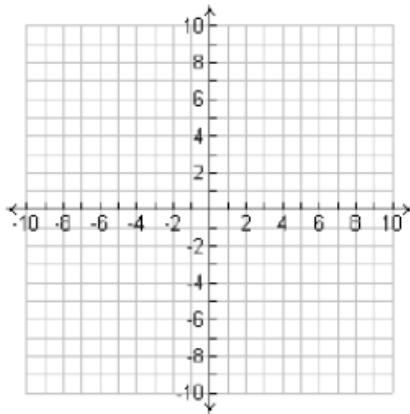


22. For #24, write the quadratic in the following forms:

Standard Form: _____

Factored Form: _____

23. Graph $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 4$

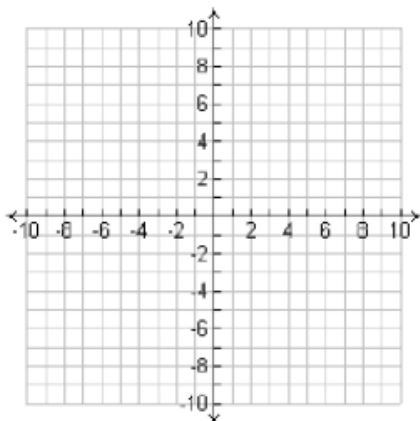


24. For #26, write the quadratic in the following forms:

Vertex Form: _____

Factored Form: _____

25. Graph $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 5)$



26. For #28, write the quadratic in the following forms:

Standard Form: _____

Vertex Form: _____