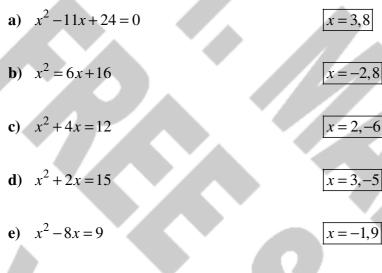
QUADRATICS

Question 1

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by factorization.



- **f**) $x^2 + 12 = 7x$
- **g**) $x^2 + 16 = 8x$
- **h**) $x^2 = 28 3x$

x = 2, -6x = 3, -5x = -1,9x = 3, 4x = 4x = -7, 4 $2^{2} - 8x = 9$ $2^{2} - 8x - 9 = 0$ (2 + 1)(x - 9) = 0 x - 1(e) a=<_9 4 (b) $\Omega^2 = 62 + 16$ $\Omega^2 - 6x - 16 = 0$ $(\pi + 2)(\pi - 8) = 0$ (4) $a^2 + l_2 = 7a$ 2-72+12=0 $(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 4) = 0$ a=<-2 8 2=< (c) a= 42 = 12 () x2+16= Bx 2+42-12=0 (2-2)(2+6)=0 $x^2 - 8x + 16 = 0$ (x-4)(x-4)=012 a = 4 (REFRATHD) (4) $\alpha^2 + 2\alpha = 15$ (h) $\pi^2 = 28 - 3\pi$ $x^{2} + 2x - 15 = 0$ $3^{2} + 33 - 28 = 0$ (x + s)(x - 3) = c(a + 7)(a - 4) = 0

Question 2

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by factorization.

- **a**) $x^2 = 2x + 24$ x = -4, 6**b**) $x^2 + 8x - 10 = 10$ x = -10, 2c) $-x^2 + 11x + 26 = 0$ x = -2,13**d**) $30-13x-x^2=0$ x = -15, 2**e**) $40 + 3x - x^2 = 0$ x = -5, 8f) (x+3)(x-6) = 2-2xx = -4, 5
 - g) (x-2)(x+5) = 4x+32
 - **h**) (4-x)(5-x) = 2(x+1)

x = -6, 7

x = 2,9

 $\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 &= 2x + 24 \\ \lambda^2 - 2x - 24 &= 0 \\ (x + 4)(x - 6) &= 0 \end{aligned}$ (e) $40 + 3\alpha - \alpha^2 = 0$ $0 = \alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 40$ 0=(2+5)(2-8) 2= <_6 $\sigma = < \frac{\theta}{-2}$ $\begin{array}{c} \mathfrak{A}^{2} + \mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{A} - \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{O} = \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{O} \\ \mathfrak{A}^{2} + \mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{A} - \mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{O} = \mathfrak{O} \\ (\infty + \mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{O})(\infty - 2) = \mathfrak{O} \\ \mathfrak{A} = \underbrace{-\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{O}}_{2} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} (f) & (x+3)(x-6) = 2-2x \\ & x^2-6x+3x-18 = 2-2x \end{array}$ 2²-32-18 = 2-22 $\alpha^2 - \alpha - 20 = 0$ $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array}\\ \end{array}\\ \end{array}\\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array}\\ \end{array}\\ \end{array}\\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array}\\ \end{array}\\ \end{array}\\ \end{array}\\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array}\\ \end{array}\\ \end{array}$ $-3t^{2} + 11x + 26 = 0$ $0 = 3t^{2} - 11x - 26$ O = (x + 2)(x - 13)(3) (x-2)(x+5) = 4x+32 $\begin{aligned} \lambda^{2} + 5\lambda - 2\lambda - 10 &= 4\lambda + 32, \\ \alpha^{2} + 3\alpha - 10 &= 4\lambda + 32, \\ \alpha^{2} - 3\alpha - 42 &= 0 \\ (\alpha + 6)(\alpha - 7) &= 0 \end{aligned}$ a=<_13 (d) $30 - 13\alpha - \alpha^2 = 0$ $0 = x^2 + 13x - 30$ 2= < 7 (z-z)(z+z) = 0(h) (4-3)(5-3) = 2(3+1)20-42-52+22= 22+2 12-92+20 = 21+2

Question 3

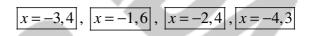
Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by factorization.

a)
$$(2x-3)(x+4) = x(x+6)$$

b)
$$(x+2)(2x-7) = (x-2)(x+4)$$

c) $(x+1)^2 = 4x+9$

d) (x+5)(2x-1) = (x+1)(x+7)



	(a) $(2x-3)(x+4) = x(x+6)$	$\left\langle \mathbf{C} \right\rangle \left(\alpha H \right)^{2} = 4\alpha + 9$
a	$\implies \Im^2 + \Im x - \Im x - z = \chi^2 + \zeta_2$	$\Rightarrow a^2 + 2x + l = 4x + 9$
	$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 5x - 12 = x^2 + 6x$	$\int \Rightarrow 3^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$
	$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \lambda - \lambda = 0$	$) \Rightarrow (\alpha - 4)(\alpha + 2) = 0$
1	\Rightarrow $(x-4)(x+3) = 0$	$\Rightarrow x < \frac{4}{-2}$
	$\rightarrow a = < 4$	-2
		}
	(b) $(2+2)(21-7) = (2-2)(2+4)$	d(x+s)(2x-1) = (x+1)(x+7)
	$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 7x + 4x - 14 = x^2 + 4x - 2x - 14$	$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{A}^2 - x + 1\mathfrak{a} - S = \mathfrak{A}^2 + 7\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{A} + 7$
e	$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 3x - 14 = x^2 + 2x - 8$	$(= 2a^2 + 9a - 5 = 2^2 + 8a + 7$
	\rightarrow $2^2 - 5x - 6 = 0$	$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 + \alpha - 12 = 0$
	$\Rightarrow (2-6(2+1)=0$)=> (2-3)(2+4)=0
	= x 6	2= 3
6	-1) d=<-4
	//	

Question 4

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by factorization.

a)
$$x(2x-11) = (x-4)(x+2)$$

b)
$$(2x+3)(x+7) = (x+3)(x+9)$$

- c) (2x+1)(x-2) = 2(x+5)
- **d**) (x-1)(2x+3) = 2(x+6)

x = 1, 8, x = -6, 1, $\frac{3}{2},4$ $\frac{5}{2},3$ x = x =

Question 5

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by factorization.

a)
$$(2x+3)(4x-5) = (2x+5)(2x-1)$$

b)
$$(3x+2)(6x-7) = (3x-2)(3x+4)$$

c) (3x+8)(6x+5) = (3x+4)(3x+10)

d)
$$(x-6)(2x-7) = 2(x+1)$$

$$x = -1, \frac{5}{2}$$
, $x = -\frac{1}{3}, 2$, $x = -\frac{7}{3}, 0$, $x = \frac{5}{2}, 8$

Question 6

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by completing the square.

a)
$$x^2 + 6x + 7 = 0$$

b)
$$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

- c) $x^2 + 2x 6 = 0$
- **d**) $x^2 2x 4 = 0$
- **e**) $x^2 6x + 6 = 0$

	Υ.			
x	=2	$2\pm$	$\sqrt{2}$	3

 $x = -3 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$$x = -1 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

 $x = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$

 $x = 3 \pm \sqrt{3}$

(e) $\Sigma_{+}^{3}(\Delta_{+}^{+}7=0)$ $\Rightarrow (243)^{5} - 3^{2} + 7=0$ $\Rightarrow (243)^{7} - 477=0$ $\Rightarrow (243)^{7} - 2 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (243)^{2} = 2$ $\Rightarrow x+3 = \pm\sqrt{2}^{7}$ $\Rightarrow x = -3 \pm\sqrt{2}^{7}$	$ \begin{array}{c} (\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} J_{2}^{+} 2 \chi_{-} + 4 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \left(\chi_{-} + 1 \right)^{2} - 1 \\ = 0 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} (\chi_{-} + 1 \right)^{2} - 1 \\ \Rightarrow \left(\chi_{-} + 1 \right)^{2} - 5 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \left(\chi_{-} + 1 \right)^{2} - 5 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \left(\chi_{-} + 1 \right)^{2} - 5 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \left(\chi_{-} + 1 \right)^{2} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\chi_{-} + 1 \right)^{2} - 5 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \left(\chi_{-} + 1 \right)^{2} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \chi_{-} = 1 \\ \pm \sqrt{5} \end{array} \\ \end{array} $
$ \begin{array}{ll} \left(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \lambda^{2} - \ \lambda_{1}\ = 0 \\ \end{array} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + 1 = 0 \\ \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + 1 = 0 \\ \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + 1 = 0 \\ \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + 1 = 0 \\ \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{i} + 2 \\ \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{i} + 2 \\ \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{i} + 2 \\ \end{array} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{i} \\ \end{array} \\ \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2} - \frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{i} \\ \end{array} \right) $	(e) $x^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 - 3^4 + 6 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 - 3^4 + 6 = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 - 3 + 0$ $\Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 - 3 + 0$ $\Rightarrow x - 3 = \pm \sqrt{3}$ $\Rightarrow x - 3 = \pm \sqrt{3}$

Question 7

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by completing the square.

a) $x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$	$x = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$
b) $x^2 - 8x + 14 = 0$	$x = 4 \pm \sqrt{2}$
c) $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$	$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$
d) $x^2 + 6x + 6 = 0$	$x = -3 \pm \sqrt{3}$
e) $x^2 - 10x + 14 = 0$	$x = 5 \pm \sqrt{11}$

Question 8

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by completing the square.

a)	$x^2 - 6x - 1 = 0$	$x = 3 \pm \sqrt{10}$
b)	$x^2 + 8x - 2 = 0$	$x = -4 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$
c)	$x^2 - 8x - 2 = 0$	$x = 4 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$

d)
$$x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$$

e) $x^2 - 4x = 14$

 $x = -3 \pm \sqrt{5}$

 $x = 2 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$

Question 9

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by completing the square.

a) $x^2 + 10x + 5 = 0$	$x = -5 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$
b) $x^2 - 12x + 8 = 0$	$x = 6 \pm 2\sqrt{7}$
c) $x^2 + 8 = 8x$	$x = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$
d) $x^2 = 3 - 6x$	$x = -3 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$
e) $x^2 - 4x = 23$	$x = 2 \pm 3\sqrt{3}$

Question 10

Solve each of the following quadratic equations, by completing the square.

a) $x^{2} = 4x + 8$ b) $x^{2} + 4x = 14$ c) $x^{2} + 14x + 25 = 0$ d) $x^{2} + 1 = 14x$ $x = -7 \pm 2\sqrt{6}$ $x = 7 \pm 4\sqrt{3}$

e) $x^2 = 18x - 33$

$$x = 9 \pm 4\sqrt{3}$$