

# 4.4 Exercises

## Vocabulary and Core Concept Check

- COMPLETE THE SENTENCE** When  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are real numbers such that  $a \neq 0$ , the solutions of the quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  are  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- COMPLETE THE SENTENCE** You can use the  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  of a quadratic equation to determine the number and type of solutions of the equation.
- WRITING** Describe the number and type of solutions when the value of the discriminant is negative.
- WRITING** Which two methods can you use to solve *any* quadratic equation? Explain when you might prefer to use one method over the other.

## Monitoring Progress and Modeling with Mathematics

In Exercises 5–18, solve the equation using the Quadratic Formula. Use a graphing calculator to check your solution(s). (See Examples 1, 2, and 3.)

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$  | 6. $3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$ |
| 7. $x^2 + 6x + 15 = 0$ | 8. $6x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ |
| 9. $x^2 - 14x = -49$   | 10. $2x^2 + 4x = 30$   |
| 11. $3x^2 + 5 = -2x$   | 12. $-3x = 2x^2 - 4$   |
| 13. $-10x = -25 - x^2$ | 14. $-5x^2 - 6 = -4x$  |
| 15. $-4x^2 + 3x = -5$  | 16. $x^2 + 121 = -22x$ |
| 17. $-z^2 = -12z + 6$  | 18. $-7w + 6 = -4w^2$  |

In Exercises 19–26, find the discriminant of the quadratic equation and describe the number and type of solutions of the equation. (See Example 4.)

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 19. $x^2 + 12x + 36 = 0$ | 20. $x^2 - x + 6 = 0$    |
| 21. $4n^2 - 4n - 24 = 0$ | 22. $-x^2 + 2x + 12 = 0$ |
| 23. $4x^2 = 5x - 10$     | 24. $-18p = p^2 + 81$    |
| 25. $24x = -48 - 3x^2$   | 26. $-2x^2 - 6 = x$      |
27. **USING EQUATIONS** What are the complex solutions of the equation  $2x^2 - 16x + 50 = 0$ ?
- (A)  $4 + 3i, 4 - 3i$       (B)  $4 + 12i, 4 - 12i$   
 (C)  $16 + 3i, 16 - 3i$       (D)  $16 + 12i, 16 - 12i$

28. **USING EQUATIONS** Determine the number and type of solutions to the equation  $x^2 + 7x = -11$ .

- (A) two real solutions  
 (B) one real solution  
 (C) two imaginary solutions  
 (D) one imaginary solution

**ANALYZING EQUATIONS** In Exercises 29–32, use the discriminant to match each quadratic equation with the correct graph of the related function. Explain your reasoning.

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 29. $x^2 - 6x + 25 = 0$ | 30. $2x^2 - 20x + 50 = 0$ |
| 31. $3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0$ | 32. $5x^2 - 10x - 35 = 0$ |

