

Name key

Algebra II Practice Quiz 6.5

Solve each equation by using the quadratic formula.

1. $x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0$

7, -3

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$a = 1$

$b = -4$

$c = -21$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(1)(-21)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 10}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4+10}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$$

$$\frac{4-10}{2} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$

2. $2x^2 + 10x + 11 = 0$

$$\frac{-10 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ or } \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{4}\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$a = 2$
 $b = 10$
 $c = 11$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4(2)(11)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{12}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

3. $9x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$a = 9$

$b = -6$

$c = 1$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(9)(1)}}{2(9)}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{0}}{18} = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{6 \pm 0}{18} =$$

4. $x^2 + 81 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad \underline{\pm 9i}$$

$a = 1$

$b = 0$

$c = 81$

$$= \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{0^2 - 4(1)(81)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{-324}}{2} = \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{324} = \frac{\pm 18i}{2} = \pm 9i$$

5. $x^2 + 3x - 6 = 0$

$$\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$a = 1$

$b = 3$

$c = -6$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(1)(-6)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

A. Find the value of the discriminant

B. Describe the number and type of root (2 rational roots, 2 irrational roots, 1 rational root, 2 complex roots)

6. $x^2 + 3x - 3 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$a = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3^2 - 4(1)(-3) \end{array} \right.$$

$$b = 3$$

$$c = -3$$

$$21$$

A. 21

B. 2 irrational roots

7. $6x^2 + 3x + 6 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$a = 6$$

$$b = 3$$

$$c = 6$$

$$3^2 - 4(6)(6)$$

$$-135$$

A. -135

B. 2 complex roots

8. $4x^2 + 20x + 25 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$a = 4$$

$$b = 20$$

$$c = 25$$

$$20^2 - 4(4)(25)$$

$$0$$

A. 0

B. 1 rational root

9. $-12x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$a = -12$$

$$b = 5$$

$$c = 2$$

$$5^2 - 4(-12)(2)$$

$$121$$

A. 121

B. 2 rational roots

10. $x^2 + 9x + 13 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 9$$

$$c = 13$$

$$9^2 - 4(1)(13)$$

$$29$$

A. 29

B. 2 irrational roots