Solving Quadratic Equations

All solutions must be in the simplest radical form i.e. $x = \frac{a \pm b\sqrt{c}}{d}$ where a, b, c and d are integers and c is the lowest possible value.

Level 1 – 2

1.

Solve the following:
a) $x^2 = 25$
b) $x(x-2) = 0$
c) $x^2 - 16 = 0$
d) $(x+1)(x-3) = 0$
e) $5(x-2)(x+4) = 0$
f) - (x+1)(x+6) = 0

2.	Solve the following. You must use all three methods once: factorizing, completing the square, quadratic formula.							
	a) $2x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$							
	b) $x^2 + 8x + 14 = 0$							
	c) $3x^2 + 7x + 2 = 0$							
3.	Solve $(x+4)(x+7) = 4$ without using guess and check.							

4.	Determine which of the following have a real solution (you do not have to calculate the solutions but you must justify your answer.).										
	a) $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$										
		Solution:	Yes	/	No						
	b) $x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$										
		Solution:	Yes	/	No						
	$c) - x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$			• • • • •							
		Solution:	Yes	/	No						
	d) $3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$										
		Solution:	Yes	/	No						
5.	If $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ha reasoning.	s only one solu	ıtion, de	term	ine the re	elations	hip betv	ween a,	b and a	. Explai	n your
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6.	Solve the equation 2.	$x+1=\frac{x+3}{x-2}.$									
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7.	Paul thinks of a number, multiplies it by itself, adds three times the original number and the result is 10. Determine the original number.							
8.	A number is 2 greater than its reciprocal. Determine the value(s) of the number.							
	Level 7 – 8							
9.	Solve $3x^4 + 5x^2 - 2 = 0$ by completing the square.							
10.	Given that $x = \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3 + \dots}}}}$ determine the exact (positive) value of x.							

11. Give	en that x	$=\sqrt{x+y}$	$\int x + \sqrt{x + x}$	$\sqrt{x+}$ de	termine the	exact (posi	tive) value o	f <i>x</i> .
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