

Bell Ringer - do #1 and #3

Tuesday 12/3

Simplify the following expressions:

1. $\frac{4 + \sqrt{12}}{4}$

$\sqrt{12}$
3
2

$\frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\frac{2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

~~2. $\frac{10x^{\frac{2}{5}}y^{-2}z^{\frac{1}{3}}}{12x^{10}y^{-3}z^{-1}}$~~

~~4. $\left(3x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2$~~

$2 \cdot 3\sqrt{20a^2b^4}$

5
2 2
a a
b b b b

$6ab^2\sqrt{5}$

Week #2 Packet due now - turn in!

Solving Quadratics Review ws due
tomorrow - get it out (Week #3)

due tomorrow - questions?

Solving Quadratic Equations Review ws

Write the equation in standard form. Identify a, b, and c and then find the discriminant. Determine if the equation has one real, two real or no real solutions.

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

2. $-5x^2 + 7x - 13 = 2$

3. $4x^2 - 8 = 6x^2 - 3x$

4. $-2x = x^2 + 3x - 7$

Use the quadratic formula to solve the equation. Answers should be in **exact form** (no decimals).

5. $x^2 + 4x = 2$

6. $2x^2 - 8x = 1$

7. $4x^2 + 2x = -2x - 1$

8-19. Solve each quadratic equation using any method you choose.

8. $2(x-6)^2 = 32$

9. $3x^2 + 2x = 0$

$$x(3x+2) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0} \quad \frac{3x+2}{3} = \frac{0}{3} \quad \boxed{x = -\frac{2}{3}}$$

10. $x^2 + 12 = 13$

11. $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$

$a=2$
 $b=1$
 $c=-1$
~~12. $3x^2 + 2x = x^2 + x + 1$~~
 ~~$-x^2 - x - 1 = 0$~~
 $2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(1)^2 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)}$

13. $5x^2 - 9x = -3$

14. $x^2 - 24 = 0$

15. $-4t^2 + 16t = 0$

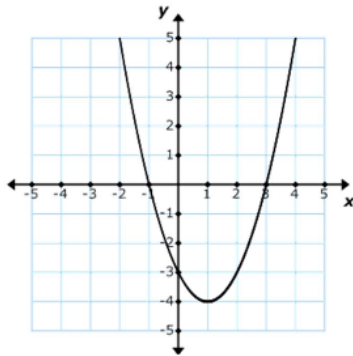
$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4} \quad \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \quad \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{-1-3}{4} \quad \frac{-1+3}{4} \quad \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

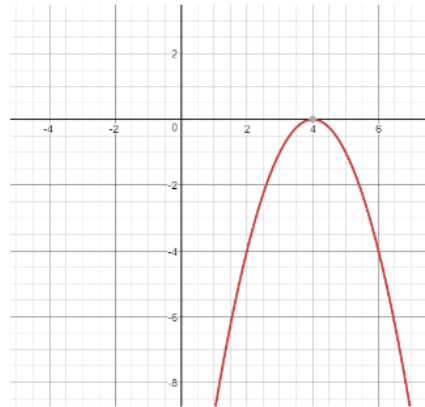
16. $-x^2 + 3x + 4 = -2$

17. $4(x - 5)^2 - 2 = 62$

18.



19.



20. A contestant tosses a horseshoe from one pit to another with an initial vertical velocity of 50 feet per second. The horseshoe is released 3 feet above the ground. Use the model $h = -16t^2 + 50t + 3$ where h is the height (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds) to tell how long the horseshoe was in the air. Round to the nearest hundredth (sketch a graph to help visualize if necessary!).

21. For the following problem $2x^2 - 10x + 8 = 0$

a) Solve the equation by factoring:

b) The quadratic formula:

c) Explain what you notice:

Standards 4A and 4B Opportunity 1 tomorrow

due TOMORROW

Standards 4A and 4B Review

1-15. Simplify

1. $3\sqrt{32}$

2. $\sqrt{48x^5}$

3. $\sqrt[3]{-108}$

4. $-5\sqrt[3]{128x^6}$

5. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6}$
 $\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}}$

6. $\sqrt{\frac{4}{52}} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{52}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{52}}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}$
 $\boxed{\frac{\sqrt{13}}{13}}$

7. $\frac{6+\sqrt{8}}{2}$

8. $\frac{3+\sqrt{12}}{3}$

9. $5\sqrt{50} + \sqrt{8}$

10. $3\sqrt{7} - 7\sqrt{2} - 7\sqrt{7}$

11. $3(\sqrt{3} - 4)$

12. $\sqrt{5}(\sqrt{80} - \sqrt{3})$

$-4\sqrt{7} - 7\sqrt{2} \quad 3\sqrt{3} - 12$

13. $\sqrt{\frac{64}{15x^2}}$

14. $\sqrt{72a^5bc^4}$

15. $\sqrt[4]{\frac{x^5}{y^8z^4}} = \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^5}}{\sqrt[4]{y^8z^4}}$

~~XXXXX~~
 $\boxed{\frac{x \sqrt[4]{x}}{y^2z}}$

16-18. Evaluate $\sqrt{a^2 + bc^2}$ for the given value and write in simplest form.

16. $a=2$
 $b=4$
 $c=-3$

17. $a=-1$
 $b=5$
 $c=2$

18. $a=7$
 $b=3$
 $c=-5$

$\sqrt{4 + 4(9)}$
 $= \sqrt{4 + 36}$
 $= \sqrt{40}$
 x^{10}
 $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^5$
 $2\sqrt{10}$

19-30. Solve the Quadratic Equations. Write your answers in exact form (no decimals).

19. $5x^2 - 125 = 0$

20. $x^2 + 14x = 15$

21. $x^2 + 2x = 5$

22. $(2x-3)(x+6) = 0$

23. $4x^2 - 371 = 29$

24. $3x^2 - 120x = 0$

25. $(2x-3)^2 = 9$

26. $x^2 - 4x = -1$

27. $x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$

Handwritten work for problem 28:

28. $3x^2 - 18x + 12 = 0$

$a = 3$
 $b = -18$
 $c = 12$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
 $x = \frac{-(-18) \pm \sqrt{(-18)^2 - 4(3)(12)}}{2(3)}$
 $x = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{324 - 144}}{6}$
 $x = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{180}}{6}$
 $x = \frac{18 \pm 2\sqrt{45}}{6}$

30. $x^2 + 6x = -9$

31-33. Find the discriminant and the number of x-intercepts for the following equations.

31. $y = 4x^2 + 4x + 1$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4^2 - 4(4)(1) = 16 - 16 = 0$
 $x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2(4)} = \frac{-4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$

32. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 8x + 8$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 8^2 - 4(3)(8) = 64 - 96 = -32$
 No real x-intercepts.

33. $y = -x^2 + 5x + 13$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 5^2 - 4(-1)(13) = 25 + 52 = 77$
 Two real x-intercepts.

