## **Practice**

The Quadratic Formula and the Discriminant

Use the quadratic formula to solve each equation.

1. 
$$7c^2 + 8c + 1 = 0$$

**2.** 
$$2w^2 - 28w = -98$$

**3.** 
$$2i^2 - 3i = -1$$

**4.** 
$$2x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$$

**5.** 
$$2n^2 - 6n = 8$$

**6.** 
$$-7d^2 + 2d + 9 = 0$$

**7.** 
$$2a^2 + 4a - 6 = 0$$

**7.** 
$$2a^2 + 4a - 6 = 0$$
 **8.**  $-3p^2 + 17p = 20$ 

**9.** 
$$4d^2 - 8d + 3 = 0$$

Use the quadratic formula to solve each equation. Round answers to the nearest hundredth.

**10.** 
$$h^2 - 2h - 2 = 0$$

**11.** 
$$5x^2 + 3x = 1$$

**12.** 
$$-z^2 - 4z = -2$$

**13.** 
$$t^2 + 10t = -22$$

**14.** 
$$3n^2 + 10n = 5$$

**13.** 
$$t^2 + 10t = -22$$
 **14.**  $3n^2 + 10n = 5$  **15.**  $s^2 - 10s + 14 = 0$ 

**16.** A basketball is passed through the air. The height h of the ball in feet after the distance d in feet the ball travels horizontally is given by  $h = -d^2 + 10d + 5$ . How far horizontally from the player passing the ball will the ball land on the ground?

Which method(s) would you choose to solve each equation? Justify your reasoning.

17. 
$$h^2 + 4h + 7 = 0$$

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 **18.**  $a^2 - 4a - 12 = 0$ 

**19.** 
$$24y^2 - 11y - 14 = 0$$

**20.** 
$$2p^2 - 7p - 4 = 0$$

**21.** 
$$4x^2 - 144 = 0$$

**22.** 
$$f^2 - 2f - 35 = 0$$

23. Writing Explain how the discriminant can be used to determine the number of solutions a quadratic equation has.

## Practice (continued)

Form G

The Quadratic Formula and the Discriminant

Find the number of real-number solutions of each equation.

**24.** 
$$x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0$$

**25.** 
$$x^2 - 6x = 0$$

**26.** 
$$2x^2 - 5x + 16 = 0$$

**27.** 
$$-3x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0$$

**27.** 
$$-3x^2 - 4x - 8 = 0$$
 **28.**  $7x^2 + 12x - 21 = 0$  **29.**  $2x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$ 

**29.** 
$$2x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$$

Use any method to solve each equation. If necessary, round answers to the nearest hundredth.

**30.** 
$$5m^2 - 3m - 15 = 0$$

**31.** 
$$9y^2 + 6y = -12$$

**32.** 
$$4a^2 = 36$$

**33.** 
$$6t^2 - 96 = 0$$

**34.** 
$$z^2 + 7z = -10$$

**34.** 
$$z^2 + 7z = -10$$
 **35.**  $-g^2 + 4g + 3 = 0$ 

Find the value of the discriminant and the number of real-number solutions of each equation.

**36.** 
$$x^2 + 11x - 10 = 0$$

**37.** 
$$x^2 + 7x + 8 = 0$$

**38.** 
$$3x^2 + 5x - 9 = 0$$

**39.** 
$$-2x^2 + 10x - 1 = 0$$
 **40.**  $3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$  **41.**  $6x^2 + x + 12 = 0$ 

**40** 
$$3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$$

**41** 
$$6x^2 + x + 12 = 0$$

- **42.** The weekly profit of a company is modeled by the function  $w = -g^2 + 120g 28$ . The weekly profit, w, is dependent on the number of gizmos, g, sold. If the breakeven point is when w = 0, how many gizmos must the company sell each week in order to break even?
- **43. Reasoning** The equation  $4x^2 + bx + 9 = 0$  has no real-number solutions. What must be true about *b*?
- **44. Open-Ended** Describe three different methods to solve  $x^2 x 56 = 0$ . Tell which method you prefer. Explain your reasoning.