NAME: ______ PERIOD: _____ DATE: _____

Homework Problem Set

Without solving, determine the number of real solutions for each quadratic equation.

1.
$$b^{2} - 4b + 3 = 0$$
 $A = 1$
 $b = -4$
 $C = 3$
 $b^{2} - 4a$
 $(-4)^{2} - 4(1)(3)$
 $16 - 12$
 4

2.
$$2n^{2} + 7 = -4n + 5$$

 $2n^{2} + 4n + 2 = 0$
 $0 = 2 b = 4 c = 2$
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3.
$$x-3x^2 = 5 + 2x - x^2$$
 $2x^2 + x + 5 = 0$
 $a = 2$
 $b = 1$
 $c = 5$
 $b^2 - 4ac$
 $1^2 - 4(2)(5)$
 $1 - 40$
 -39

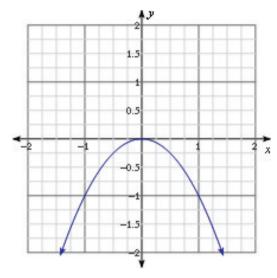
D $\angle 0$

No Real Solutions

4.
$$4q + 7 = q^2 - 5q + 1$$
 $q^2 - 9q - 6 = 0$
 $a = 1 b = -9 c = -6$
 $b^2 - 4ac$
 $(-9)^2 - 4(1)(-6)$
 $81 + 24$
 105
 $0 > 0$
 $2 = 2a$
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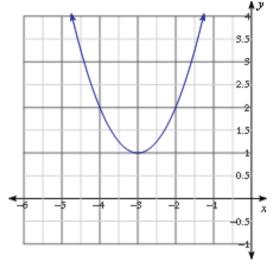
Based on the graph of each quadratic function, y = f(x), determine the number of real solutions for each corresponding quadratic equation, f(x) = 0.

5.



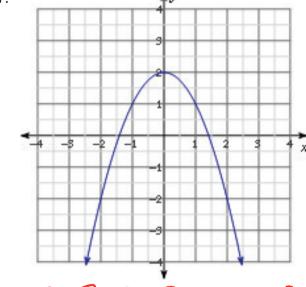
ONE REAL SOLUTION

6.

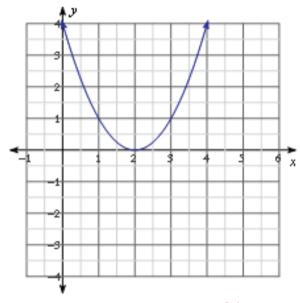


NO REAL SOLUTIONS

7.



8.



TWO REAL SOLUTIONS

ONE REAL SOLUTION

- 9. Consider the quadratic function $f(x) = x^2 7$.
 - A. Find the *x*-intercepts of the graph of the function.

$$f(x) = x^{2} - 7$$

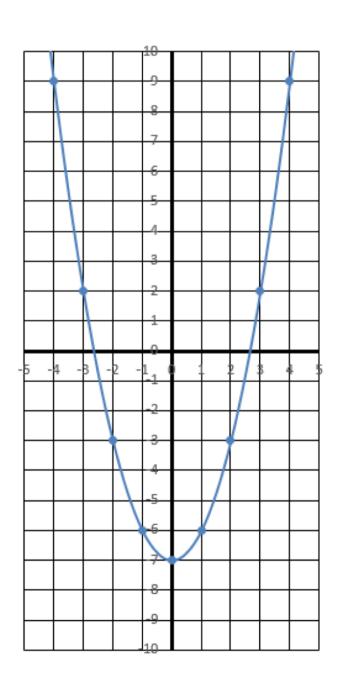
 $0 = x^{2} - 7$
 $\sqrt{7} = \sqrt{x^{2}}$
 $\frac{\pm \sqrt{7} = x}{2}$

B. Use the *x*-intercepts to write the quadratic function in factored form.

C. Show that the function from Part B written in factored form is equivalent to the original function.

f(x)= (x+
$$\sqrt{7}$$
)(x- $\sqrt{7}$)
= $\times^2 - \times \sqrt{7} + \times \sqrt{7} - 7$
= $\times^2 - 7$

D. Graph the equation.



- factored use quad.
- 10. **Challenge** Consider the quadratic function $f(x) = -2x^2 + x + 5$.
 - A. Find the *x*-intercepts of the graph of the function. -2 b = 1 c = 5



$$X = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(1)^2 - 4(-2)(5)}}{2(-2)} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+40}}{-4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4}}{-4}$$

B. Use the *x*-intercepts to write the quadratic function in factored form.

$$f(x) = -2(x - \frac{1 + \sqrt{41}}{4})(x - \frac{1 - \sqrt{41}}{4})$$

C. Graph the equation.

