

Section 6.3 – Practice Questions

1. Match the zeros of each function on the left with the solutions on the right

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| $f(x) = (x - 1)^2$ | $x = 1$ | \emptyset |
| $g(x) = x^2 - 1$ | $(x+1)(x-1)$ | 1 |
| $h(x) = x^2 + 1$ | no possible | $-1, 1$ |

2. Match the zeros of each function on the left with the solutions on the right

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| $f(x) = (2x - 1)^2$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>No Roots</i> |
| $g(x) = 4x^2 - 1$ | $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $h(x) = 4x^2 + 1$ | NO ROOTS | $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ |

3. Match the x - *intercepts* of each function on the left with the solution on the right

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| $f(x) = 4x^2 - 9$ | $\pm \frac{3}{2}$ | <i>No intercepts</i> |
| $g(x) = 4x^2 + 9$ | <i>no intercepts</i> | $\frac{3}{2}$ |
| $h(x) = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$ | $\frac{3}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{2}$ |
| $i(x) = 4x^2 + 12x + 9$ | $-\frac{3}{2}$ | $-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$ |
| $j(x) = 9x^2 - y^2$ | $\pm \frac{y}{3}$ | $-\frac{y}{3}$ |
| $k(x) = 9x^2 + y^2$ | NO INTERCEPTS | $\frac{y}{3}$ |
| $l(x) = 9x^2 - 6xy + y^2$ | $\frac{y}{3}$ | $\frac{y}{3}, -\frac{y}{3}$ |
| $l(x) = 9x^2 + 6xy + y^2$ | $-\frac{y}{3}$ | |

Solve each quadratic equation by factoring. Check your solutions.

4) $x^2 - 3x = 0$

$$x(x-3)$$

$$x=0$$

$$x=3$$

Check Solutions:

$$0^2 - 3(0) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3^2 - 3(3) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

5) $2z^2 - 32 = 0$

$$2(z^2 - 16) = 0$$

$$2(z+4)(z-4) = 0$$

$$z = -4$$

$$z = 4$$

Check Solutions:

$$2(-4)^2 - 32 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2(4)^2 - 32 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

6) $2x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

$$AC: x^2 - x - 12 \rightarrow (x - \frac{4}{2})(x + \frac{3}{2})$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$(x-2)(2x+3)$$

Check Solutions:

$$2(2)^2 - 2 - 6 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2(-\frac{3}{2})^2 - (-\frac{3}{2}) - 6 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

7) $6x^2 - 11x = -3$

$$6x^2 - 11x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 11x + 18$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(x - \frac{9}{6})(x - \frac{2}{6})$$

$$(2x-3)(3x-1) \leftarrow (x - \frac{3}{2})(x - \frac{1}{3})$$

Check Solutions:

$$6(\frac{3}{2})^2 - 11(\frac{3}{2}) + 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$6(\frac{1}{3})^2 - 11(\frac{1}{3}) + 3 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

8) $(2x-1)(3x+2) = 24$

$$6x^2 + 4x - 3x - 2 - 24 = 0$$

$$6x^2 + x - 26 = 0$$

$$x^2 + x - 156 = 0 \rightarrow (x + \frac{13}{6})(x - \frac{12}{6})$$

$$x = -\frac{13}{6} \quad x = 2$$

$$(6x+13)(x-2)$$

Check Solutions:

$$[2(-\frac{13}{6}) - 1][3(-\frac{13}{6}) + 2] - 24 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(2(2) - 1)(3(2) + 2) - 24 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

9) $5x^2 = 8x$

$$5x^2 - 8x = 0 \quad x = 0$$

$$x(5x - 8) = 0 \quad x = \frac{8}{5}$$

Check Solutions:

$$5(0)^2 = 8(0) \quad \checkmark$$

$$5(\frac{8}{5})^2 = 8(\frac{8}{5}) \quad \checkmark$$

10) $12y^2 - 4y = 5$

$12y^2 - 4y - 5 = 0 \rightarrow y^2 - 4y - 60 = 0$

$y = \frac{5}{6} \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}$

$(y - \frac{10}{12})(y + \frac{6}{12}) = 0$

$(6y - 5)(2y + 1) \leftarrow (y - \frac{5}{6})(y + \frac{1}{2}) = 0$

Check Solutions:

$12(\frac{5}{6})^2 - 4(\frac{5}{6}) - 5 = 0 \checkmark$

$12(-\frac{1}{2})^2 - 4(-\frac{1}{2}) - 5 = 0 \checkmark$

11) $2x^2 + 12x = -10$

$2x^2 + 12x + 10 = 0 \rightarrow 2(x+5)(x+1) = 0$
 $2(x^2 + 6x + 5) = 0$

$x = -5$

$x = -1$

Check Solutions:

$2(-5)^2 + 12(-5) + 10 = 0 \checkmark$

$2(-1)^2 + 12(-1) + 10 = 0 \checkmark$

12) $3x^2 - 8x = 9 - 2x$

$3x^2 - 8x + 2x - 9 = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$
 $3(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 0$

$3(x-3)(x+1) = 0$

$x = 3 \quad x = -1$

Check Solutions:

$3(-1)^2 - 6(-1) - 9 = 0 \checkmark$

$3(3)^2 - 6(3) - 9 = 0 \checkmark$

13) $10x^2 - 23x = -12$

$10x^2 - 23x + 12 = 0 \rightarrow (5x-4)(2x-3) = 0$

$x^2 - 23x + 120 = 0$

$(x - \frac{8}{10})(x - \frac{15}{10}) = 0$

$(x - \frac{4}{5})(x - \frac{3}{2}) = 0$

$x = \frac{4}{5}$

$x = \frac{3}{2}$

Check Solutions:

$10(\frac{4}{5})^2 - 23(\frac{4}{5}) + 12 = 0 \checkmark$

$10(\frac{3}{2})^2 - 23(\frac{3}{2}) + 12 = 0 \checkmark$

14) $\left[\frac{3}{x-1} + x = 5\right] (x-1)$

$3 + x(x-1) = 5(x-1)$

$3 + x^2 - x = 5x - 5$

$x^2 - 6x + 8 \rightarrow (x-4)(x-2)$

$x = 4 \quad x = 2$

Check Solutions:

$\frac{3}{4-1} + 4 - 5 = 0 \checkmark$

$\frac{3}{2-1} + 4 - 5 = 0 \checkmark$

15) $\left[\frac{1}{x} - x = \frac{8}{3}\right] 3x$

$3 - 3x^2 = 8x$

$3x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0$

$x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$

$(x+9)(x-1) = 0$

$(x + \frac{9}{3})(x - \frac{1}{3})$

$(x+3)(3x-1)$

$x = -3$

$x = \frac{1}{3}$

Check Solutions:

$\frac{1}{-3} - (-3) = \frac{8}{3} \checkmark$

$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \checkmark$