

- Approved calculators are permitted
- Answers should belong to the real number set
- Answers should be exact unless otherwise stated.

1. Solve the following quadratic equations

a) $(x-2)(x-1) + x(x-1) + 1 = x$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 + x^2 - x + 1 - x = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$$

$$(2x-3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

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

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

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

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(-6)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{28}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

2. Convert $f(x) = -2(x-4)^2 + 18$ to...

a) standard form

b) factored form

see period 8/9 solutions

3. Convert $h(x) = 5x^2 + 30x - 4$ to vertex form

see period 8/9 solutions

4. For what value(s) of k will the function $f(x) = 4x^2 - 8x + k - 3$ have two distinct real roots?

see period 8/9 solutions

5. Determine the nature of the roots: (circle one of the three possible answers)

a) $j(x) = 13x^2 - 13x$ 2 equal real roots 2 distinct real roots 2 non-real roots
 $= 13x(x-1)$

b) $h(x) = -\frac{3}{4}(x-2)^2$ 2 equal real roots 2 distinct real roots 2 non-real roots
 \uparrow
 $k=0$

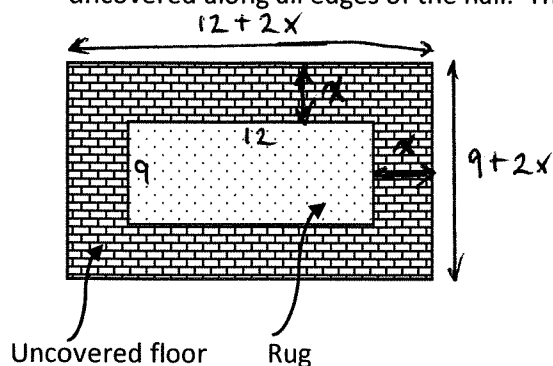
c) $f(x) = 2(x-3)^2 - 4$ 2 equal real roots 2 distinct real roots 2 non-real roots
 \uparrow \uparrow
 \oplus \ominus

d) $g(x) = 2x^2 - 9x + 11$ 2 equal real roots 2 distinct real roots 2 non-real roots

$$D = -7$$

$$D < 0$$

6. A rug measuring 9 m by 12 m was installed in the recreation hall. A strip of floor of equal width was left uncovered along all edges of the hall. The area of the uncovered floor is 270 m^2 . How wide is the uncovered strip?



Let x represent the width of the uncovered strip (m).

$$(12 + 2x)(9 + 2x) = 270 + 9(12)$$

$$~~108~~ + 24x + 18x + 4x^2 = 270 + ~~108~~$$

$$4x^2 + 42x - 270 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 21x - 135 = 0$$

$$(2x - 9)(x + 15) = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x = -15$$

(INADMISSABLE)

\therefore The uncovered strip is 4.5m wide.

7. A skier jumps off a cliff. The motion of the skier can be modeled by the function $h(d) = -0.2d^2 + 0.8d + 4.2$ where h is his height above the ground, and d is his horizontal distance from the cliff, both in metres.

a. How high is the cliff? 4.2 m ✓

b. How far horizontally will the skier travel from the cliff before landing on the ground?

$$\text{set } h = 0$$

$$0 = -0.2d^2 + 0.8d + 4.2$$

$$0 = d^2 - 4d - 21$$

$$0 = (d - 7)(d + 3)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$d = 7$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$d = -3$$

✓ \therefore The skier travelled 7m before landing.

8. Fill in the chart for the function: $h(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9$

y-intercept	$(0, 9)$
x-intercept(s)	$(1, 0) \quad (3, 0)$
Axis of symmetry	$x = 2$
Direction of Opening	up
Optimal Value (min of ____ or max of ____)	min of -3
Vertex	$(2, -3)$

6

9. Determine the point(s) of intersection of the functions $f(x) = 3x^2 - 11x - 8$ and $g(x) = 2x + 2$ algebraically.

$$\text{set } f(x) = g(x)$$

$$3x^2 - 11x - 8 = 2x + 2$$

$$3x^2 - 13x - 10 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(x - 5) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x = -\frac{2}{3} & x = 5 \end{array}$$

$$g\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = 2\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + 2$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{6}{3}$$

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

4

$$g(5) = 2(5) + 2$$

$$g(5) = 12$$

\therefore P.O.I.s are $\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ AND $(5, 12)$