9.5 Start Thinking

The Quadratic Formula is another way to solve quadratic

equations. The Quadratic Formula is $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ for any quadratic equation of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

What value(s) of *a* make the Quadratic Formula undefined? Explain what a function of this form would look like. Are there any other situations that could make the Quadratic Formula undefined? Explain.



Evaluate.

1. $17 - 14 \div (-2) + (-1)$ **2.** -1 - 3[15(4 + 4)] **3.** $97 \bullet 1[13 - (5 + 3)] - 2^3$ **4.** $17(10 + 1^4) - (-4)$

5.
$$\frac{(-48) - (-3)}{-7 + 22} \bullet (10 + 3)$$
 6. $1.2(2.6 + 5.7) - (2.1)^3$

9.5 Cumulative Review Warm Up

Solve the inequality. Graph the solution, if possible.

 1. $3|2w - 9| - 11 \ge 4$ 2. -4|3 + 3u| - 6 > -14

 3. 7|-f - 2| - 8 < 6 4. $\frac{3}{2}|5v - 5| + 3 \ge 9$

 5. |x - 5| < 12 6. |n + 6| < 0

9.5

Practice A

In Exercises 1–3, write the equation in standard form. Then identify the values of a, b, and c that you would use to solve the equation using the Quadratic Formula.

1.
$$x^2 = -5x$$
 2. $x^2 + 3x = -10$ **3.** $-5x^2 + 2 = 7x$

In Exercises 4–11, solve the equation using the Quadratic Formula. Round your solutions to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

- **4.** $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$ **5.** $x^2 + 5x + 14 = 0$ **6.** $x^2 + 9x 10 = 0$ **7.** $3x^2 2x 1 = 0$ **8.** $3x^2 5x + 4 = 0$ **9.** $4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$ **10.** $6x^2 + 5x = 6$ **11.** $-5x^2 + 9x = -3$
- 12. Your friend competes in a high-jump competition at a track meet. The function $h = -16t^2 + 18t$ models the height h (in feet) of your friend after t seconds.
 - **a.** After how many seconds is your friend at a height of 4 feet?
 - b. After how many seconds does your friend land on the ground?

In Exercises 13–15, determine the number of real solutions of the equation.

13. $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$ **14.** $x^2 - 4x - 7 = 0$ **15.** $3x^2 - 2x = -6$

In Exercises 16–18, find the number of *x*-intercepts of the graph of the function.

16. $y = -x^2 + 3x + 5$ **17.** $y = 3x^2 - 7x + 8$ **18.** $y = 5x^2 - 10x + 1$

In Exercise 19–24, solve the equation using any method. Explain your choice of method.

- **19.** $3x^2 = 12$ **20.** $3x^2 7x + 8 = 0$ **21.** $x^2 + 8x = 3$ **22.** $x^2 = 8 x$ **23.** $x^2 14x + 49 = 0$ **24.** $4x^2 = 20x$
- **25.** Consider the equation $3x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$.
 - **a.** Use the discriminant to determine the number of solutions.
 - **b.** Change the sign of *b* in the equation. Write the new equation.
 - **c.** Use the discriminant to determine the number of solutions of the new equation. Did your answer change? Explain.

9.5 Practice B

In Exercises 1–3, write the equation in standard form. Then identify the values of a, b, and c that you would use to solve the equation using the Quadratic Formula.

1.
$$x^2 + 2x = 9$$
 2. $6x - 1 = 7x^2$ **3.** $-10x + 2 = -4x^2 + 9$

In Exercises 4–11, solve the equation using the Quadratic Formula. Round your solutions to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

- **4.** $x^2 8x + 16 = 0$ **5.** $x^2 + 10x 11 = 0$ **6.** $2x^2 7x + 3 = 0$ **7.** $5x^2 + 3x 1 = 0$ **8.** $5x^2 3x + 4 = 0$ **9.** $x^2 = -2x 1$ **10.** $8x^2 + 9x = 3$ **11.** $-5x^2 + 2x = 4$
- **12.** You launch a water balloon. The function $h = -0.08t^2 + 1.6t + 2$ models the height *h* (in feet) of the water balloon after *t* seconds.
 - **a.** After how many seconds is the water balloon at a height of 9 feet?
 - **b.** After how many seconds does the water balloon hit the ground?

In Exercises 13–15, determine the number of real solutions of the equation.

13. $4x^2 = -3x - 8$ **14.** $-2x^2 - 4x + 7 = 0$ **15.** $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$

In Exercises 16–18, find the number of *x*-intercepts of the graph of the function.

16. $y = 3x^2 - 6x + 3$ **17.** $y = 4x^2 + 3x + 9$ **18.** $y = -2x^2 - 3x + 1$

In Exercise 19–24, solve the equation using any method. Explain your choice of method.

- **19.** $x^2 20x = 13$ **20.** $-7x^2 = 21x$
 21. $-9x^2 = 72$ **22.** $7x^2 + 7 = 8 9x$
 23. $5x^2 = 4x + 10$ **24.** $x^2 12x + 36 = 0$
- **25.** Consider the equation $3x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$.
 - **a.** Use the discriminant to determine the number of solutions.
 - **b.** Change the sign of *c* in the equation. Write the new equation.
 - **c.** Use the discriminant to determine the number of solutions of the new equation. Did your answer change? Explain.

9.5 Enrichment and Extension

Quadratic Functions and Geometry

Area of a rectangle: $A = \ell w$ Area of a triangle: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ Area

Area of a Parallelogram: A = bh

Solve the quadratic equation using the method of your choice.

- 1. The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 6 inches longer than the shorter leg. The longer leg is 3 inches longer than the shorter leg. Find the length of the shorter leg.
- **2.** The width of a rectangle is 6 kilometers less than twice its length. If its area is 108 square kilometers, find the dimensions of the rectangle.
- **3.** A picture has a height that is $\frac{4}{3}$ its width. It is to be enlarged to have an area of 192 square inches. What will be the dimensions of the enlargement?
- **4.** The height of a triangle is three times the length of its base. If the area of the triangle is 33 square inches, what are the dimensions of the triangle's base and height?
- 5. The ratio of the measures of the base and height of a parallelogram is 4:5. The area of the parallelogram is 800 square centimeters. Find the measure of both the base and height of the parallelogram.



What Do Elephants Take When They Go Away On A Long Trip?

Write the letter of each answer in the box containing the exercise number.

Determine the number of real solutions of the equation.

1.
$$6x^2 = 6x - 11$$

C. One **D.** Two **E.** None
2. $-\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 5x = -12$
T. One **U.** Two **V.** None
Find the number of *x*-intercepts of the graph of the function.
3. $y = -x^2 + 7x + 15$

G. One H. Two I. None

- $4. \quad y = 3x^2 18x + 27$
- S. One T. Two U. None

An	swers
т.	-5, -1
R.	$\frac{1}{5}$
K.	$\frac{2}{3}$, 1
т.	4, 5
I.	0.9, -1.3
N.	-5.3, 1.3
R.	4, 8

Solve the equation using the Quadratic Formula. Round your solutions to the nearest tenth, if necessary.

- **5.** $x^2 9x + 20 = 0$
- 6. $x^2 + 6x + 5 = 0$
- 7. $x^2 12x + 32 = 0$
- **8.** $3x^2 5x + 2 = 0$
- **9.** $1 10x = -25x^2$

10.
$$x^2 + 4x = 7$$

11.
$$8x^2 - 9 = -3x$$

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