Name:

### Quadratic Formula Quiz

Solve for the roots by factoring the quadratic equation.

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

2. 
$$x^2 + 6x + 8$$

3. 
$$x^2 - 7x - 8$$

4. 
$$x^2 + 7x - 44$$

5. 
$$x^2 - 17x + 72$$

6. 
$$x^2 + 5x + 4$$

Solve for the roots using the quadratic equation.  $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ 

7. 
$$4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$8. \ 5y^2 - 8y + 1 = 0$$

9. 
$$2x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0$$

10. 
$$x^2 - 12x - 28$$

11. 
$$x^2 - 4x - 5$$

Determine the nature of the roots of the quadratic equation. Use:  $b^2 - 4ac$ 

12. 
$$x^2 - 8x + 16 = 0$$

$$13. -2x^2 + 14x - 10 = 0$$

Solve the equation to find the vertex. Use:  $\frac{-b}{2a}$ 

14. 
$$x^2 - 4x + 6$$

15. 
$$2x^2 + 7x - 1$$

Name:

#### Quadratic Formula Quiz

Solve for the roots by factoring the quadratic equation.

1. 
$$x^2 - x - 42$$

2. 
$$x^2 + 16x - 80$$

3. 
$$x^2 + 2x - 24$$

4. 
$$x^2 + 7x - 44$$

5. 
$$x^2 - 17x + 72$$

6. 
$$x^2 + 3x - 40$$

Solve for the roots using the quadratic equation. 
$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

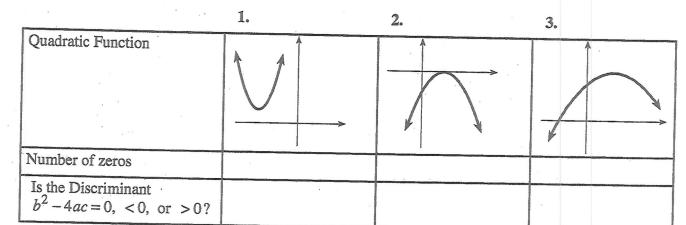
7. 
$$3y^2 - 2y - 2 = 0$$

$$8. \ 5y^2 - 8y + 1 = 0$$

9. 
$$9x^2 - 24x + 16 = 0$$

#### 5-2D **Practice**

Complete the table.



Without solving, determine the nature of the roots of each quadratic equation.

4. 
$$3x^2 + 5x - 4 = 0$$

4. 
$$3x^2 + 5x - 4 = 0$$
 5.  $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$ 

6. 
$$2v^2 - 3v + 2 = 0$$

**6.** 
$$2v^2 - 3v + 2 = 0$$
 **7.**  $z^2 + 8z - 6 = 0$ 

8. 
$$-3x^2 + 2x + 7 = 0$$
 9.  $2x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ 

9. 
$$2x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$$

Find the number of x-intercepts of each function.

**10.** 
$$y = 3x^2 + 5x - 2$$
 **11.**  $y = 3.7x^2 - 2.8x + 0.52$ 

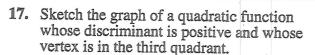
11. 
$$y = 3.7x^2 - 2.8x + 0.52$$

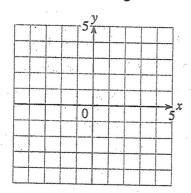
12. 
$$y = 3.7x^2 - 2.8x + 0.54$$

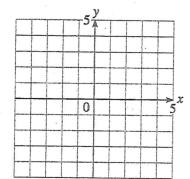
12. 
$$y = 3.7x^2 - 2.8x + 0.54$$
 \_\_\_\_\_ 13.  $y = 2.56x^2 - 8.64x + 7.29$  \_\_\_\_

**14.** 
$$f(x) = 5x^2 + 2x - 1$$
 **15.**  $F(x) = 7x^2 + 6x + 1$ 

15. 
$$F(x) = 7x^2 + 6x + 1$$







Use the discriminant to see if the following has at least one real-number answer. If it does not, say so and explain how you can tell. If it does, find the solution.

18. A ball is tossed upward from a height of 1.5 m with an initial vertical velocity of 3 m/sec.

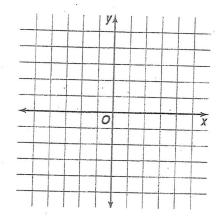
At what time(s) will the ball attain a height of 2 m? \_\_\_

# Practice

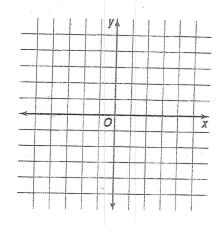
# Hyperbolas

Find the coordinates of the vertices and foci and the slopes of the asymptotes for each hyperbola whose equation is given. Then draw the graph.

1. 
$$\frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{36} = 1$$

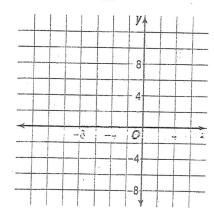


2. 
$$y^2 - 4x^2 = 16$$

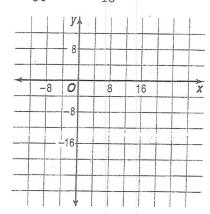


3. 
$$\frac{(y-2)^2}{9} - \frac{(x+3)^2}{25} = 1$$

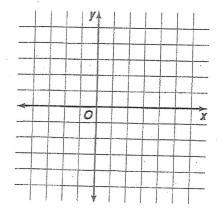
1



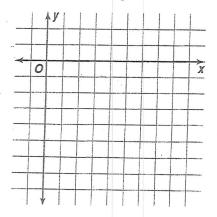
4. 
$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{64} - \frac{(y+4)^2}{16} = 1$$



5. 
$$4y^2 - x^2 - 16y + 2x + 11 = 0$$



$$6. \ 3y^2 - 4x^2 + 12y + 24x = 36$$



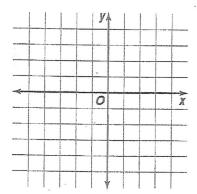
(-4, -3);

## **Practice**

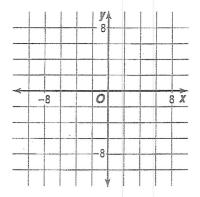
## **Ellipses**

Find the coordinates of the center and foci, and lengths of the major and minor axes for each ellipse whose equation is given. Then draw the graph.

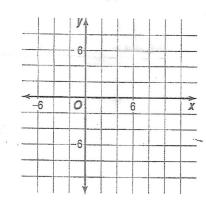
1. 
$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$



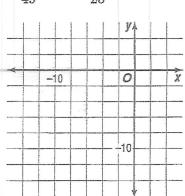
$$2. \ 16x^2 + y^2 = 64$$



3. 
$$\frac{(x-3)^2}{1} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{36} = 1$$



4. 
$$\frac{(x+4)^2}{49} + \frac{(y+3)^2}{25} = 1$$



Write the equation for each ellipse described below.

- 5. The foci are at (4, 0) and (-4, 0). Then endpoints of the minor axis are at (0, 2) and (0, -2).
- **6.** The center has coordinates (2, -4). The minor axis is parallel to the *x*-axis with a length of 6. The major axis has a length of 10.

Name	:		
Conic	Sections	Quiz	

State whether the graph of each equation is a circle, ellipse, parabola, or a hyperbola. Determine the center and/or vertices of each.

$$1. \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

2. 
$$x^2 + y^2 = 36$$

3. 
$$y = (x-5)^2 + 1$$

$$4. \ \frac{x^2}{9} - y^2 = 1$$

5. 
$$\frac{(x-3)^2}{4} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{9} = 1$$

6. Write an equation of a circle with center at (4, -2) and radius of 5.

7. 
$$y = x^2 - 10x + 8$$

#### Extra Credit

Write an equation for an ellipse with vertices (-4, 0) and (4,0) and foci of (0,-3) and (0,3).

State whether the graph of each equation is a circle, ellipse, parabola, or a hyperbola. Determine the center and/or vertices of each.

1. 
$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{49} = 1$$

2. 
$$y = (x-3)^2 + 1$$

$$3. x^2 + y^2 = 49$$

4. 
$$\frac{y^2}{36} - \frac{x^2}{25} = 1$$

$$5.(x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 4$$

$$6.16x^2 - 9y^2 = 144$$

7. 
$$25x^2 + 9y^2 = 225$$

8. 
$$y = x^2 - 10x + 8$$

$$9.\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$$

- 10. Write an equation of a circle with center at (2, -3) and radius of 6.
- 11. Write an equation for an ellipse with vertices (-4, 0) and (4,0) and foci of (-2,0) and (2, 0).
- 12. Write an equation of a hyperbola with center at the origin and vertex at (0,3) and an asymptote with the equation of y = x.

#### **Practice**

Student Edition Pages 556-561

# Direct, Inverse, and Joint Variation

Write an equation for each statement. Then solve the equation.

- 1. Find y when x = 6, if y varies directly as x and y = 8 when x = 2.
- 2. Find y when x = 1.5, if y varies directly as x and y = -16 when x = 6.
- 3. Find y when x = 4, if y varies directly as x and y = 7 when x = 1.5.
- **4.** Find y when x = 5, if y varies directly as x and y = 5 when x = 3.5.

- 5. Find x when y = 3, if y varies inversely as x and x = 4, when y = 16.
- **6.** Find x when y = 5, if y varies inversely as x and x = 6 when y = -18.

- 7. Find y when  $x = 2\frac{1}{2}$ , if y varies inversely as x and x = 5 when y = 3.
- 8. Find y when x = 10, if y varies inversely as x and x = 7.5 when y = 6.
- 9. Find y when x = 4 and z = 15, if y varies jointly as x and z and y = 5 when z = 8 and x = 10.
- 10. Find y when x = 12 and z = 2, if y varies jointly as x and z and y = 24 when z = 2 and x = 1.
- 11. Find y when x = 6 and z = 8, if y varies jointly as x and z and y = 60 when x = 3 and z = 4.
- 12. Find y when x = 4 and z = -1, if y varies jointly as x and z and y = 12 when x = -2 and z = 3.