

Test Review 2
Algebra 2B – Burrus

1. Solve using whatever method you like:
 - a. $4x^2 + 55 = 32x$
 - b. $x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$
 - c. $x^2 - 11x - 42 = 0$
 - d. $x^2 + 50x = -609$
 - e. $x^2 = 2 + 6x$
 - f. $2x^2 + 58 = 20x$
 - g. $x^2 + 58 = -6x$
2.
 - a. $(3 + i)^2 =$
 - b. $(2 + i)(2 - i) =$
 - c. $(9 + i) + (2 - i) =$
 - d. $\frac{5}{2 + i} =$
 - e. $\frac{26i}{2 + 3i} =$
 - f. $(1 + i)^2 =$
3. Tell whether each answer has 2 rational answers, 2 irrational answers, 2 imaginary answers, or only one answer:
 - a. $3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$
 - b. $2x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$
 - c. $10x^2 - 11x + 3 = 0$
 - d. $x^2 + 13x + 43 = 0$
 - e. $x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$
4. A rocket is launched from a platform 10 feet high, with an initial velocity of 80 feet/second. Use the formula $h = -16t^2 + v_0t + h_0$ to answer these questions:
 - a. How long is it in the air?
 - b. What is the maximum height it reaches?
 - c. How long does it take to reach the maximum height?

$$f) 2x^2 + 58 = 20x$$

$$2x^2 - 20x + 58 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 29 = 0$$

$$a=1, b=-10, c=29$$

$$x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 4(1)(29)}}{2(1)} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2(1)} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{-1}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{10 \pm 4i}{2} = 5 \pm 2i$$

g)

$$x^2 + 58 = -6x$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 58 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x = -58$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = -58 + 9$$

$$(x+3)^2 = -49 \quad \sqrt{-49} = 7i$$

$$x+3 = 7i \text{ or } x+3 = -7i$$

$$x = -3 \pm 7i$$

$$2) a) (3+i)^2 = (3+i)(3+i) = 9 + 3i + 3i + i^2 = 9 + 6i - 1 = 8 + 6i$$

$$b) (2+i)(2-i) = 4 - 2i + 2i - i^2 = 4 - (-1) = 5$$

$$c) (9+i) + (2-i) = 9 + 2 + i - i = 11$$

$$d) \frac{5}{2+i} \cdot \frac{2-i}{2-i} = \frac{10-5i}{4-2i+2i-i^2} = \frac{10-5i}{4-(-1)} = \frac{10-5i}{5} = 2-i$$

$$e) \frac{26i}{2+3i} \cdot \frac{2-3i}{2-3i} = \frac{52i - 78i^2}{4-6i+6i-9i^2} = \frac{78+52i}{4+9} = \frac{78+52i}{13} = 6+4i$$

$$f) (1+i)^2 = (1+i)(1+i) = 1 + 2i + i^2 = 1 + 2i - 1 = 2i$$

3.) All we have to do is look at the discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$. This is the part of the quadratic formula that is under the radical sign.

a) $3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = 36 - 4(3)(3) = 0 \rightarrow$ one solution.

b) $2x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = 49 - 4(2)(6) = 1 \rightarrow$ two rational solutions.
(because we can get a rational square root of 1)

c) $10x^2 - 11x + 3 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = 121 - 4(10)(3) = 1 \rightarrow$ two rational solutions.

d) $x^2 + 13x + 43 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = 169 - 4(1)(43) = -3 \rightarrow$ 2 imaginary answers.

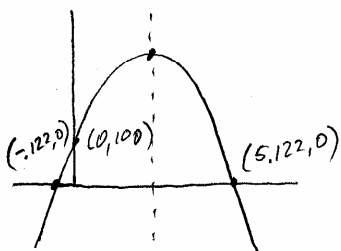
e) $x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$ $b^2 - 4ac = 36 - 4(1)(-2) = 44 \rightarrow$ 2 irrational answers.

4. $h = -16t^2 + v_0t + h_0$ $h_0 = 10$
 $h = -16t^2 + 80t + 10$ $v_0 = 80$

a) When it hits the ground, $h = 0$, so we're solving $-16t^2 + 80t + 10 = 0$
 $-8t^2 + 40t + 5 = 0$ $x = \frac{-40 \pm \sqrt{1600 - 4(-8)(5)}}{2(-8)} = \frac{-40 \pm \sqrt{1760}}{-16} \approx \frac{-40 \pm 41.95}{-16}$
 $a = -8, b = 40, c = 5$
 $\approx -.122$ or 5.122

So the rocket stays in the air for 5.122 seconds.

b & c) If we graph the parabola, it looks like the following:



If we can find the coordinates of the vertex, then it will tell us both the maximum height of the rocket (the y-coordinate) and the time it takes to get there (the x-coordinate).

We know the vertex is on the line of symmetry, which is the average of the two x-intercepts. So we take the average of $-.122$ and 5.122 : $\frac{-.122 + 5.122}{2} = 2.5$. That's the x-coordinate.

And we just plug $x = 2.5$ into the function to get the y-coordinate:

$$-16(2.5^2) + 80(2.5) + 10 = 110$$

So the maximum height is 110 feet, and it takes 2.5 seconds to get there.