Chapter 3

Quadratic Functions and Equations; Inequalities

Exercise Set 3.1

1. $\sqrt{-3} = \sqrt{-1 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{3} = i\sqrt{3}$, or $\sqrt{3}i$

2. $\sqrt{-21} = \sqrt{-1 \cdot 21} = i\sqrt{21}$, or $\sqrt{21}i$

3. $\sqrt{-25} = \sqrt{-1 \cdot 25} = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{25} = i \cdot 5 = 5i$

4. $\sqrt{-100} = \sqrt{-1 \cdot 100} = i \cdot 10 = 10i$

5. $-\sqrt{-33} = -\sqrt{-1 \cdot 33} = -\sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{33} = -i\sqrt{33}$, or $-\sqrt{33}i$

6. $-\sqrt{-59} = -\sqrt{-1 \cdot 59} = -i\sqrt{59}$, or $-\sqrt{59}i$

7. $-\sqrt{-81} = -\sqrt{-1 \cdot 81} = -\sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{81} = -i \cdot 9 = -9i$

8. $-\sqrt{-9} = -\sqrt{-1 \cdot 9} = -\sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{9} = -i \cdot 3 = -3i$

9. $\sqrt{-98} = \sqrt{-1 \cdot 98} = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{98} = i\sqrt{49 \cdot 2} =$
$i \cdot 7\sqrt{2} = 7i\sqrt{2}$, or $7\sqrt{2}i$

10. $\sqrt{-28} = \sqrt{-1 \cdot 28} = i\sqrt{28} = i\sqrt{4 \cdot 7} = 2i\sqrt{7}$, or $2\sqrt{7}i$

11. $(-5 + 3i) + (7 + 8i)$
$= (-5 + 7) + (3i + 8i)$ Collecting the real parts and the imaginary parts
$= 2 + (3 + 8)i$
$= 2 + 11i$

12. $(-6 - 5i) + (9 + 2i) = (-6 + 9) + (-5i + 2i) = 3 - 3i$

13. $(4 - 9i) + (1 - 3i)$
$= (4 + 1) + (-9i - 3i)$ Collecting the real parts and the imaginary parts
$= 5 + (-9 - 3)i$
$= 5 - 12i$

14. $(7 - 2i) + (4 - 5i) = (7 + 4) + (-2i - 5i) = 11 - 7i$

15. $(12 + 3i) + (-8 + 5i)$
$= (12 - 8) + (3i + 5i)$
$= 4 + 8i$

16. $(-11 + 4i) + (6 + 8i) = (-11 + 6) + (4i + 8i) = -5 + 12i$

17. $(-1 - i) + (-3 - i)$
$= (-1 - 3) + (-i - i)$
$= -4 - 2i$

18. $(-5 - i) + (6 + 2i) = (-5 + 6) + (-i + 2i) = 1 + i$

19. $(3 + \sqrt{-16}) + (2 + \sqrt{-25}) = (3 + 4i) + (2 + 5i)$
$= (3 + 2) + (4i + 5i)$
$= 5 + 9i$

20. $(7 - \sqrt{-36}) + (2 + \sqrt{-9}) = (7 - 6i) + (2 + 3i) =$
$(7 + 2) + (-6i + 3i) = 9 - 3i$

21. $(10 + 7i) - (5 + 3i)$
$= (10 - 5) + (7i - 3i)$ The 5 and the $3i$ are both being subtracted.
$= 5 + 4i$

22. $(-3 - 4i) - (8 - i) = (-3 - 8) + [-4i - (-i)] =$
$-11 - 3i$

23. $(13 + 9i) - (8 + 2i)$
$= (13 - 8) + (9i - 2i)$ The 8 and the $2i$ are both being subtracted.
$= 5 + 7i$

24. $(-7 + 12i) - (3 - 6i) = (-7 - 3) + [12i - (-6i)] =$
$-10 + 18i$

25. $(6 - 4i) - (-5 + i)$
$= [6 - (-5)] + (-4i - i)$
$= (6 + 5) + (-4i - i)$
$= 11 - 5i$

26. $(8 - 3i) - (9 - i) = (8 - 9) + [-3i - (-i)] = -1 - 2i$

27. $(-5 + 2i) - (-4 - 3i)$
$= [-5 - (-4)] + [2i - (-3i)]$
$= (-5 + 4) + (2i + 3i)$
$= -1 + 5i$

28. $(-6 + 7i) - (-5 - 2i) = [-6 - (-5)] + [7i - (-2i)] =$
$-1 + 9i$

29. $(4 - 9i) - (2 + 3i)$
$= (4 - 2) + (-9i - 3i)$
$= 2 - 12i$

30. $(10 - 4i) - (8 + 2i) = (10 - 8) + (-4i - 2i) =$
$2 - 6i$

31. $7i(2 - 5i)$
$= 14i - 35i^2$ Using the distributive law
$= 14i + 35$ $i^2 = -1$
$= 35 + 14i$ Writing in the form $a + bi$

32. $3i(6 + 4i) = 18i + 12i^2 = 18i - 12 = -12 + 18i$

33. $-2i(-8+3i)$
$= 16i - 6i^2$ Using the distributive law
$= 16i + 6$ $i^2 = -1$
$= 6 + 16i$ Writing in the form $a + bi$

34. $-6i(-5+i) = 30i - 6i^2 = 30i + 6 = 6 + 30i$

35. $(1+3i)(1-4i)$
$= 1 - 4i + 3i - 12i^2$ Using FOIL
$= 1 - 4i + 3i - 12(-1)$ $i^2 = -1$
$= 1 - i + 12$
$= 13 - i$

36. $(1-2i)(1+3i) = 1 + 3i - 2i - 6i^2 = 1 + i + 6 = 7 + i$

37. $(2+3i)(2+5i)$
$= 4 + 10i + 6i + 15i^2$ Using FOIL
$= 4 + 10i + 6i - 15$ $i^2 = -1$
$= -11 + 16i$

38. $(3-5i)(8-2i) = 24 - 6i - 40i + 10i^2 = 24 - 6i - 40i - 10 = 14 - 46i$

39. $(-4+i)(3-2i)$
$= -12 + 8i + 3i - 2i^2$ Using FOIL
$= -12 + 8i + 3i + 2$ $i^2 = -1$
$= -10 + 11i$

40. $(5-2i)(-1+i) = -5 + 5i + 2i - 2i^2 = -5 + 5i + 2i + 2 = -3 + 7i$

41. $(8-3i)(-2-5i)$
$= -16 - 40i + 6i + 15i^2$
$= -16 - 40i + 6i - 15$ $i^2 = -1$
$= -31 - 34i$

42. $(7-4i)(-3-3i) = -21 - 21i + 12i + 12i^2 = -21 - 21i + 12i - 12 = -33 - 9i$

43. $(3+\sqrt{-16})(2+\sqrt{-25})$
$= (3+4i)(2+5i)$
$= 6 + 15i + 8i + 20i^2$
$= 6 + 15i + 8i - 20$ $i^2 = -1$
$= -14 + 23i$

44. $(7-\sqrt{-16})(2+\sqrt{-9}) = (7-4i)(2+3i) = 14 + 21i - 8i - 12i^2 = 14 + 21i - 8i + 12 = 26 + 13i$

45. $(5-4i)(5+4i) = 5^2 - (4i)^2$
$= 25 - 16i^2$
$= 25 + 16$ $i^2 = -1$
$= 41$

46. $(5+9i)(5-9i) = 25 - 81i^2 = 25 + 81 = 106$

47. $(3+2i)(3-2i)$
$= 9 - 6i + 6i - 4i^2$
$= 9 - 6i + 6i + 4$ $i^2 = -1$
$= 13$

48. $(8+i)(8-i) = 64 - 8i + 8i - i^2 = 64 - 8i + 8i + 1 = 65$

49. $(7-5i)(7+5i)$
$= 49 + 35i - 35i - 25i^2$
$= 49 + 35i - 35i + 25$ $i^2 = -1$
$= 74$

50. $(6-8i)(6+8i) = 36 + 48i - 48i - 64i^2 = 36 + 48i - 48i + 64 = 100$

51. $(4+2i)^2$
$= 16 + 2\cdot 4\cdot 2i + (2i)^2$ Recall $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$
$= 16 + 16i + 4i^2$
$= 16 + 16i - 4$ $i^2 = -1$
$= 12 + 16i$

52. $(5-4i)^2 = 25 - 40i + 16i^2 = 25 - 40i - 16 = 9 - 40i$

53. $(-2+7i)^2$
$= (-2)^2 + 2(-2)(7i) + (7i)^2$ Recall $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$
$= 4 - 28i + 49i^2$
$= 4 - 28i - 49$ $i^2 = -1$
$= -45 - 28i$

54. $(-3+2i)^2 = 9 - 12i + 4i^2 = 9 - 12i - 4 = 5 - 12i$

55. $(1-3i)^2$
$= 1^2 - 2\cdot 1\cdot (3i) + (3i)^2$
$= 1 - 6i + 9i^2$
$= 1 - 6i - 9$ $i^2 = -1$
$= -8 - 6i$

56. $(2-5i)^2 = 4 - 20i + 25i^2 = 4 - 20i - 25 = -21 - 20i$

57. $(-1-i)^2$
$= (-1)^2 - 2(-1)(i) + i^2$
$= 1 + 2i + i^2$
$= 1 + 2i - 1$ $i^2 = -1$
$= 2i$

58. $(-4-2i)^2 = 16 + 16i + 4i^2 = 16 + 16i - 4 = 12 + 16i$

59. $(3+4i)^2$
$= 9 + 2\cdot 3\cdot 4i + (4i)^2$
$= 9 + 24i + 16i^2$
$= 9 + 24i - 16$ $i^2 = -1$
$= -7 + 24i$

60. $(6+5i)^2 = 36+60i+25i^2 = 36+60i-25 = 11+60i$

61. $\dfrac{3}{5-11i}$

$= \dfrac{3}{5-11i} \cdot \dfrac{5+11i}{5+11i}$ $5-11i$ is the conjugate of $5+11i$.

$= \dfrac{3(5+11i)}{(5-11i)(5+11i)}$

$= \dfrac{15+33i}{25-121i^2}$

$= \dfrac{15+33i}{25+121}$ $i^2=-1$

$= \dfrac{15+33i}{146}$

$= \dfrac{15}{146} + \dfrac{33}{146}i$ Writing in the form $a+bi$

62. $\dfrac{i}{2+i} = \dfrac{i}{2+i} \cdot \dfrac{2-i}{2-i}$

$= \dfrac{2i-i^2}{4-i^2}$

$= \dfrac{2i+1}{4+1}$

$= \dfrac{1}{5} + \dfrac{2}{5}i$

63. $\dfrac{5}{2+3i}$

$= \dfrac{5}{2+3i} \cdot \dfrac{2-3i}{2-3i}$ $2-3i$ is the conjugate of $2+3i$.

$= \dfrac{5(2-3i)}{(2+3i)(2-3i)}$

$= \dfrac{10-15i}{4-9i^2}$

$= \dfrac{10-15i}{4+9}$ $i^2=-1$

$= \dfrac{10-15i}{13}$

$= \dfrac{10}{13} - \dfrac{15}{13}i$ Writing in the form $a+bi$

64. $\dfrac{-3}{4-5i} = \dfrac{-3}{4-5i} \cdot \dfrac{4+5i}{4+5i}$

$= \dfrac{-12-15i}{16-25i^2}$

$= \dfrac{-12-15i}{16+25}$

$= -\dfrac{12}{41} - \dfrac{15}{41}i$

65. $\dfrac{4+i}{-3-2i}$

$= \dfrac{4+i}{-3-2i} \cdot \dfrac{-3+2i}{-3+2i}$ $-3+2i$ is the conjugate of the divisor.

$= \dfrac{(4+i)(-3+2i)}{(-3-2i)(-3+2i)}$

$= \dfrac{-12+5i+2i^2}{9-4i^2}$

$= \dfrac{-12+5i-2}{9+4}$ $i^2=-1$

$= \dfrac{-14+5i}{13}$

$= -\dfrac{14}{13} + \dfrac{5}{13}i$ Writing in the form $a+bi$

66. $\dfrac{5-i}{-7+2i} = \dfrac{5-i}{-7+2i} \cdot \dfrac{-7-2i}{-7-2i}$

$= \dfrac{-35-3i+2i^2}{49-4i^2}$

$= \dfrac{-35-3i-2}{49+4}$

$= -\dfrac{37}{53} - \dfrac{3}{53}i$

67. $\dfrac{5-3i}{4+3i}$

$= \dfrac{5-3i}{4+3i} \cdot \dfrac{4-3i}{4-3i}$ $4-3i$ is the conjugate of $4+3i$.

$= \dfrac{(5-3i)(4-3i)}{(4+3i)(4-3i)}$

$= \dfrac{20-27i+9i^2}{16-9i^2}$

$= \dfrac{20-27i-9}{16+9}$ $i^2=-1$

$= \dfrac{11-27i}{25}$

$= \dfrac{11}{25} - \dfrac{27}{25}i$ Writing in the form $a+bi$

68. $\dfrac{6+5i}{3-4i} = \dfrac{6+5i}{3-4i} \cdot \dfrac{3+4i}{3+4i}$

$= \dfrac{18+39i+20i^2}{9-16i^2}$

$= \dfrac{18+39i-20}{9+16}$

$= -\dfrac{2}{25} + \dfrac{39}{25}i$

69. $\dfrac{2+\sqrt{3}i}{5-4i}$

$= \dfrac{2+\sqrt{3}i}{5-4i} \cdot \dfrac{5+4i}{5+4i}$ $\quad 5+4i$ is the conjugate of the divisor.

$= \dfrac{(2+\sqrt{3}i)(5+4i)}{(5-4i)(5+4i)}$

$= \dfrac{10+8i+5\sqrt{3}i+4\sqrt{3}i^2}{25-16i^2}$

$= \dfrac{10+8i+5\sqrt{3}i-4\sqrt{3}}{25+16}$ $\quad i^2=-1$

$= \dfrac{10-4\sqrt{3}+(8+5\sqrt{3})i}{41}$

$= \dfrac{10-4\sqrt{3}}{41} + \dfrac{8+5\sqrt{3}}{41}i$ $\quad$ Writing in the form $a+bi$

70. $\dfrac{\sqrt{5}+3i}{1-i} = \dfrac{\sqrt{5}+3i}{1-i} \cdot \dfrac{1+i}{1+i}$

$= \dfrac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}i+3i+3i^2}{1-i^2}$

$= \dfrac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}i+3i-3}{1+1}$

$= \dfrac{\sqrt{5}-3}{2} + \dfrac{\sqrt{5}+3}{2}i$

71. $\dfrac{1+i}{(1-i)^2}$

$= \dfrac{1+i}{1-2i+i^2}$

$= \dfrac{1+i}{1-2i-1}$ $\quad i^2=-1$

$= \dfrac{1+i}{-2i}$

$= \dfrac{1+i}{-2i} \cdot \dfrac{2i}{2i}$ $\quad 2i$ is the conjugate of $-2i$.

$= \dfrac{(1+i)(2i)}{(-2i)(2i)}$

$= \dfrac{2i+2i^2}{-4i^2}$

$= \dfrac{2i-2}{4}$ $\quad i^2=-1$

$= -\dfrac{2}{4} + \dfrac{2}{4}i$

$= -\dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{1}{2}i$

72. $\dfrac{1-i}{(1+i)^2} = \dfrac{1-i}{1+2i+i^2}$

$= \dfrac{1-i}{1+2i-1}$

$= \dfrac{1-i}{2i}$

$= \dfrac{1-i}{2i} \cdot \dfrac{-2i}{-2i}$

$= \dfrac{-2i+2i^2}{-4i^2}$

$= \dfrac{-2i-2}{4}$

$= -\dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{1}{2}i$

73. $\dfrac{4-2i}{1+i} + \dfrac{2-5i}{1+i}$

$= \dfrac{6-7i}{1+i}$ $\quad$ Adding

$= \dfrac{6-7i}{1+i} \cdot \dfrac{1-i}{1-i}$ $\quad 1-i$ is the conjugate of $1+i$.

$= \dfrac{(6-7i)(1-i)}{(1+i)(1-i)}$

$= \dfrac{6-13i+7i^2}{1-i^2}$

$= \dfrac{6-13i-7}{1+1}$ $\quad i^2=-1$

$= \dfrac{-1-13i}{2}$

$= -\dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{13}{2}i$

74. $\dfrac{3+2i}{1-i} + \dfrac{6+2i}{1-i} = \dfrac{9+4i}{1-i}$

$= \dfrac{9+4i}{1-i} \cdot \dfrac{1+i}{1+i}$

$= \dfrac{9+13i+4i^2}{1-i^2}$

$= \dfrac{9+13i-4}{1+1}$

$= \dfrac{5}{2} + \dfrac{13}{2}i$

75. $i^{11} = i^{10} \cdot i = (i^2)^5 \cdot i = (-1)^5 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = -i$

76. $i^7 = i^6 \cdot i = (i^2)^3 \cdot i = (-1)^3 \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = -i$

77. $i^{35} = i^{34} \cdot i = (i^2)^{17} \cdot i = (-1)^{17} \cdot i = -1 \cdot i = -i$

78. $i^{24} = (i^2)^{12} = (-1)^{12} = 1$

79. $i^{64} = (i^2)^{32} = (-1)^{32} = 1$

80. $i^{42} = (i^2)^{21} = (-1)^{21} = -1$

81. $(-i)^{71} = (-1 \cdot i)^{71} = (-1)^{71} \cdot i^{71} = -i^{70} \cdot i = -(i^2)^{35} \cdot i = -(-1)^{35} \cdot i = -(-1)i = i$

82. $(-i)^6 = i^6 = (i^2)^3 = (-1)^3 = -1$

83. $(5i)^4 = 5^4 \cdot i^4 = 625(i^2)^2 = 625(-1)^2 = 625 \cdot 1 = 625$

84. $(2i)^5 = 32i^5 = 32 \cdot i^4 \cdot i = 32(i^2)^2 \cdot i = 32(-1)^2 \cdot i = 32 \cdot 1 \cdot i = 32i$

85. The sum of two imaginary numbers is not always an imaginary number. For example, $(2+i)+(3-i) = 5$, a real number.

86. The product of two imaginary numbers is not always an imaginary number. For example, $i \cdot i = i^2 = -1$, a real number.

87. First find the slope of the given line.

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 6y &= 7 \\ -6y &= -3x + 7 \\ y &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{7}{6} \end{aligned}$$

The slope is $\frac{1}{2}$. The slope of the desired line is the opposite of the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{2}$, or -2. Write a slope-intercept equation of the line containing $(3, -5)$ with slope -2.

$$\begin{aligned} y - (-5) &= -2(x - 3) \\ y + 5 &= -2x + 6 \\ y &= -2x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

88. The domain of f is the set of all real numbers as is the domain of g. Then the domain of $(f-g)(x)$ is the set of all real numbers, or $(-\infty, \infty)$.

89. The domain of f is the set of all real numbers as is the domain of g. When $x = -\frac{5}{3}$, $g(x) = 0$, so the domain of f/g is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{5}{3}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{5}{3}, \infty\right)$.

90. $(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = x^2 + 4 - (3x+5) = x^2 - 3x - 1$

91. $(f/g)(2) = \dfrac{f(2)}{g(2)} = \dfrac{2^2+4}{3 \cdot 2 + 5} = \dfrac{4+4}{6+5} = \dfrac{8}{11}$

92.

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \frac{(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h) + 4 - (x^2 - 3x + 4)}{h} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 3x - 3h + 4 - x^2 + 3x - 4}{h} \\ &= \frac{2xh + h^2 - 3h}{h} \\ &= \frac{h(2x + h - 3)}{h} \\ &= 2x + h - 3 \end{aligned}$$

93. $(a+bi)+(a-bi) = 2a$, a real number. Thus, the statement is true.

94. $(a+bi)+(c+di) = (a+c)+(b+d)i$. The conjugate of this sum is $(a+c)-(b+d)i = a+c-bi-di = (a-bi)+(c-di)$, the sum of the conjugates of the individual complex numbers. Thus, the statement is true.

95. $(a+bi)(c+di) = (ac-bd)+(ad+bc)i$. The conjugate of the product is $(ac-bd)-(ad+bc)i =$ $(a-bi)(c-di)$, the product of the conjugates of the individual complex numbers. Thus, the statement is true.

96. $\dfrac{1}{z} = \dfrac{1}{a+bi} \cdot \dfrac{a-bi}{a-bi} = \dfrac{a}{a^2+b^2} + \dfrac{-b}{a^2+b^2}i$

97. $z\overline{z} = (a+bi)(a-bi) = a^2 - b^2i^2 = a^2 + b^2$

98.

$$\begin{aligned} z + 6\overline{z} &= 7 \\ a + bi + 6(a - bi) &= 7 \\ a + bi + 6a - 6bi &= 7 \\ 7a - 5bi &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

Then $7a = 7$, so $a = 1$, and $-5b = 0$, so $b = 0$. Thus, $z = 1$.

99.

$$\begin{aligned} &[x - (3+4i)][x - (3-4i)] \\ &= [x - 3 - 4i][x - 3 + 4i] \\ &= [(x-3) - 4i][(x-3) + 4i] \\ &= (x-3)^2 - (4i)^2 \\ &= x^2 - 6x + 9 - 16i^2 \\ &= x^2 - 6x + 9 + 16 \qquad i^2 = -1 \\ &= x^2 - 6x + 25 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise Set 3.2

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

$2x - 3 = 0$ *or* $3x - 2 = 0$ Using the principle of zero products

$2x = 3$ *or* $3x = 2$

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

The solutions are $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$.

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

$x = \frac{2}{5}$ *or* $x = -\frac{3}{2}$

The solutions are $\frac{2}{5}$ and $-\frac{3}{2}$.

3. $x^2 - 8x - 20 = 0$

$(x-10)(x+2) = 0$ Factoring

$x - 10 = 0$ *or* $x + 2 = 0$ Using the principle of zero products

$x = 10$ *or* $x = -2$

The solutions are 10 and -2.

4. $x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$

$(x+2)(x+4) = 0$

$x = -2$ *or* $x = -4$

The solutions are -2 and -4.

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

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

$3x - 2 = 0$ *or* $x + 1 = 0$ Using the principle of zero products

$x = \frac{2}{3}$ *or* $x = -1$

The solutions are $\frac{2}{3}$ and -1.

6. $10x^2 - 16x + 6 = 0$

$2(5x-3)(x-1) = 0$

$x = \frac{3}{5}$ *or* $x = 1$

The solutions are $\frac{3}{5}$ and 1.

7. $4x^2 - 12 = 0$

$4x^2 = 12$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \sqrt{3}$ *or* $x = -\sqrt{3}$ Using the principle of square roots

The solutions are $\sqrt{3}$ and $-\sqrt{3}$.

8. $6x^2 = 36$

$x^2 = 6$

$x = \sqrt{6}$ *or* $x = -\sqrt{6}$

The solutions are $\sqrt{6}$ and $-\sqrt{6}$.

9. $3x^2 = 21$

$x^2 = 7$

$x = \sqrt{7}$ *or* $x = -\sqrt{7}$ Using the principle of square roots

The solutions are $\sqrt{7}$ and $-\sqrt{7}$.

10. $2x^2 - 20 = 0$

$2x^2 = 20$

$x^2 = 10$

$x = \sqrt{10}$ *or* $x = -\sqrt{10}$

The solutions are $\sqrt{10}$ and $-\sqrt{10}$.

11. $5x^2 + 10 = 0$

$5x^2 = -10$

$x^2 = -2$

$x = \sqrt{2}i$ *or* $x = -\sqrt{2}i$

The solutions are $\sqrt{2}i$ and $-\sqrt{2}i$.

12. $4x^2 + 12 = 0$

$4x^2 = -12$

$x^2 = -3$

$x = \sqrt{3}i$ *or* $x = -\sqrt{3}i$

The solutions are $\sqrt{3}i$ and $-\sqrt{3}i$.

13. $x^2 + 16 = 6x$

$x^2 = -16$

$x = \sqrt{-16}$ *or* $x = -\sqrt{-16}$

$x = 4i$ *or* $x = -4i$

The solutions are $4i$ and $-4i$.

14. $x^2 + 25 = 0$

$x^2 = -25$

$x = 5i$ *or* $x = -5i$

The solutions are $5i$ and $-5i$.

15. $2x^2 = 6x$

$2x^2 - 6x = 0$ Subtracting $6x$ on both sides

$2x(x-3) = 0$

$2x = 0$ *or* $x - 3 = 0$

$x = 0$ *or* $x = 3$

The solutions are 0 and 3.

16. $18x + 9x^2 = 0$

$9x(2+x) = 0$

$x = 0$ *or* $x = -2$

The solutions are -2 and 0.

17. $3y^3 - 5y^2 - 2y = 0$

$y(3y^2 - 5y - 2) = 0$

$y(3y+1)(y-2) = 0$

$y = 0$ *or* $3y + 1 = 0$ *or* $y - 2 = 0$

$y = 0$ *or* $y = -\frac{1}{3}$ *or* $y = 2$

The solutions are $-\frac{1}{3}$, 0 and 2.

18. $3t^3 + 2t = 5t^2$

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

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

$t = 0$ *or* $t = 1$ *or* $t = \frac{2}{3}$

The solutions are 0, $\frac{2}{3}$, and 1.

19. $7x^3 + x^2 - 7x - 1 = 0$

$x^2(7x+1) - (7x+1) = 0$

$(x^2-1)(7x+1) = 0$

$(x+1)(x-1)(7x+1) = 0$

$x + 1 = 0$ *or* $x - 1 = 0$ *or* $7x + 1 = 0$

$x = -1$ *or* $x = 1$ *or* $x = -\frac{1}{7}$

The solutions are -1, $-\frac{1}{7}$, and 1.

20. $3x^3 + x^2 - 12x - 4 = 0$

$x^2(3x+1) - 4(3x+1) = 0$

$(3x+1)(x^2-4) = 0$

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

$x = -\frac{1}{3}$ *or* $x = -2$ *or* $x = 2$

The solutions are -2, $-\frac{1}{3}$, and 2.

21. a) The graph crosses the x-axis at $(-4, 0)$ and at $(2, 0)$. These are the x-intercepts.

b) The zeros of the function are the first coordinates of the x-intercepts of the graph. They are -4 and 2.

22. a) $(-1, 0)$, $(2, 0)$

b) -1, 2

23. a) The graph crosses the x-axis at $(-1, 0)$ and at $(3, 0)$. These are the x-intercepts.

b) The zeros of the function are the first coordinates of the x-intercepts of the graph. They are -1 and 3.

24. a) $(-3, 0)$, $(1, 0)$

b) -3, 1

25. a) The graph crosses the x-axis at $(-2, 0)$ and at $(2, 0)$. These are the x-intercepts.

b) The zeros of the function are the first coordinates of the x-intercepts of the graph. They are -2 and 2.

26. a) $(-1, 0)$, $(1, 0)$

b) -1, 1

27.

$$x^2 + 6x = 7$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = 7 + 9 \quad \text{Completing the square: } \tfrac{1}{2} \cdot 6 = 3 \text{ and } 3^2 = 9$$

$$(x + 3)^2 = 16 \quad \text{Factoring}$$

$$x + 3 = \pm 4 \quad \text{Using the principle of square roots}$$

$$x = -3 \pm 4$$

$$x = -3 - 4 \quad or \quad x = -3 + 4$$

$$x = -7 \quad or \quad x = 1$$

The solutions are -7 and 1.

28.

$$x^2 + 8x = -15$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 = -15 + 16 \quad \left(\tfrac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = 4 \text{ and } 4^2 = 16\right)$$

$$(x + 4)^2 = 1$$

$$x + 4 = \pm 1$$

$$x = -4 \pm 1$$

$$x = -4 - 1 \quad or \quad x = -4 + 1$$

$$x = -5 \quad or \quad x = -3$$

The solutions are -5 and -3.

29.

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

$$x^2 - 8x = -9 \quad \text{Subtracting } 8x$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 16 = -9 + 16 \quad \text{Completing the square: } \tfrac{1}{2}(-8) = -4 \text{ and } (-4)^2 = 16$$

$$(x - 4)^2 = 7 \quad \text{Factoring}$$

$$x - 4 = \pm\sqrt{7} \quad \text{Using the principle of square roots}$$

$$x = 4 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

The solutions are $4 - \sqrt{7}$ and $4 + \sqrt{7}$, or $4 \pm \sqrt{7}$.

30.

$$x^2 = 22 + 10x$$

$$x^2 - 10x = 22$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 25 = 22 + 25 \quad \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(-10) = -5 \text{ and } (-5)^2 = 25\right)$$

$$(x - 5)^2 = 47$$

$$x - 5 = \pm\sqrt{47}$$

$$x = 5 \pm \sqrt{47}$$

The solutions are $5 - \sqrt{47}$ and $5 + \sqrt{47}$, or $5 \pm \sqrt{47}$.

31.

$$x^2 + 8x + 25 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 8x = -25 \quad \text{Subtracting 25}$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 = -25 + 16 \quad \text{Completing the square: } \tfrac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = 4 \text{ and } 4^2 = 16$$

$$(x + 4)^2 = -9 \quad \text{Factoring}$$

$$x + 4 = \pm 3i \quad \text{Using the principle of square roots}$$

$$x = -4 \pm 3i$$

The solutions are $-4 - 3i$ and $-4 + 3i$, or $-4 \pm 3i$.

32.

$$x^2 + 6x + 13 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x = -13$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 = -13 + 9 \quad \left(\tfrac{1}{2} \cdot 6 = 3 \text{ and } 3^2 = 9\right)$$

$$(x + 3)^2 = -4$$

$$x + 3 = \pm 2i$$

$$x = -3 \pm 2i$$

The solution are $-3 - 2i$ and $-3 + 2i$, or $-3 \pm 2i$.

33.

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

$$3x^2 + 5x = 2 \quad \text{Adding 2}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{Dividing by 3}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{25}{36} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{25}{36} \quad \text{Completing the square: } \tfrac{1}{2} \cdot \tfrac{5}{3} = \tfrac{5}{6} \text{ and } \left(\tfrac{5}{6}\right)^2 = \tfrac{25}{36}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{36} \quad \text{Factoring and simplifying}$$

$$x + \frac{5}{6} = \pm\frac{7}{6} \quad \text{Using the principle of square roots}$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{6} \pm \frac{7}{6}$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{6} - \frac{7}{6} \quad or \quad x = -\frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{6}$$

$$x = -\frac{12}{6} \quad or \quad x = \frac{2}{6}$$

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

The solutions are -2 and $\frac{1}{3}$.

34.
$$2x^2-5x-3=0$$
$$2x^2-5x=3$$
$$x^2-\frac{5}{2}x=\frac{3}{2}$$
$$x^2-\frac{5}{2}x+\frac{25}{16}=\frac{3}{2}+\frac{25}{16}\quad \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(-\tfrac{5}{2})=-\tfrac{5}{4}\text{ and } (-\tfrac{5}{4})^2=\tfrac{25}{16}\right)$$
$$\left(x-\frac{5}{4}\right)^2=\frac{49}{16}$$
$$x-\frac{5}{4}=\pm\frac{7}{4}$$
$$x=\frac{5}{4}\pm\frac{7}{4}$$
$$x=\frac{5}{4}-\frac{7}{4}\quad or\quad x=\frac{5}{4}+\frac{7}{4}$$
$$x=-\frac{1}{2}\quad or\quad x=3$$
The solutions are $-\frac{1}{2}$ and 3.

35.
$$x^2-2x=15$$
$$x^2-2x-15=0$$
$$(x-5)(x+3)=0\quad \text{Factoring}$$
$$x-5=0\quad or\quad x+3=0$$
$$x=5\quad or\quad x=-3$$
The solutions are 5 and -3.

36.
$$x^2+4x=5$$
$$x^2+4x-5=0$$
$$(x+5)(x-1)=0$$
$$x+5=0\quad or\quad x-1=0$$
$$x=-5\quad or\quad x=1$$
The solutions are -5 and 1.

37.
$$5m^2+3m=2$$
$$5m^2+3m-2=0$$
$$(5m-2)(m+1)=0\quad \text{Factoring}$$
$$5m-2=0\quad or\quad m+1=0$$
$$m=\frac{2}{5}\quad or\quad m=-1$$
The solutions are $\frac{2}{5}$ and -1.

38.
$$2y^2-3y-2=0$$
$$(2y+1)(y-2)=0$$
$$2y+1=0\quad or\quad y-2=0$$
$$y=-\frac{1}{2}\quad or\quad y=2$$
The solutions are $-\frac{1}{2}$ and 2.

39.
$$3x^2+6=10x$$
$$3x^2-10x+6=0$$
We use the quadratic formula. Here $a=3$, $b=-10$, and $c=6$.
$$x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$$
$$=\frac{-(-10)\pm\sqrt{(-10)^2-4\cdot3\cdot6}}{2\cdot3}\quad \text{Substituting}$$
$$=\frac{10\pm\sqrt{28}}{6}=\frac{10\pm2\sqrt{7}}{6}$$
$$=\frac{2(5\pm\sqrt{7})}{2\cdot3}=\frac{5\pm\sqrt{7}}{3}$$
The solutions are $\frac{5-\sqrt{7}}{3}$ and $\frac{5+\sqrt{7}}{3}$, or $\frac{5\pm\sqrt{7}}{3}$.

40. $3t^2+8t+3=0$
$$t=\frac{-8\pm\sqrt{8^2-4\cdot3\cdot3}}{2\cdot3}$$
$$=\frac{-8\pm\sqrt{28}}{6}=\frac{-8\pm2\sqrt{7}}{6}$$
$$=\frac{2(-4\pm\sqrt{7})}{2\cdot3}=\frac{-4\pm\sqrt{7}}{3}$$
The solutions are $\frac{-4-\sqrt{7}}{3}$ and $\frac{-4+\sqrt{7}}{3}$, or $\frac{-4\pm\sqrt{7}}{3}$.

41. $x^2+x+2=0$

We use the quadratic formula. Here $a=1$, $b=1$, and $c=2$.
$$x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$$
$$=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{1^2-4\cdot1\cdot2}}{2\cdot1}\quad \text{Substituting}$$
$$=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{-7}}{2}$$
$$=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{7}i}{2}=-\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i$$
The solutions are $-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i$ and $-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i$, or $-\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i$.

42.
$$x^2+1=x$$
$$x^2-x+1=0$$
$$x=\frac{-(-1)\pm\sqrt{(-1)^2-4\cdot1\cdot1}}{2\cdot1}$$
$$=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{-3}}{2}=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{3}i}{2}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$
The solutions are $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ and $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$, or $\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$.

43. $5t^2 - 8t = 3$

$5t^2 - 8t - 3 = 0$

We use the quadratic formula. Here $a = 5$, $b = -8$, and $c = -3$.

$$t = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 5(-3)}}{2 \cdot 5}$$
$$= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{124}}{10} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{31}}{10}$$
$$= \frac{2(4 \pm \sqrt{31})}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{31}}{5}$$

The solutions are $\frac{4 - \sqrt{31}}{5}$ and $\frac{4 + \sqrt{31}}{5}$, or $\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{31}}{5}$.

44. $5x^2 + 2 = x$

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

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 5}$$
$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-39}}{10} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{39}i}{10}$$
$$= \frac{1}{10} \pm \frac{\sqrt{39}}{10}i$$

The solutions are $\frac{1}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{39}}{10}i$ and $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{10}i$, or $\frac{1}{10} \pm \frac{\sqrt{39}}{10}i$.

45. $3x^2 + 4 = 5x$

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

We use the quadratic formula. Here $a = 3$, $b = -5$, and $c = 4$.

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 3}$$
$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{-23}}{6} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{23}i}{6}$$
$$= \frac{5}{6} \pm \frac{\sqrt{23}}{6}i$$

The solutions are $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{23}}{6}i$ and $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{23}}{6}i$, or $\frac{5}{6} \pm \frac{\sqrt{23}}{6}i$.

46. $2t^2 - 5t = 1$

$2t^2 - 5t - 1 = 0$

$$t = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2(-1)}}{2 \cdot 2}$$
$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{33}}{4}$$

The solutions are $\frac{5 - \sqrt{33}}{4}$ and $\frac{5 + \sqrt{33}}{4}$, or $\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{33}}{4}$.

47. $x^2 - 8x + 5 = 0$

We use the quadratic formula. Here $a = 1$, $b = -8$, and $c = 5$.

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2 \cdot 1}$$
$$= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{44}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{2(4 \pm \sqrt{11})}{2} = 4 \pm \sqrt{11}$$

The solutions are $4 - \sqrt{11}$ and $4 + \sqrt{11}$, or $4 \pm \sqrt{11}$.

48. $x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 1}$$
$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{2(3 \pm \sqrt{6})}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{6}$$

The solutions are $3 - \sqrt{6}$ and $3 + \sqrt{6}$, or $3 \pm \sqrt{6}$.

49. $3x^2 + x = 5$

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

We use the quadratic formula. We have $a = 3$, $b = 1$, and $c = -5$.

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-5)}}{2 \cdot 3}$$
$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{61}}{6}$$

The solutions are $\frac{-1 - \sqrt{61}}{6}$ and $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{61}}{6}$, or $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{61}}{6}$.

50. $5x^2 + 3x = 1$

$5x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 5}$$
$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{29}}{10}$$

The solutions are $\frac{-3 - \sqrt{29}}{10}$ and $\frac{-3 + \sqrt{29}}{10}$, or $\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{29}}{10}$.

51. $2x^2 + 1 = 5x$

$2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

We use the quadratic formula. We have $a = 2$, $b = -5$, and $c = 1$.

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

The solutions are $\frac{5 - \sqrt{17}}{4}$ and $\frac{5 + \sqrt{17}}{4}$, or $\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$.

52. $4x^2 + 3 = x$

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

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 4}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-47}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{47}i}{8} = \frac{1}{8} \pm \frac{\sqrt{47}}{8}i$$

The solutions are $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{47}}{8}i$ and $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{47}}{8}i$, or $\frac{1}{8} \pm \frac{\sqrt{47}}{8}i$.

53. $5x^2 + 2x = -2$

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

We use the quadratic formula. We have $a = 5$, $b = 2$, and $c = 2$.

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 5}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{10} = \frac{-2 \pm 6i}{10}$$

$$= \frac{2(-1 \pm 3i)}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{-1 \pm 3i}{5}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \pm \frac{3}{5}i$$

The solutions are $-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{5}i$ and $-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}i$, or $-\frac{1}{5} \pm \frac{3}{5}i$.

54. $3x^2 + 3x = -4$

$3x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-39}}{6} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{39}i}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{39}}{6}i$$

The solutions are $-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{39}}{6}i$ and $-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{6}i$ or $-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{39}}{6}i$.

55. $4x^2 = 8x + 5$

$4x^2 - 8x - 5 = 0$

$a = 4,\ b = -8,\ c = -5$

$b^2 - 4ac = (-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 4(-5) = 144$

Since $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, there are two different real-number solutions.

56. $4x^2 - 12x + 9 = 0$

$b^2 - 4ac = (-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 = 0$

There is one real-number solution.

57. $x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$

$a = 1,\ b = 3,\ c = 4$

$b^2 - 4ac = 3^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = -7$

Since $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, there are two different imaginary-number solutions.

58. $x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$

$b^2 - 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = -12 < 0$

There are two different imaginary-number solutions.

59. $5t^2 - 7t = 0$

$a = 5,\ b = -7,\ c = 0$

$b^2 - 4ac = (-7)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 0 = 49$

Since $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, there are two different real-number solutions.

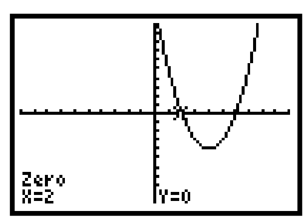
60. $5t^2 - 4t = 11$

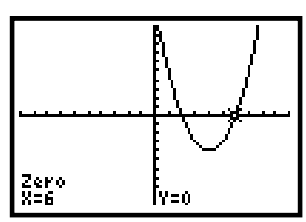
$5t^2 - 4t - 11 = 0$

$b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 5(-11) = 236 > 0$

There are two different real-number solutions.

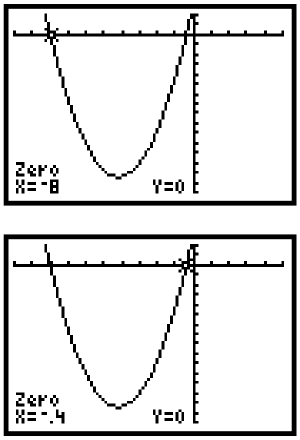
61. Graph $y = x^2 - 8x + 12$ and use the Zero feature twice.





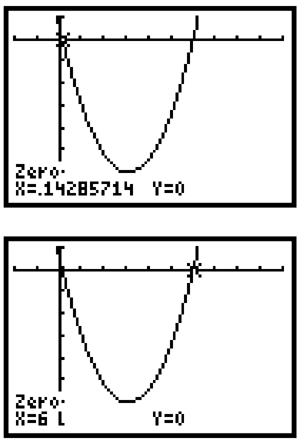
The solutions are 2 and 6.

62. Graph $y = 5x^2 + 42x + 16$ and use the Zero feature twice.



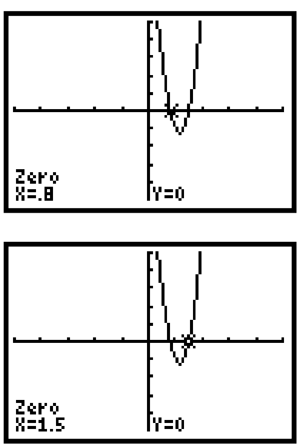
The solutions are -8 and -0.4.

63. Graph $y = 7x^2 - 43x + 6$ and use the Zero feature twice.



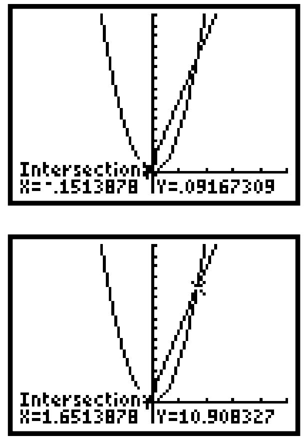
One solution is approximately 0.143 and the other is 6.

64. Graph $y = 10x^2 - 23x + 12$ and use the Zero feature twice.



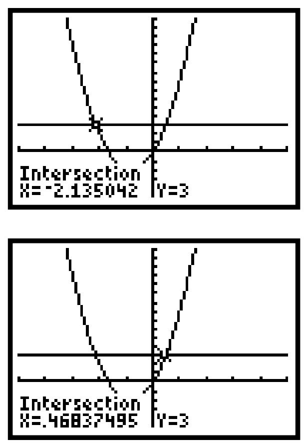
The solutions are 0.8 and 1.5.

65. Graph $y_1 = 6x + 1$ and $y_2 = 4x^2$ and use the Intersect feature twice.



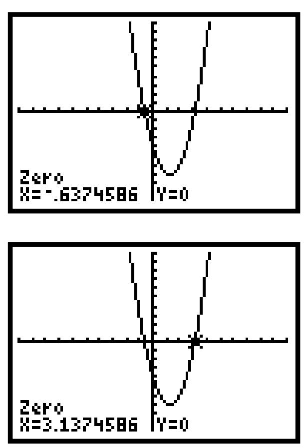
The solutions are approximately -0.151 and 1.651.

66. Graph $y_1 = 3x^2 + 5x$ and $y_2 = 3$ and use the Intersect feature twice.



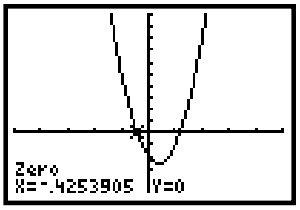
The solutions are approximately -2.135 and 0.468.

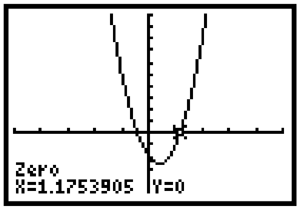
67. Graph $y = 2x^2 - 5x - 4$ and use the Zero feature twice.



The zeros are approximately -0.637 and 3.137.

68. Graph $y = 4x^2 - 3x - 2$ and use the Zero feature twice.





The zeros are approximately -0.425 and 1.175.

69. $x^2 + 6x + 5 = 0$ Setting $f(x) = 0$

$(x+5)(x+1) = 0$ Factoring

$x + 5 = 0$ *or* $x + 1 = 0$

$x = -5$ *or* $x = -1$

The zeros of the function are -5 and -1.

70. $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

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

$x + 1 = 0$ *or* $x - 2 = 0$

$x = -1$ *or* $x = 2$

The zeros of the function are -1 and 2.

71. $x^2 - 3x - 3 = 0$

$a = 1,\ b = -3,\ c = -3$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 12}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{3 - \sqrt{21}}{2}$ and $\frac{3 + \sqrt{21}}{2}$, or $\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$.

72. $3x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{40}}{6} = \frac{-8 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{6} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{10}}{3}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{-4 - \sqrt{10}}{3}$ and $\frac{-4 + \sqrt{10}}{3}$, or $\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{10}}{3}$.

73. $x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 1,\ b = -5,\ c = 1$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{5 - \sqrt{21}}{2}$ and $\frac{5 + \sqrt{21}}{2}$, or $\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$.

74. $x^2 - 3x - 7 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-7)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{3 - \sqrt{37}}{2}$ and $\frac{3 + \sqrt{37}}{2}$, or $\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$.

75. $x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$

$a = 1,\ b = 2,\ c = -5$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-5)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 20}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{6}$$

The zeros of the function are $-1 + \sqrt{6}$ and $-1 - \sqrt{6}$, or $-1 \pm \sqrt{6}$.

76. $x^2 - x - 4 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-4)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$ or $\frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$, or $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$.

77. $2x^2 - x + 4 = 0$

$a = 2,\ b = -1,\ c = 4$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 2}$$
$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-31}}{4} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{31}i}{4}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{31}}{4}i$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{31}}{4}i$ and $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{31}}{4}i$, or $\frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{31}}{4}i$.

78. $2x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}}{2 \cdot 2}$$
$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{4}$$
$$= -\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}i$$

The zeros of the function are $-\frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}i$ and $-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}i$, or $-\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}i$.

79. $3x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$a = 3,\ b = -1,\ c = -1$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 3}$$
$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{1 - \sqrt{13}}{6}$ and $\frac{1 + \sqrt{13}}{6}$, or $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$.

80. $3x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 3}$$
$$= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{-5 - \sqrt{13}}{6}$ and $\frac{-5 + \sqrt{13}}{6}$, or $\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$.

81. $5x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$

$a = 5,\ b = -2,\ c = -1$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot (-1)}}{2 \cdot 5}$$
$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{10} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{10}$$
$$= \frac{2(1 \pm \sqrt{6})}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{6}}{5}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{1 - \sqrt{6}}{5}$ and $\frac{1 + \sqrt{6}}{5}$, or $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{6}}{5}$.

82. $4x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-5)}}{2 \cdot 4}$$
$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{96}}{8} = \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{6}}{8}$$
$$= \frac{4(1 \pm \sqrt{6})}{4 \cdot 2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{1 - \sqrt{6}}{2}$ and $\frac{1 + \sqrt{6}}{2}$, or $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{6}}{2}$.

83. $4x^2 + 3x - 3 = 0$

$a = 4,\ b = 3,\ c = -3$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-3)}}{2 \cdot 4}$$
$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{57}}{8}$$

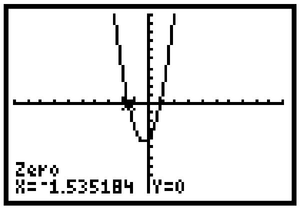
The zeros of the function are $\frac{-3 - \sqrt{57}}{8}$ and $\frac{-3 + \sqrt{57}}{8}$, or $\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{57}}{8}$.

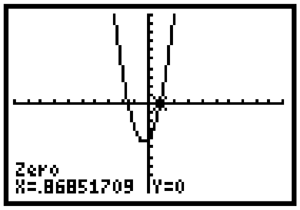
84. $x^2 + 6x - 3 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$
$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{48}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{2(-3 \pm 2\sqrt{3})}{2} = -3 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

The zeros of the function are $-3 - 2\sqrt{3}$ and $-3 + 2\sqrt{3}$, or $-3 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$.

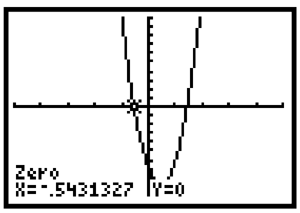
85. Graph $y = 3x^2 + 2x - 4$ and use the Zero feature twice.

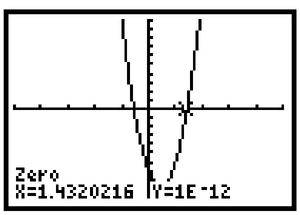




The zeros are approximately -1.535 and 0.869.

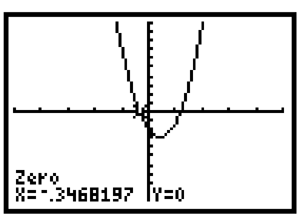
86. Graph $y = 9x^2 - 8x - 7$ and use the Zero feature twice.

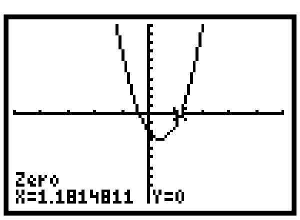




The zeros are approximately -0.543 and 1.432.

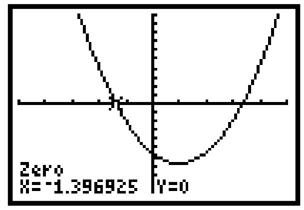
87. Graph $y = 5.02x^2 - 4.19x - 2.057$ and use the Zero feature twice.

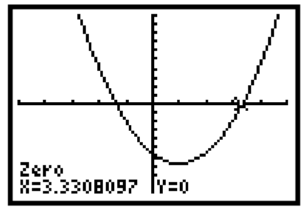




The zeros are approximately -0.347 and 1.181.

88. Graph $y = 1.21x^2 - 2.34x - 5.63$ and use the Zero feature twice.





The zeros are approximately -1.397 and 3.331.

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

Let $u = x^2$.

$u^2 - 3u + 2 = 0$ Substituting u for x^2

$(u-1)(u-2) = 0$

$u - 1 = 0$ *or* $u - 2 = 0$

$u = 1$ *or* $u = 2$

Now substitute x^2 for u and solve for x.

$x^2 = 1$ *or* $x^2 = 2$

$x = \pm 1$ *or* $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

The solutions are -1, 1, $-\sqrt{2}$, and $\sqrt{2}$.

90. $x^4 + 3 = 4x^2$

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

Let $u = x^2$.

$u^2 - 4u + 3 = 0$ Substituting u for x^2

$(u-1)(u-3) = 0$

$u - 1 = 0$ *or* $u - 3 = 0$

$u = 1$ *or* $u = 3$

Substitute x^2 for u and solve for x.

$x^2 = 1$ *or* $x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm 1$ *or* $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

The solutions are -1, 1, $-\sqrt{3}$, and $\sqrt{3}$.

91. $x^4 + 3x^2 = 10$

$x^4 + 3x^2 - 10 = 0$

Let $u = x^2$.

$u^2 + 3u - 10 = 0$ Substituting u for x^2

$(u+5)(u-2) = 0$

$u + 5 = 0$ *or* $u - 2 = 0$

$u = -5$ *or* $u = 2$

Now substitute x^2 for u and solve for x.

$x^2 = -5$ *or* $x^2 = 2$

$x = \pm\sqrt{5}i$ *or* $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

The solutions are $-\sqrt{5}i$, $\sqrt{5}i$, $-\sqrt{2}$, and $\sqrt{2}$.

92. $x^4 - 8x^2 = 9$

$x^4 - 8x^2 - 9 = 0$

Let $u = x^2$.

$u^2 - 8u - 9 = 0$ Substituting u for x^2

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

$u - 9 = 0$ *or* $u + 1 = 0$

$u = 9$ *or* $u = -1$

Now substitute x^2 for u and solve for x.

$x^2 = 9$ *or* $x^2 = -1$

$x = \pm 3$ *or* $x = \pm i$

The solutions are -3, 3, i, and $-i$.

93. $y^4 + 4y^2 - 5 = 0$

Let $u = y^2$.

$u^2 + 4u - 5 = 0$ Substituting u for y^2

$(u + 5)(u - 1) = 0$

$u + 5 = 0$ *or* $u - 1 = 0$

$u = -5$ *or* $u = 1$

Now substitute y^2 for u and solve for y.

$y^2 = -5$ *or* $y^2 = 1$

$y = \pm\sqrt{5}i$ *or* $y = \pm 1$

The solutions are $-\sqrt{5}i$, $\sqrt{5}i$, -1, and 1.

94. $y^4 - 15y^2 - 16 = 0$

Let $u = y^2$.

$u^2 - 15u - 16 = 0$ Substituting u for y^2

$(u - 16)(u + 1) = 0$

$u - 16 = 0$ *or* $u + 1 = 0$

$u = 16$ *or* $u = -1$

Now substitute y^2 for u and solve for y.

$y^2 = 16$ *or* $y^2 = -1$

$y = \pm 4$ *or* $y = \pm i$

The solutions are -4, 4, $-i$, and i.

95. $x - 3\sqrt{x} - 4 = 0$

Let $u = \sqrt{x}$.

$u^2 - 3u - 4 = 0$ Substituting u for $\sqrt{x}$

$(u + 1)(u - 4) = 0$

$u + 1 = 0$ *or* $u - 4 = 0$

$u = -1$ *or* $u = 4$

Now substitute $\sqrt{x}$ for u and solve for x.

$\sqrt{x} = -1$ *or* $\sqrt{x} = 4$

No solution $\quad x = 16$

Note that $\sqrt{x}$ must be nonnegative, so $\sqrt{x} = -1$ has no solution. The number 16 checks and is the solution. The solution is 16.

96. $2x - 9\sqrt{x} + 4 = 0$

Let $u = \sqrt{x}$.

$2u^2 - 9u + 4 = 0$ Substituting u for $\sqrt{x}$

$(2u - 1)(u - 4) = 0$

$2u - 1 = 0$ *or* $u - 4 = 0$

$u = \frac{1}{2}$ *or* $u = 4$

Substitute $\sqrt{x}$ for u and solve for u.

$\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2}$ *or* $\sqrt{x} = 4$

$x = \frac{1}{4}$ *or* $x = 16$

Both numbers check. The solutions are $\frac{1}{4}$ and 16.

97. $m^{2/3} - 2m^{1/3} - 8 = 0$

Let $u = m^{1/3}$.

$u^2 - 2u - 8 = 0$ Substituting u for $m^{1/3}$

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

$u + 2 = 0$ *or* $u - 4 = 0$

$u = -2$ *or* $u = 4$

Now substitute $m^{1/3}$ for u and solve for m.

$m^{1/3} = -2$ *or* $m^{1/3} = 4$

$(m^{1/3})^3 = (-2)^3$ *or* $(m^{1/3})^3 = 4^3$ Using the principle of powers

$m = -8$ *or* $m = 64$

The solutions are -8 and 64.

98. $t^{2/3} + t^{1/3} - 6 = 0$

Let $u = t^{1/3}$.

$u^2 + u - 6 = 0$

$(u + 3)(u - 2) = 0$

$u + 3 = 0$ *or* $u - 2 = 0$

$u = -3$ *or* $u = 2$

Substitute $t^{1/3}$ for u and solve for t.

$t^{1/3} = -3$ *or* $t^{1/3} = 2$

$t = -27$ *or* $t = 8$

The solutions are -27 and 8.

99. $x^{1/2} - 3x^{1/4} + 2 = 0$

Let $u = x^{1/4}$.

$u^2 - 3u + 2 = 0$ Substituting u for $x^{1/4}$

$(u - 1)(u - 2) = 0$

$u - 1 = 0$ *or* $u - 2 = 0$

$u = 1$ *or* $u = 2$

Now substitute $x^{1/4}$ for u and solve for x.

$x^{1/4} = 1$ *or* $x^{1/4} = 2$

$(x^{1/4})^4 = 1^4$ *or* $(x^{1/4})^4 = 2^4$

$x = 1$ *or* $x = 16$

The solutions are 1 and 16.

100. $x^{1/2} - 4x^{1/4} = -3$

$x^{1/2} - 4x^{1/4} + 3 = 0$

Let $u = x^{1/4}$.

$u^2 - 4u + 3 = 0$

$(u-1)(u-3) = 0$

$u - 1 = 0$ *or* $u - 3 = 0$

$u = 1$ *or* $u = 3$

Substitute $x^{1/4}$ for u and solve for x.

$x^{1/4} = 1$ *or* $x^{1/4} = 3$

$x = 1$ *or* $x = 81$

The solutions are 1 and 81.

101. $(2x-3)^2 - 5(2x-3) + 6 = 0$

Let $u = 2x - 3$.

$u^2 - 5u + 6 = 0$ Substituting u for $2x - 3$

$(u-2)(u-3) = 0$

$u - 2 = 0$ *or* $u - 3 = 0$

$u = 2$ *or* $u = 3$

Now substitute $2x - 3$ for u and solve for x.

$2x - 3 = 2$ *or* $2x - 3 = 3$

$2x = 5$ *or* $2x = 6$

$x = \frac{5}{2}$ *or* $x = 3$

The solutions are $\frac{5}{2}$ and 3.

102. $(3x+2)^2 + 7(3x+2) - 8 = 0$

Let $u = 3x + 2$.

$u^2 + 7u - 8 = 0$ Substituting u for $3x + 2$

$(u+8)(u-1) = 0$

$u + 8 = 0$ *or* $u - 1 = 0$

$u = -8$ *or* $u = 1$

Substitute $3x + 2$ for u and solve for x.

$3x + 2 = -8$ *or* $3x + 2 = 1$

$3x = -10$ *or* $3x = -1$

$x = -\frac{10}{3}$ *or* $x = -\frac{1}{3}$

The solutions are $-\frac{10}{3}$ and $-\frac{1}{3}$.

103. $(2t^2+t)^2 - 4(2t^2+t) + 3 = 0$

Let $u = 2t^2 + t$.

$u^2 - 4u + 3 = 0$ Substituting u for $2t^2 + t$

$(u-1)(u-3) = 0$

$u - 1 = 0$ *or* $u - 3 = 0$

$u = 1$ *or* $u = 3$

Now substitute $2t^2 + t$ for u and solve for t.

$2t^2 + t = 1$ *or* $2t^2 + t = 3$

$2t^2 + t - 1 = 0$ *or* $2t^2 + t - 3 = 0$

$(2t-1)(t+1) = 0$ *or* $(2t+3)(t-1) = 0$

$2t-1=0$ *or* $t+1=0$ *or* $2t+3=0$ *or* $t-1 = 0$

$t=\frac{1}{2}$ *or* $t=-1$ *or* $t=-\frac{3}{2}$ *or* $t = 1$

The solutions are $\frac{1}{2}$, -1, $-\frac{3}{2}$ and 1.

104. $12 = (m^2-5m)^2 + (m^2-5m)$

$0 = (m^2-5m)^2 + (m^2-5m) - 12$

Let $u = m^2 - 5m$.

$0 = u^2 + u - 12$ Substituting u for $m^2 - 5m$

$0 = (u+4)(u-3)$

$u + 4 = 0$ *or* $u - 3 = 0$

$u = -4$ *or* $u = 3$

Substitute $m^2 - 5m$ for u and solve for m.

$m^2-5m = -4$ *or* $m^2-5m = 3$

$m^2-5m+4 = 0$ *or* $m^2-5m-3 = 0$

$(m-1)(m-4) = 0$ *or*

$$m = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2-4\cdot1(-3)}}{2\cdot1}$$

$m = 1$ *or* $m = 4$ *or* $m = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$

The solutions are 1, 4, $\frac{5-\sqrt{37}}{2}$, and $\frac{5+\sqrt{37}}{2}$, or 1, 4, and $\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$.

105. ***Familiarize and Translate***. We will use the formula $s = 16t^2$, substituting 2120 for s.

$2120 = 16t^2$

Carry out. We solve the equation.

$2120 = 16t^2$

$132.5 = t^2$ Dividing by 16 on both sides

$11.5 \approx t$ Taking the square root on both sides

Check. When $t = 11.5$, $s = 16(11.5)^2 = 2116 \approx 2120$. The answer checks.

State. It would take an object about 11.5 sec to reach the ground.

106. Solve: $2063 = 16t^2$

$t \approx 11.4$ sec

107. Substitute 13 for $w(x)$ and solve for x.

$0.04x^2 - 0.12x + 10.16 = 13$

$0.04x^2 - 0.12x - 2.84 = 0$

$a = 0.04,\ b = -0.12,\ c = -2.84$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-0.12) \pm \sqrt{(-0.12)^2 - 4(0.04)(-2.84)}}{2(0.04)}$$

$$= \frac{0.12 \pm \sqrt{0.4688}}{0.08}$$

$x \approx -7$ *or* $x \approx 10$

Since we are looking for a year after 2000, we use the positive solution. There will be 13 million self-employed workers in the United States about 10 years after 2000, or in 2010.

108. Solve: $0.04x^2 - 0.12x + 10.16 = 21$

$x \approx -15$ *or* $x \approx 18$

Since we are looking for a year after 2000, we use the positive solution. There will be 21 million self-employed workers in the United States about 18 years after 2000, or in 2018.

109. ***Familiarize***. Let $w =$ the width of the rug. Then $w+1 =$ the length.

Translate. We use the Pythagorean equation.

$$w^2 + (w+1)^2 = 5^2$$

Carry out. We solve the equation.

$$\begin{aligned} w^2 + (w+1)^2 &= 5^2 \\ w^2 + w^2 + 2w + 1 &= 25 \\ 2w^2 + 2w + 1 &= 25 \\ 2w^2 + 2w - 24 &= 0 \\ 2(w+4)(w-3) &= 0 \\ w+4 = 0 \quad &or \quad w-3 = 0 \\ w = -4 \quad &or \quad w = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Since the width cannot be negative, we consider only 3. When $w = 3$, $w + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$.

Check. The length, 4 ft, is 1 ft more than the width, 3 ft. The length of a diagonal of a rectangle with width 3 ft and length 4 ft is $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$. The answer checks.

State. The length is 4 ft, and the width is 3 ft.

110. Let $x =$ the length of the longer leg.

Solve: $x^2 + (x-7)^2 = 13^2$

$x = -5$ *or* $x = 12$

Only 12 has meaning in the original problem. The length of one leg is 12 cm, and the length of the other leg is $12-7$, or 5 cm.

111. ***Familiarize***. Let $n =$ the smaller number. Then $n + 5 =$ the larger number.

Translate.

$$\underbrace{\text{The product of the numbers}}_{\downarrow} \ \underset{\downarrow}{\text{is}} \ \underset{\downarrow}{36.}$$
$$n(n+5) \qquad = \quad 36$$

Carry out.

$$\begin{aligned} n(n+5) &= 36 \\ n^2 + 5n &= 36 \\ n^2 + 5n - 36 &= 0 \\ (n+9)(n-4) &= 0 \\ n+9 = 0 \quad &or \quad n-4 = 0 \\ n = -9 \quad &or \quad n = 4 \end{aligned}$$

If $n = -9$, then $n + 5 = -9 + 5 = -4$. If $n = 4$, then $n + 5 = 4 + 5 = 9$.

Check. The number -4 is 5 more than -9 and $(-4)(-9) = 36$, so the pair -9 and -4 check. The number 9 is 5 more than 4 and $9 \cdot 4 = 36$, so the pair 4 and 9 also check.

State. The numbers are -9 and -4 or 4 and 9.

112. Let $n =$ the larger number.

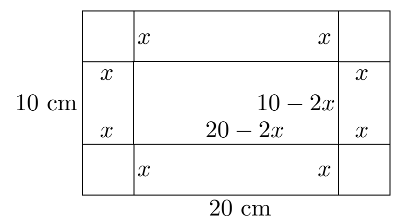
Solve: $n(n-6) = 72$

$n = -6$ *or* $n = 12$

When $n = -6$, then $n - 6 = -6 - 6 = -12$, so one pair of numbers is -6 and -12. When $n = 12$, then $n - 6 = 12 - 6 = 6$, so the other pair of numbers is 6 and 12.

113. ***Familiarize***. We add labels to the drawing in the text.

We let x represent the length of a side of the square in each corner. Then the length and width of the resulting base are represented by $20 - 2x$ and $10 - 2x$, respectively. Recall that for a rectangle, Area = length × width.



Translate.

$$\underbrace{\text{The area of the base}}_{(20-2x)(10-2x)} \ \text{is} \ \underbrace{96\text{ cm}^2}_{96}.$$
$$(20-2x)(10-2x) = 96$$

Carry out. We solve the equation.

$$\begin{aligned} 200 - 60x + 4x^2 &= 96 \\ 4x^2 - 60x + 104 &= 0 \\ x^2 - 15x + 26 &= 0 \\ (x-13)(x-2) &= 0 \\ x - 13 = 0 \quad &or \quad x - 2 = 0 \\ x = 13 \quad &or \quad x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Check. When $x = 13$, both $20 - 2x$ and $10 - 2x$ are negative numbers, so we only consider $x = 2$. When $x = 2$, then $20 - 2x = 20 - 2 \cdot 2 = 16$ and $10 - 2x = 10 - 2 \cdot 2 = 6$, and the area of the base is $16 \cdot 6$, or 96 cm^2. The answer checks.

State. The length of the sides of the squares is 2 cm.

114. We have $170 = 2l + 2w$, so $w = 85 - l$.

Solve: $l(85 - l) = 1750$

$l = 35$ *or* $l = 50$

Choosing the larger number to be the length, we find that the length of the petting area is 50 m, and the width is 35 m.

115. ***Familiarize***. We have $P = 2l + 2w$, or $28 = 2l + 2w$. Solving for w, we have

$$28 = 2l + 2w$$
$$14 = l + w \quad \text{Dividing by 2}$$
$$14 - l = w.$$

Then we have l = the length of the rug and $14 - l$ = the width, in feet. Recall that the area of a rectangle is the product of the length and the width.

Translate.

$$\underbrace{\text{The area}}_{\downarrow} \text{ is } \underbrace{48 \text{ ft}^2}_{\downarrow}.$$
$$l(14 - l) = 48$$

Carry out. We solve the equation.

$$l(14 - l) = 48$$
$$14l - l^2 = 48$$
$$0 = l^2 - 14l + 48$$
$$0 = (l - 6)(l - 8)$$
$$l - 6 = 0 \quad or \quad l - 8 = 0$$
$$l = 6 \quad or \quad l = 8$$

If $l = 6$, then $14 - l = 14 - 6 = 8$.

If $l = 8$, then $14 - l = 14 - 8 = 6$.

In either case, the dimensions are 8 ft by 6 ft. Since we usually consider the length to be greater than the width, we let 8 ft = the length and 6 ft = the width.

Check. The perimeter is $2 \cdot 8$ ft$+2 \cdot 6$ ft $= 16$ ft $+12$ ft $=$ 28 ft. The answer checks.

State. The length of the rug is 8 ft, and the width is 6 ft.

116. Let w = the width of the frame.

Solve: $(32 - 2w)(28 - 2w) = 192$

$w = 8$ or $w = 22$

Only 8 has meaning in the original problem. The width of the frame is 8 cm.

117. $f(x) = 4 - 5x = -5x + 4$

The function can be written in the form $y = mx + b$, so it is a linear function.

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

The function can be written in the form $f(x) = ax^2+bx+c$, $a \neq 0$, so it is a quadratic function.

119. $f(x) = 7x^2$

The function is in the form $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, $a \neq 0$, so it is a quadratic function.

120. $f(x) = 23x + 6$

The function is in the form $f(x) = mx+b$, so it is a linear function.

121. $f(x) = 1.2x - (3.6)^2$

The function is in the form $f(x) = mx+b$, so it is a linear function.

122. $f(x) = 2 - x - x^2 = -x^2 - x + 2$

The function can be written in the form $f(x) = ax^2+bx+c$, $a \neq 0$, so it is a quadratic function.

123. No; consider the quadratic formula $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, then $x = \dfrac{-b}{2a}$, so there is one real zero. If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, then $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$ is a real number and there are two real zeros. If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, then $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$ is an imaginary number and there are two imaginary zeros. Thus, a quadratic function cannot have one real zero and one imaginary zero.

124. Use the discriminant. If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, there are no x-intercepts. If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, there is one x-intercept. If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, there are two x-intercepts.

125. $1998 - 1980 = 18$, so we substitute 18 for x.
$a(18) = 9096(18) + 387,725 = 551,453$ associate's degrees

126. $2010 - 1980 = 30$

$a(30) = 9096(30) + 387,725 = 660,605$ associate's degrees

127. Test for symmetry with respect to the x-axis:

$$3x^2 + 4y^2 = 5 \quad \text{Original equation}$$
$$3x^2 + 4(-y)^2 = 5 \quad \text{Replacing } y \text{ by } -y$$
$$3x^2 + 4y^2 = 5 \quad \text{Simplifying}$$

The last equation is equivalent to the original equation, so the graph is symmetric with respect to the x-axis.

Test for symmetry with respect to the y-axis:

$$3x^2 + 4y^2 = 5 \quad \text{Original equation}$$
$$3(-x)^2 + 4y^2 = 5 \quad \text{Replacing } x \text{ by } -x$$
$$3x^2 + 4y^2 = 5 \quad \text{Simplifying}$$

The last equation is equivalent to the original equation, so the equation is symmetric with respect to the y-axis.

Test for symmetry with respect to the origin:

$$3x^2 + 4y^2 = 5 \quad \text{Original equation}$$
$$3(-x)^2 + 4(-y)^2 = 5 \quad \text{Replacing } x \text{ by } -x \text{ and } y \text{ by } -y$$
$$3x^2 + 4y^2 = 5 \quad \text{Simplifying}$$

The last equation is equivalent to the original equation, so the equation is symmetric with respect to the origin.

128. Test for symmetry with respect to the x-axis:

$$y^3 = 6x^2 \quad \text{Original equation}$$
$$(-y)^3 = 6x^2 \quad \text{Replacing } y \text{ by } -y$$
$$-y^3 = 6x \quad \text{Simplifying}$$

The last equation is not equivalent to the original equation, so the graph is not symmetric with respect to the x-axis.

Test for symmetry with respect to the y-axis:

$$y^3 = 6x^2 \quad \text{Original equation}$$
$$y^3 = 6(-x)^2 \quad \text{Replacing } x \text{ by } -x$$
$$y^3 = 6x^2 \quad \text{Simplifying}$$

The last equation is equivalent to the original equation, so the equation is symmetric with respect to the y-axis.

Test for symmetry with respect to the origin:

$y^3 = 6x^2$ Original equation

$(-y)^3 = 6(-x)^2$ Replacing x by $-x$, y by $-y$

$-y^3 = 6x^2$ Simplifying

The last equation is not equivalent to the original equation, so the graph is not symmetric with respect to the origin.

129. $f(x) = 2x^3 - x$

$f(-x) = 2(-x)^3 - (-x) = -2x^3 + x$

$-f(x) = -2x^3 + x$

$f(x) \neq f(-x)$ so f is not even

$f(-x) = -f(x)$, so f is odd.

130. $f(x) = 4x^2 + 2x - 3$

$f(-x) = 4(-x)^2 + 2(-x) - 3 = 4x^2 - 2x - 3$

$-f(x) = -4x^2 - 2x + 3$

$f(x) \neq f(-x)$ so f is not even

$f(-x) \neq -f(x)$, so f is not odd.

Thus $f(x) = 4x^2 + 2x - 3$ is neither even nor odd.

131. a) $kx^2 - 17x + 33 = 0$

$k(3)^2 - 17(3) + 33 = 0$ Substituting 3 for x

$9k - 51 + 33 = 0$

$9k = 18$

$k = 2$

b) $2x^2 - 17x + 33 = 0$ Substituting 2 for k

$(2x - 11)(x - 3) = 0$

$2x - 11 = 0$ *or* $x - 3 = 0$

$x = \frac{11}{2}$ *or* $x = 3$

The other solution is $\frac{11}{2}$.

132. a) $kx^2 - 2x + k = 0$

$k(-3)^2 - 2(-3) + k = 0$ Substituting -3 for x

$9k + 6 + k = 0$

$10k = -6$

$k = -\frac{3}{5}$

b) $-\frac{3}{5}x^2 - 2x - \frac{3}{5} = 0$ Substituting $-\frac{3}{5}$ for k

$3x^2 + 10x + 3 = 0$ Multiplying by -5

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

$3x + 1 = 0$ *or* $x + 3 = 0$

$3x = -1$ *or* $x = -3$

$x = -\frac{1}{3}$ *or* $x = -3$

The other solution is $-\frac{1}{3}$.

133. a) $(1 + i)^2 - k(1 + i) + 2 = 0$ Substituting $1 + i$ for x

$1 + 2i - 1 - k - ki + 2 = 0$

$2 + 2i = k + ki$

$2(1 + i) = k(1 + i)$

$2 = k$

b) $x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$ Substituting 2 for k

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

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2} = 1 \pm i$$

The other solution is $1 - i$.

134. a) $x^2 - (6 + 3i)x + k = 0$

$3^2 - (6 + 3i) \cdot 3 + k = 0$ Substituting 3 for x

$9 - 18 - 9i + k = 0$

$k = 9 + 9i$

b) $x^2 - (6 + 3i)x + 9 + 9i = 0$

$$x = \frac{-[-(6+3i)] \pm \sqrt{[-(6+3i)]^2 - 4(1)(9+9i)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x = \frac{6 + 3i \pm \sqrt{36 + 36i - 9 - 36 - 36i}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{6 + 3i \pm \sqrt{-9}}{2} = \frac{6 + 3i \pm 3i}{2}$$

$x = \frac{6 + 3i + 3i}{2}$ *or* $x = \frac{6 + 3i - 3i}{2}$

$x = \frac{6 + 6i}{2}$ *or* $x = \frac{6}{2}$

$x = 3 + 3i$ *or* $x = 3$

The other solution is $3 + 3i$.

135. $(x - 2)^3 = x^3 - 2$

$x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8 = x^3 - 2$

$0 = 6x^2 - 12x + 6$

$0 = 6(x^2 - 2x + 1)$

$0 = 6(x - 1)(x - 1)$

$x - 1 = 0$ *or* $x - 1 = 0$

$x = 1$ *or* $x = 1$

The solution is 1.

136. $(x + 1)^3 = (x - 1)^3 + 26$

$x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 + 26$

$x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 25$

$6x^2 - 24 = 0$

$6(x^2 - 4) = 0$

$6(x + 2)(x - 2) = 0$

$x + 2 = 0$ *or* $x - 2 = 0$

$x = -2$ *or* $x = 2$

The solutions are -2 and 2.

137. $(6x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x)(x^2 - 7) = 0$

$x(6x^2 + 7x - 3)(x^2 - 7) = 0$

$x(3x - 1)(2x + 3)(x^2 - 7) = 0$

$x=0$ *or* $3x - 1=0$ *or* $2x + 3=0$ *or* $x^2 - 7 = 0$

$x=0$ *or* $x=\frac{1}{3}$ *or* $x=-\frac{3}{2}$ *or* $x = \sqrt{7}$ *or* $x = -\sqrt{7}$

The exact solutions are $-\sqrt{7}$, $-\frac{3}{2}$, 0, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\sqrt{7}$.

138. $\left(x - \frac{1}{5}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(x - \frac{1}{5}\right)\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{8}\right) = 0$

$\left(x - \frac{1}{5}\right)\left(2x^2 - \frac{1}{8}\right) = 0$

$\left(x - \frac{1}{5}\right)(2)\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 0$

$x = \frac{1}{5}$ *or* $x = -\frac{1}{4}$ *or* $x = \frac{1}{4}$

The solutions are $-\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

139. $x^2 + x - \sqrt{2} = 0$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 1(-\sqrt{2})}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\sqrt{2}}}{2}$

The solutions are $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\sqrt{2}}}{2}$.

140. $x^2 + \sqrt{5}x - \sqrt{3} = 0$

Use the quadratic formula. Here $a = 1$, $b = \sqrt{5}$, and $c = -\sqrt{3}$.

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$= \frac{-\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - 4 \cdot 1(-\sqrt{3})}}{2 \cdot 1}$

$= \frac{-\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{5 + 4\sqrt{3}}}{2}$

The solutions are $\frac{-\sqrt{5} \pm \sqrt{5 + 4\sqrt{3}}}{2}$.

141. $2t^2 + (t - 4)^2 = 5t(t - 4) + 24$

$2t^2 + t^2 - 8t + 16 = 5t^2 - 20t + 24$

$0 = 2t^2 - 12t + 8$

$0 = t^2 - 6t + 4$ Dividing by 2

Use the quadratic formula.

$t = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

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

$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$= \frac{2(3 \pm \sqrt{5})}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$

The solutions are $3 \pm \sqrt{5}$.

142. $9t(t + 2) - 3t(t - 2) = 2(t + 4)(t + 6)$

$9t^2 + 18t - 3t^2 + 6t = 2t^2 + 20t + 48$

$4t^2 + 4t - 48 = 0$

$4(t + 4)(t - 3) = 0$

$t + 4 = 0$ *or* $t - 3 = 0$

$t = -4$ *or* $t = 3$

The solutions are -4 and 3.

143. $\sqrt{x - 3} - \sqrt[4]{x - 3} = 2$

Substitute u for $\sqrt[4]{x - 3}$.

$u^2 - u - 2 = 0$

$(u - 2)(u + 1) = 0$

$u - 2 = 0$ *or* $u + 1 = 0$

$u = 2$ *or* $u = -1$

Substitute $\sqrt[4]{x - 3}$ for u and solve for x.

$\sqrt[4]{x - 3} = 2$ *or* $\sqrt[4]{x - 3} = 1$

$x - 3 = 16$ No solution

$x = 19$

The value checks. The solution is 19.

144. $x^6 - 28x^3 + 27 = 0$

Substitute u for x^3.

$u^2 - 28u + 27 = 0$

$(u - 27)(u - 1) = 0$

$u = 27$ or $u = 1$

Substitute x^3 for u and solve for x.

$x^3 = 27$ *or* $x^3 = 1$

$x^3 - 27 = 0$ *or* $x^3 - 1 = 0$

$(x-3)(x^2+3x+9) = 0$ *or* $(x-1)(x^2+x+1) = 0$

Using the principle of zero products and, where necessary, the quadratic formula, we find that the solutions are $3, -\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}i, 1$, and $-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$.

145. $$\left(y+\frac{2}{y}\right)^2+3y+\frac{6}{y}=4$$

$$\left(y+\frac{2}{y}\right)^2+3\left(y+\frac{2}{y}\right)-4=0$$

Substitute u for $y+\dfrac{2}{y}$.

$$u^2+3u-4=0$$
$$(u+4)(u-1)=0$$
$$u=-4 \quad \textit{or} \quad u=1$$

Substitute $y+\dfrac{2}{y}$ for u and solve for y.

$$y+\frac{2}{y}=-4 \quad \textit{or} \quad y+\frac{2}{y}=1$$
$$y^2+2=-4y \quad \textit{or} \quad y^2+2=y$$
$$y^2+4y+2=0 \quad \textit{or} \quad y^2-y+2=0$$
$$y=\frac{-4\pm\sqrt{4^2-4\cdot1\cdot2}}{2\cdot1} \quad \textit{or}$$
$$y=\frac{-(-1)\pm\sqrt{(-1)^2-4\cdot1\cdot2}}{2\cdot1}$$
$$y=\frac{-4\pm\sqrt{8}}{2} \quad \textit{or}\ y=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{-7}}{2}$$
$$y=\frac{-4\pm2\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \textit{or}\ y=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{7}i}{2}$$
$$y=-2\pm\sqrt{2} \quad \textit{or}\ y=\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i$$

The solutions are $-2\pm\sqrt{2}$ and $\dfrac{1}{2}\pm\dfrac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i$.

146. $$x^2+3x+1-\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}=8$$

$$x^2+3x+1-\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}-8=0$$
$$u^2-u-8=0$$
$$u=\frac{1+\sqrt{33}}{2} \ \textit{or}\ u=\frac{1-\sqrt{33}}{2}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}=\frac{1+\sqrt{33}}{2} \ \textit{or}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2+3x+1}=\frac{1-\sqrt{33}}{2}$$
$$x^2+3x+1=\frac{34+2\sqrt{33}}{4} \ \textit{or}$$
$$x^2+3x+1=\frac{34-2\sqrt{33}}{4}$$
$$x^2+3x+\frac{-15-\sqrt{33}}{2}=0 \ \textit{or}$$
$$x^2+3x+\frac{-15+\sqrt{33}}{2}=0$$
$$x=\frac{-3\pm\sqrt{39+2\sqrt{33}}}{2} \ \textit{or}$$
$$x=\frac{-3\pm\sqrt{39-2\sqrt{33}}}{2}$$

Only $\dfrac{-3\pm\sqrt{39+2\sqrt{33}}}{2}$ checks. The solutions are $\dfrac{-3\pm\sqrt{39+2\sqrt{33}}}{2}$.

147. $\dfrac{1}{2}at+v_0t+x_0=0$

Use the quadratic formula. Here $a=\dfrac{1}{2}a$, $b=v_0$, and $c=x_0$.

$$t=\frac{-v_0\pm\sqrt{(v_0)^2-4\cdot\frac{1}{2}a\cdot x_0}}{2\cdot\frac{1}{2}a}$$
$$t=\frac{-v_0\pm\sqrt{v_0^2-2ax_0}}{a}$$

Exercise Set 3.3

1. a) The minimum function value occurs at the vertex, so the vertex is $\left(-\dfrac{1}{2},-\dfrac{9}{4}\right)$.

b) The axis of symmetry is a vertical line through the vertex. It is $x=-\dfrac{1}{2}$.

c) The minimum value of the function is $-\dfrac{9}{4}$.

2. a) $\left(-\dfrac{1}{2},\dfrac{25}{4}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x=-\dfrac{1}{2}$

c) Maximum: $\dfrac{25}{4}$

3. $f(x)=x^2-8x+12$ 16 completes the square for x^2-8x.

$=x^2-8x+16-16+12$ Adding $16-16$ on the right side

$=(x^2-8x+16)-16+12$

$=(x-4)^2-4$ Factoring and simplifying

$=(x-4)^2+(-4)$ Writing in the form $f(x)=a(x-h)^2+k$

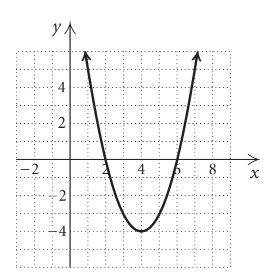
a) Vertex: $(4,-4)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x=4$

c) Minimum value: -4

d) We plot the vertex and find several points on either side of it. Then we plot these points and connect them with a smooth curve.

x	$f(x)$
4	-4
2	0
1	5
5	-3
6	0



$f(x)=x^2-8x+12$

4. $g(x) = x^2 + 7x - 8$

$= x^2 + 7x + \frac{49}{4} - \frac{49}{4} - 8 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 = \frac{7}{2} \text{ and } \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{4}\right)$

$= \left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{81}{4}$

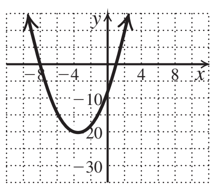
$= \left[x - \left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)\right]^2 + \left(-\frac{81}{4}\right)$

a) Vertex: $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{81}{4}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = -\frac{7}{2}$

c) Minimum value: $-\frac{81}{4}$

d)



$g(x) = x^2 + 7x - 8$

5. $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 12 \quad \frac{49}{4}$ completes the square for $x^2 - 7x$.

$= x^2 - 7x + \frac{49}{4} - \frac{49}{4} + 12$ Adding $\frac{49}{4} - \frac{49}{4}$ on the right side

$= \left(x^2 - 7x + \frac{49}{4}\right) - \frac{49}{4} + 12$

$= \left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$ Factoring and simplifying

$= \left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)$ Writing in the form $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$

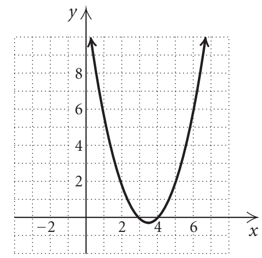
a) Vertex: $\left(\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = \frac{7}{2}$

c) Minimum value: $-\frac{1}{4}$

d) We plot the vertex and find several points on either side of it. Then we plot these points and connect them with a smooth curve.

x	$f(x)$
$\frac{7}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$
4	0
5	2
3	0
1	6



$f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 12$

6. $g(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$

$= x^2 - 5x + \frac{25}{4} - \frac{25}{4} + 6 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}(-5) = -\frac{5}{2} \text{ and } \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{4}\right)$

$= \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}$

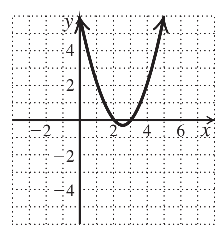
$= \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)$

a) Vertex: $\left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = \frac{5}{2}$

c) Minimum value: $-\frac{1}{4}$

d)



$g(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$

7. $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 5 \quad$ 4 completes the square for $x^2 + 4x$

$= x^2 + 4x + 4 - 4 + 5$ Adding $4 - 4$ on the right side

$= (x+2)^2 + 1$ Factoring and simplifying

$= [x - (-2)]^2 + 1$ Writing in the form $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$

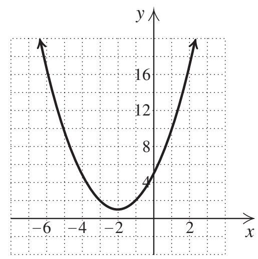
a) Vertex: $(-2, 1)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = -2$

c) Minimum value: 1

d) We plot the vertex and find several points on either side of it. Then we plot these points and connect them with a smooth curve.

x	$f(x)$
-2	1
-1	2
0	5
-3	2
-4	5



$f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 5$

8. $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 6$

$= x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1 + 6 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1 \text{ and } 1^2 = 1\right)$

$= (x+1)^2 + 5$

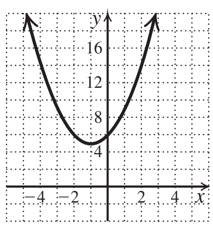
$= [x - (-1)]^2 + 5$

a) Vertex: $(-1, 5)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = -1$

c) Minimum value: 5

d)



$\boldsymbol{f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 6}$

9. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{2} + 4x + 6$

$= \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 8x) + 6$ Factoring $\frac{1}{2}$ out of the first two terms

$= \frac{1}{2}(x^2+8x+16-16)+6$ Adding $16 - 16$ inside the parentheses

$= \frac{1}{2}(x^2+8x+16) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 + 6$ Removing -16 from within the parentheses

$= \frac{1}{2}(x+4)^2 - 2$ Factoring and simplifying

$= \frac{1}{2}[x - (-4)]^2 + (-2)$

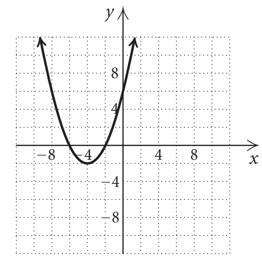
a) Vertex: $(-4, -2)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = -4$

c) Minimum value: -2

d) We plot the vertex and find several points on either side of it. Then we plot these points and connect them with a smooth curve.

x	$g(x)$
-4	-2
-2	0
0	6
-6	0
-8	6



$g(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{2} + 4x + 6$

10. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{3} - 2x + 1$

$= \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 6x) + 1$

$= \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 6x + 9 - 9) + 1$

$= \frac{1}{3}(x^2 - 6x + 9) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 9 + 1$

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

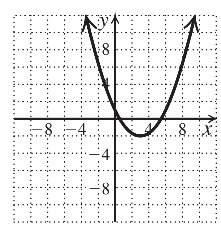
$= \frac{1}{3}(x-3) + (-2)$

a) Vertex: $(3, -2)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = 3$

c) Minimum value: -2

d)



$\boldsymbol{g(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{3} - 2x + 1}$

11. $g(x) = 2x^2 + 6x + 8$

$= 2(x^2 + 3x) + 8$ Factoring 2 out of the first two terms

$= 2\left(x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{4}\right) + 8$ Adding $\frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$ inside the parentheses

$= 2\left(x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4}\right) - 2 \cdot \frac{9}{4} + 8$ Removing $-\frac{9}{4}$ from within the parentheses

$= 2\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{2}$ Factoring and simplifying

$= 2\left[x - \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\right]^2 + \frac{7}{2}$

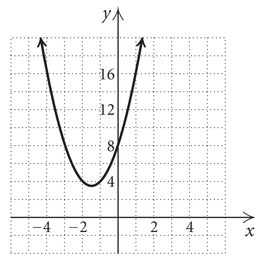
a) Vertex: $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = -\frac{3}{2}$

c) Minimum value: $\frac{7}{2}$

d) We plot the vertex and find several points on either side of it. Then we plot these points and connect them with a smooth curve.

x	$f(x)$
$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{7}{2}$
-1	4
0	8
-2	4
-3	8



$g(x) = 2x^2 + 6x + 8$

12. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 10x + 14$

$$= 2(x^2 - 5x) + 14$$

$$= 2\left(x^2 - 5x + \frac{25}{4} - \frac{25}{4}\right) + 14$$

$$= 2\left(x^2 - 5x + \frac{25}{4}\right) - 2 \cdot \frac{25}{4} + 14$$

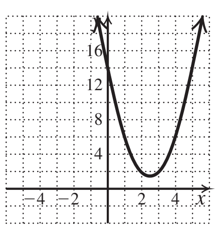
$$= 2\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

a) Vertex: $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = \frac{5}{2}$

c) Minimum value: $\frac{3}{2}$

d)



$f(x) = 2x^2 - 10x + 14$

13. $f(x) = -x^2 - 6x + 3$

$= -(x^2 + 6x) + 3$ 9 completes the square for $x^2 + 6x$.

$= -(x^2 + 6x + 9 - 9) + 3$

$= -(x + 3)^2 - (-9) + 3$ Removing -9 from the parentheses

$= -(x + 3)^2 + 9 + 3$

$= -[x - (-3)]^2 + 12$

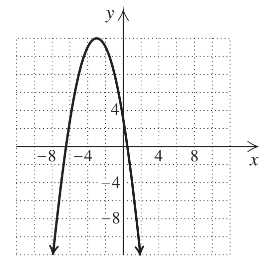
a) Vertex: $(-3, 12)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = -3$

c) Maximum value: 12

d) We plot the vertex and find several points on either side of it. Then we plot these points and connect them with a smooth curve.

x	$f(x)$
-3	12
0	3
1	-4
-6	3
-7	-4



$f(x) = -x^2 - 6x + 3$

14. $f(x) = -x^2 - 8x + 5$

$$= -(x^2 + 8x) + 5$$

$$= -(x^2 + 8x + 16 - 16) + 5$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = 4 \textit{ and } 4^2 = 16\right)$$

$$= -(x^2 + 8x + 16) - (-16) + 5$$

$$= -(x^2 + 8x + 16) + 21$$

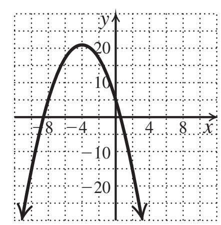
$$= -[x - (-4)]^2 + 21$$

a) Vertex: $(-4, 21)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = -4$

c) Maximum value: 21

d)



$f(x) = -x^2 - 8x + 5$

15. $g(x) = -2x^2 + 2x + 1$

$= -2(x^2 - x) + 1$ Factoring -2 out of the first two terms

$= -2\left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + 1$ Adding $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ inside the parentheses

$= -2\left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}\right) - 2\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + 1$

Removing $-\frac{1}{4}$ from within the parentheses

$= -2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}$

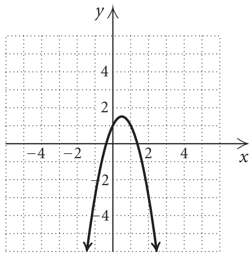
a) Vertex: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = \frac{1}{2}$

c) Maximum value: $\frac{3}{2}$

d) We plot the vertex and find several points on either side of it. Then we plot these points and connect them with a smooth curve.

x	$f(x)$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
1	1
2	-3
0	1
-1	-3



$g(x) = -2x^2 + 2x + 1$

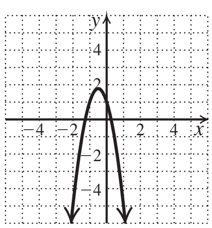
16.
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -3x^2 - 3x + 1 \\ &= -3(x^2 + x) + 1 \\ &= -3\left(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + 1 \\ &= -3\left(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4}\right) - 3\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + 1 \\ &= -3\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4} \\ &= -3\left[x - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^2 + \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

a) Vertex: $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{4}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

c) Maximum value: $\frac{7}{4}$

d)



$f(x) = -3x^2 - 3x + 1$

17. The graph of $y = (x+3)^2$ has vertex $(-3, 0)$ and opens up. It is graph (f).

18. The graph of $y = -(x-4)^2 + 3$ has vertex $(4, 3)$ and opens down. It is graph (e).

19. The graph of $y = 2(x-4)^2 - 1$ has vertex $(4, -1)$ and opens up. It is graph (b).

20. The graph of $y = x^2 - 3$ has vertex $(0, -3)$ and opens up. It is graph (g).

21. The graph of $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x+3)^2 + 4$ has vertex $(-3, 4)$ and opens down. It is graph (h).

22. The graph of $y = (x-3)^2$ has vertex $(3, 0)$ and opens up. It is graph (a).

23. The graph of $y = -(x+3)^2 + 4$ has vertex $(-3, 4)$ and opens down. It is graph (c).

24. The graph of $y = 2(x-1)^2 - 4$ has vertex $(1, -4)$ and opens up. It is graph (d).

25. The function $f(x) = -3x^2 + 2x + 5$ is of the form $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with $a < 0$, so it is true that it has a maximum value.

26. The statement is false. While $-\frac{b}{2a}$ is the first coordinate of the vertex, the vertex is the point $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)$.

27. The statement is false. The graph of $h(x) = (x+2)^2$ can be obtained by translating the graph of $h(x) = x^2$ two units to the *left*.

28. The statement is false. The vertex of the graph of the function $g(x) = 2(x-4)^2 - 1$ is $(4, -1)$.

29. The function $f(x) = -(x+2)^2 - 4$ can be written as $f(x) = -[x - (-2)]^2 - 4$, so it is true that the axis of symmetry is $x = -2$.

30. The function $f(x) = 3(x-1)^2 + 5$ is of the form $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$ with $a > 0$, so it is true that the function has a minimum value and that value is k, or 5.

31. $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 5$

a) The x-coordinate of the vertex is
$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-6}{2 \cdot 1} = 3.$$
Since $f(3) = 3^2 - 6 \cdot 3 + 5 = -4$, the vertex is $(3, -4)$.

b) Since $a = 1 > 0$, the graph opens up so the second coordinate of the vertex, -4, is the minimum value of the function.

c) The range is $[-4, \infty)$.

d) Since the graph opens up, function values decrease to the left of the vertex and increase to the right of the vertex. Thus, $f(x)$ is increasing on $(3, \infty)$ and decreasing on $(-\infty, 3)$.

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

a) $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{2 \cdot 1} = -2$

$f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 4(-2) - 5 = -9$

The vertex is $(-2, -9)$.

b) Since $a = 1 > 0$, the graph opens up. The minimum value of $f(x)$ is -9.

c) Range: $[-9, \infty)$

d) Increasing: $(-2, \infty)$; decreasing: $(-\infty, -2)$

33. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 16$

a) The x-coordinate of the vertex is
$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{2 \cdot 2} = -1.$$
Since $f(-1) = 2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) - 16 = -18$, the vertex is $(-1, -18)$.

b) Since $a = 2 > 0$, the graph opens up so the second coordinate of the vertex, -18, is the minimum value of the function.

c) The range is $[-18, \infty)$.

d) Since the graph opens up, function values decrease to the left of the vertex and increase to the right of the vertex. Thus, $f(x)$ is increasing on $(-1, \infty)$ and decreasing on $(-\infty, -1)$.

34. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + \frac{5}{2}$

a) $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-3}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 3$

$f(3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + \frac{5}{2} = -2$

The vertex is $(3, -2)$.

b) Since $a = \frac{1}{2} > 0$, the graph opens up. The minimum value of $f(x)$ is -2.

c) Range: $[-2, \infty)$

d) Increasing: $(3, \infty)$; decreasing: $(-\infty, 3)$

35. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x - 8$

a) The x-coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{5}{2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 5.$$

Since $f(5) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5^2 + 5 \cdot 5 - 8 = \frac{9}{2}$, the vertex is $\left(5, \frac{9}{2}\right)$.

b) Since $a = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$, the graph opens down so the second coordinate of the vertex, $\frac{9}{2}$, is the maximum value of the function.

c) The range is $\left(-\infty, \frac{9}{2}\right]$.

d) Since the graph opens down, function values increase to the left of the vertex and decrease to the right of the vertex. Thus, $f(x)$ is increasing on $(-\infty, 5)$ and decreasing on $(5, \infty)$.

36. $f(x) = -2x^2 - 24x - 64$

a) $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-24}{2(-2)} = -6.$

$f(-6) = -2(-6)^2 - 24(-6) - 64 = 8$

The vertex is $(-6, 8)$.

b) Since $a = -2 < 0$, the graph opens down. The maximum value of $f(x)$ is 8.

c) Range: $(-\infty, 8]$

d) Increasing: $(-\infty, -6)$; decreasing: $(-6, \infty)$

37. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + 5$

a) The x-coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{6}{2 \cdot 3} = -1.$$

Since $f(-1) = 3(-1)^2 + 6(-1) + 5 = 2$, the vertex is $(-1, 2)$.

b) Since $a = 3 > 0$, the graph opens up so the second coordinate of the vertex, 2, is the minimum value of the function.

c) The range is $[2, \infty)$.

d) Since the graph opens up, function values decrease to the left of the vertex and increase to the right of the vertex. Thus, $f(x)$ is increasing on $(-1, \infty)$ and decreasing on $(-\infty, -1)$.

38. $f(x) = -3x^2 + 24x - 49$

a) $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{24}{2(-3)} = 4.$

$f(4) = -3 \cdot 4^2 + 24 \cdot 4 - 49 = -1$

The vertex is $(4, -1)$.

b) Since $a = -3 < 0$, the graph opens down. The maximum value of $f(x)$ is -1.

c) Range: $(-\infty, -1]$

d) Increasing: $(-\infty, 4)$; decreasing: $(4, \infty)$

39. $g(x) = -4x^2 - 12x + 9$

a) The x-coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-12}{2(-4)} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

Since $g\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = -4\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 12\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 9 = 18$, the vertex is $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 18\right)$.

b) Since $a = -4 < 0$, the graph opens down so the second coordinate of the vertex, 18, is the maximum value of the function.

c) The range is $(-\infty, 18]$.

d) Since the graph opens down, function values increase to the left of the vertex and decrease to the right of the vertex. Thus, $g(x)$ is increasing on $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$ and decreasing on $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, \infty\right)$.

40. $g(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + 5$

a) $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-6}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$g\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 6\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 5 = \frac{1}{2}$

The vertex is $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

b) Since $a = 2 > 0$, the graph opens up. The minimum value of $g(x)$ is $\frac{1}{2}$.

c) Range: $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$

d) Increasing: $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \infty\right)$; decreasing: $\left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}\right)$

41. ***Familiarize and Translate***. The function $s(t) = -16t^2 + 20t + 6$ is given in the statement of the problem.

Carry out. The function $s(t)$ is quadratic and the coefficient of t^2 is negative, so $s(t)$ has a maximum value. It occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. We find the first coordinate of the vertex. This is the time at which the ball reaches its maximum height.

$$t = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{20}{2(-16)} = 0.625$$

The second coordinate of the vertex gives the maximum height.

$$s(0.625) = -16(0.625)^2 + 20(0.625) + 6 = 12.25$$

Check. Completing the square, we write the function in the form $s(t) = -16(t - 0.625)^2 + 12.25$. We see that the coordinates of the vertex are $(0.625, 12.25)$, so the answer checks.

State. The ball reaches its maximum height after 0.625 seconds. The maximum height is 12.25 ft.

42. Find the first coordinate of the vertex:

$$t = -\frac{60}{2(-16)} = 1.875$$

Then $s(1.875) = -16(1.875)^2 + 60(1.875) + 30 = 86.25$. Thus the maximum height is reached after 1.875 sec. The maximum height is 86.25 ft.

43. ***Familiarize and Translate***. The function $s(t) = -16t^2 + 120t + 80$ is given in the statement of the problem.

Carry out. The function $s(t)$ is quadratic and the coefficient of t^2 is negative, so $s(t)$ has a maximum value. It occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. We find the first coordinate of the vertex. This is the time at which the rocket reaches its maximum height.

$$t = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{120}{2(-16)} = 3.75$$

The second coordinate of the vertex gives the maximum height.

$$s(3.75) = -16(3.75)^2 + 120(3.75) + 80 = 305$$

Check. Completing the square, we write the function in the form $s(t) = -16(t - 3.75)^2 + 305$. We see that the coordinates of the vertex are $(3.75, 305)$, so the answer checks.

State. The rocket reaches its maximum height after 3.75 seconds. The maximum height is 305 ft.

44. Find the first coordinate of the vertex:

$$t = -\frac{150}{2(-16)} = 4.6875$$

Then $s(4.6875) = -16(4.6875)^2 + 150(4.6875) + 40 = 391.5625$. Thus the maximum height is reached after 4.6875 sec. The maximum height is 391.5625 ft.

45. ***Familiarize***. Using the label in the text, we let $x =$ the height of the file. Then the length $= 10$ and the width $= 18 - 2x$.

Translate. Since the volume of a rectangular solid is length × width × height we have

$$V(x) = 10(18 - 2x)x, \text{ or } -20x^2 + 180x.$$

Carry out. Since $V(x)$ is a quadratic function with $a = -20 < 0$, the maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{180}{2(-20)} = 4.5.$$

Check. When $x = 4.5$, then $18 - 2x = 9$ and $V(x) = 10 \cdot 9(4.5)$, or 405. As a partial check, we can find $V(x)$ for a value of x less than 4.5 and for a value of x greater than 4.5. For instance, $V(4.4) = 404.8$ and $V(4.6) = 404.8$. Since both of these values are less than 405, our result appears to be correct.

State. The file should be 4.5 in. tall in order to maximize the volume.

46. Let $w =$ the width of the garden. Then the length $= 32 - 2w$ and the area is given by $A(w) = (32 - 2w)w$, or $-2w^2 + 32w$. The maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of $A(w)$. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{32}{2(-2)} = 8.$$

When $w = 8$, then $32 - 2w = 16$ and the area is $16 \cdot 8$, or 128 ft^2. A garden with dimensions 8 ft by 16 ft yields this area.

47. ***Familiarize***. Let $b =$ the length of the base of the triangle. Then the height $= 20 - b$.

Translate. Since the area of a triangle is $\frac{1}{2} \times$ base × height, we have

$$A(b) = \frac{1}{2}b(20 - b), \text{ or } -\frac{1}{2}b^2 + 10b.$$

Carry out. Since $A(b)$ is a quadratic function with $a = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$, the maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{10}{2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 10.$$

When $b = 10$, then $20 - b = 20 - 10 = 10$, and the area is $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 10 = 50$ cm^2.

Check. As a partial check, we can find $A(b)$ for a value of b less than 10 and for a value of b greater than 10. For instance, $V(9.9) = 49.995$ and $V(10.1) = 49.995$. Since both of these values are less than 50, our result appears to be correct.

State. The area is a maximum when the base and the height are both 10 cm.

48. Let b = the length of the base. Then $69 - b$ = the height and $A(b) = b(69-b)$, or $-b^2+69b$. The maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of $A(b)$. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{69}{2(-1)} = 34.5.$$

When $b = 34.5$, then $69-b = 34.5$. The area is a maximum when the base and height are both 34.5 cm.

49. $C(x) = 0.1x^2 - 0.7x + 1.625$

Since $C(x)$ is a quadratic function with $a = 0.1 > 0$, a minimum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of $C(x)$. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-0.7}{2(0.1)} = 3.5.$$

Thus, 3.5 hundred, or 350 chairs should be built to minimize the average cost per chair.

50. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$

$P(x) = 5x - (0.001x^2 + 1.2x + 60)$

$P(x) = -0.001x^2 + 3.8x - 60$

Since $P(x)$ is a quadratic function with $a = -0.001 < 0$, a maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{3.8}{2(-0.001)} = 1900.$$

$P(1900) = -0.001(1900)^2 + 3.8(1900) - 60 = 3550$

Thus, the maximum profit is \$3550. It occurs when 1900 units are sold.

51. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$

$P(x) = (50x - 0.5x^2) - (10x + 3)$

$P(x) = -0.5x^2 + 40x - 3$

Since $P(x)$ is a quadratic function with $a = -0.5 < 0$, a maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{40}{2(-0.5)} = 40.$$

$P(40) = -0.5(40)^2 + 40 \cdot 40 - 3 = 797$

Thus, the maximum profit is \$797. It occurs when 40 units are sold.

52. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$

$P(x) = 20x - 0.1x^2 - (4x + 2)$

$P(x) = -0.1x^2 + 16x - 2$

Since $P(x)$ is a quadratic function with $a = -0.1 < 0$, a maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{16}{2(-0.1)} = 80.$$

$P(80) = -0.1(80)^2 + 16(80) - 2 = 638$

Thus, the maximum profit is \$638. It occurs when 80 units are sold.

53. ***Familiarize***. Using the labels on the drawing in the text, we let x = the width of each corral and $240 - 3x$ = the total length of the corrals.

Translate. Since the area of a rectangle is length × width, we have

$$A(x) = (240 - 3x)x = -3x^2 + 240x.$$

Carry out. Since $A(x)$ is a quadratic function with $a = -3 < 0$, the maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of $A(x)$. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{240}{2(-3)} = 40.$$

$A(40) = -3(40)^2 + 240(40) = 4800$

Check. As a partial check we can find $A(x)$ for a value of x less than 40 and for a value of x greater than 40. For instance, $A(39.9) = 4799.97$ and $A(40.1) = 4799.97$. Since both of these values are less than 4800, our result appears to be correct.

State. The largest total area that can be enclosed is 4800 yd^2.

54. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi x + 2x + 2y = 24$, so $y = 12 - \frac{\pi x}{2} - x$.

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi x^2 + 2x\left(12 - \frac{\pi x}{2} - x\right)$$

$$A(x) = \frac{\pi x^2}{2} + 24x - \pi x^2 - 2x^2$$

$$A(x) = 24x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2} - 2x^2, \text{ or } 24x - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right)x^2$$

Since $A(x)$ is a quadratic function with $a = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right) < 0$, the maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of $A(x)$. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{24}{2\left[-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right)\right]} = \frac{24}{\pi + 4}.$$

When $x = \frac{24}{\pi + 4}$, then $y = \frac{24}{\pi + 4}$. Thus, the maximum amount of light will enter when the dimensions of the rectangular part of the window are $2x$ by y, or $\frac{48}{\pi + 4}$ ft by $\frac{24}{\pi + 4}$ ft, or approximately 6.72 ft by 3.36 ft.

55. ***Familiarize***. We let s = the height of the elevator shaft, t_1 = the time it takes the screwdriver to reach the bottom of the shaft, and t_2 = the time it takes the sound to reach the top of the shaft.

Translate. We know that $t_1 + t_2 = 5$. Using the information in Example 7 we also know that

$$s = 16t_1^2, \quad \textit{or} \quad t_1 = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{4} \text{ and}$$

$$s = 1100t_2, \quad \textit{or} \quad t_2 = \frac{s}{1100}.$$

Then $\frac{\sqrt{s}}{4} + \frac{s}{1100} = 5.$

Carry out. We solve the last equation above.

$$\frac{\sqrt{s}}{4}+\frac{s}{1100}=5$$

$$275\sqrt{s}+s=5500 \quad \text{Multiplying by 1100}$$

$$s+275\sqrt{s}-5500=0$$

Let $u=\sqrt{s}$ and substitute.

$$u^2+275u-5500=0$$

$$u=\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a} \quad \text{We only want the positive solution.}$$

$$=\frac{-275+\sqrt{275^2-4\cdot 1(-5500)}}{2\cdot 1}$$

$$=\frac{-275+\sqrt{97,625}}{2}\approx 18.725$$

Since $u\approx 18.725$, we have $\sqrt{s}=18.725$, so $s\approx 350.6$.

Check. If $s\approx 350.6$, then $t_1=\frac{\sqrt{s}}{4}=\frac{\sqrt{350.6}}{4}\approx$ 4.68 and $t_2=\frac{s}{1100}=\frac{350.6}{1100}\approx 0.32$, so $t_1+t_2=4.68+0.32=5$.

The result checks.

State. The elevator shaft is about 350.6 ft tall.

56. Let s = the height of the cliff, t_1 = the time it takes the balloon to hit the ground, and t_2 = the time it takes for the sound to reach the top of the cliff. Then we have

$$t_1+t_2=3,$$

$$s=16t_1^2, \quad \textit{or} \quad t_1=\frac{\sqrt{s}}{4}, \text{ and}$$

$$s=1100t_2, \quad \textit{or} \quad t_2=\frac{s}{1100}, \text{ so}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{s}}{4}+\frac{s}{1100}=3.$$

Solving the last equation, we find that $s\approx 132.7$ ft.

57. Answers will vary. The problem could be similar to Examples 5 and 6 or Exercises 41 through 56.

58. Completing the square was used in Section 3.2 to solve quadratic equations. It was used again in this section to write quadratic functions in the form $f(x)=a(x-h)^2+k$.

59. The x-intercepts of $g(x)$ are also $(x_1,0)$ and $(x_2,0)$. This is true because $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ have the same zeros. Consider $g(x)=0$, or $-ax^2-bx-c=0$. Multiplying by -1 on both sides, we get an equivalent equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$, or $f(x)=0$.

60. $$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=\frac{3(x+h)-7-(3x-7)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{3x+3h-7-3x+7}{h}$$

$$=\frac{3h}{h}=3$$

61. $f(x)=2x^2-x+4$

$$f(x+h)=2(x+h)^2-(x+h)+4$$

$$=2(x^2+2xh+h^2)-(x+h)+4$$

$$=2x^2+4xh+2h^2-x-h-4$$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

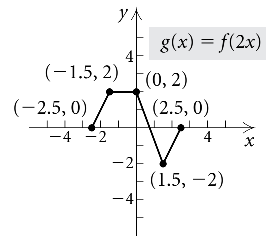
$$=\frac{2x^2+4xh+2h^2-x-h-4-(2x^2-x+4)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{2x^2+4xh+2h^2-x-h-4-2x^2+x-4}{h}$$

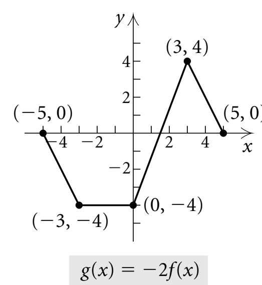
$$=\frac{4xh+2h^2-h}{h}=\frac{h(4x+2h-1)}{h}$$

$$=4x+2h-1$$

62.



63. The graph of $f(x)$ is stretched vertically and reflected across the x-axis.



64. $f(x)=-4x^2+bx+3$

The x-coordinate of the vertex of $f(x)$ is $-\frac{b}{2(-4)}$, or $\frac{b}{8}$.

Now we find b such that $f\left(\frac{b}{8}\right)=50$.

$$-4\left(\frac{b}{8}\right)^2+b\cdot\frac{b}{8}+3=50$$

$$-\frac{b^2}{16}+\frac{b^2}{8}+3=50$$

$$\frac{b^2}{16}=47$$

$$b^2=16\cdot 47$$

$$b=\pm\sqrt{16\cdot 47}$$

$$b=\pm 4\sqrt{47}$$

65. $f(x)=-0.2x^2-3x+c$

The x-coordinate of the vertex of $f(x)$ is $-\frac{b}{2a}=-\frac{-3}{2(-0.2)}=-7.5$. Now we find c such that $f(-7.5)=-225$.

$$-0.2(-7.5)^2-3(-7.5)+c=-225$$

$$-11.25+22.5+c=-225$$

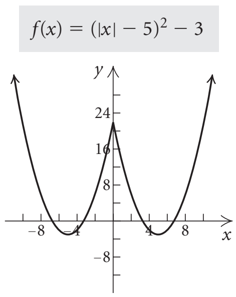
$$c=-236.25$$

66. $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$

$1 = a(-3-4)^2 - 5$, so $a = \dfrac{6}{49}$. Then

$f(x) = \dfrac{6}{49}(x-4)^2 - 5$.

67.



68. First we find the radius r of a circle with circumference x:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi r &= x \\ r &= \frac{x}{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Then we find the length s of a side of a square with perimeter $24 - x$:

$$\begin{aligned} 4s &= 24 - x \\ s &= \frac{24-x}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Then S = area of circle + area of square

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \pi r^2 + s^2 \\ S(x) &= \pi\left(\frac{x}{2\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{24-x}{4}\right)^2 \\ S(x) &= \left(\frac{1}{4\pi} + \frac{1}{16}\right)x^2 - 3x + 36 \end{aligned}$$

Since $S(x)$ is a quadratic function with $a = \dfrac{1}{4\pi} + \dfrac{1}{16} > 0$, the minimum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of $S(x)$. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-3}{2\left(\frac{1}{4\pi} + \frac{1}{16}\right)} = \frac{24\pi}{4+\pi}.$$

Then the string should be cut so that one piece is $\dfrac{24\pi}{4+\pi}$ in., or about 10.56 in. The other piece will be $24 - \dfrac{24\pi}{4+\pi}$, or $\dfrac{96}{4+\pi}$ in., or about 13.44 in.

Exercise Set 3.4

1. $\dfrac{1}{4} + \dfrac{1}{5} = \dfrac{1}{t}$, LCD is $20t$

$$\begin{aligned} 20t\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}\right) &= 20t \cdot \frac{1}{t} \\ 20t \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 20t \cdot \frac{1}{5} &= 20t \cdot \frac{1}{t} \\ 5t + 4t &= 20 \\ 9t &= 20 \\ t &= \frac{20}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Check:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{t} \\ \hline \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \;?\; & \frac{1}{\frac{20}{9}} \\ \frac{5}{20} + \frac{4}{20} & 1 \cdot \frac{9}{20} \\ \frac{9}{20} & \frac{9}{20} \quad \text{TRUE} \end{array}$$

The solution is $\dfrac{20}{9}$.

2. $\dfrac{1}{3} - \dfrac{5}{6} = \dfrac{1}{x}$, LCD is $6x$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 5x &= 6 \quad \text{Multiplying by } 6x \\ -3x &= 6 \\ x &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

-2 checks. The solution is -2.

3. $\dfrac{x+2}{4} - \dfrac{x-1}{5} = 15$, LCD is 20

$$\begin{aligned} 20\left(\frac{x+2}{4} - \frac{x-1}{5}\right) &= 20 \cdot 15 \\ 5(x+2) - 4(x-1) &= 300 \\ 5x + 10 - 4x + 4 &= 300 \\ x + 14 &= 300 \\ x &= 286 \end{aligned}$$

The solution is 286.

4. $\dfrac{t+1}{3} - \dfrac{t-1}{2} = 1$, LCD is 6

$$\begin{aligned} 2t + 2 - 3t + 3 &= 6 \quad \text{Multiplying by 6} \\ -t &= 1 \\ t &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

The solution is -1.

5. $\dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{2}{x} = \dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{3}{x}$, LCD is $6x$

$$\begin{aligned} 6x\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{x}\right) &= 6x\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{x}\right) \\ 3x + 12 &= 2x + 18 \\ 3x - 2x &= 18 - 12 \\ x &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Check:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{x} & \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{x} \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{6} \;?\; & \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{TRUE} \end{array}$$

The solution is 6.

6. $\frac{1}{t}+\frac{1}{2t}+\frac{1}{3t}=5$, LCD is $6t$

$$6+3+2=30t \quad \text{Multiplying by } 6t$$
$$11=30t$$
$$\frac{11}{30}=t$$

$\frac{11}{30}$ checks. The solution is $\frac{11}{30}$.

7. $\frac{5}{3x+2}=\frac{3}{2x}$, LCD is $2x(3x+2)$

$$2x(3x+2)\cdot\frac{5}{3x+2}=2x(3x+2)\cdot\frac{3}{2x}$$
$$2x\cdot 5=3(3x+2)$$
$$10x=9x+6$$
$$x=6$$

6 checks, so the solution is 6.

8. $\frac{2}{x-1}=\frac{3}{x+2}$, LCD is $(x-1)(x+2)$

$$2(x+2)=3(x-1)$$
$$2x+4=3x-3$$
$$7=x$$

The answer checks. The solution is 7.

9. $x+\frac{6}{x}=5$, LCD is x

$$x\left(x+\frac{6}{x}\right)=x\cdot 5$$
$$x^2+6=5x$$
$$x^2-5x+6=0$$
$$(x-2)(x-3)=0$$
$$x-2=0 \quad or \quad x-3=0$$
$$x=2 \quad or \quad x=3$$

Both numbers check. The solutions are 2 and 3.

10. $x-\frac{12}{x}=1$, LCD is x

$$x^2-12=x$$
$$x^2-x-12=0$$
$$(x-4)(x+3)=0$$
$$x=4 \quad or \quad x=-3$$

Both numbers check. The solutions are 4 and -3.

11. $\frac{6}{y+3}+\frac{2}{y}=\frac{5y-3}{y^2-9}$

$$\frac{6}{y+3}+\frac{2}{y}=\frac{5y-3}{(y+3)(y-3)},$$

LCD is $y(y+3)(y-3)$

$$y(y+3)(y-3)\left(\frac{6}{y+3}+\frac{2}{y}\right)=y(y+3)(y-3)\cdot\frac{5y-3}{(y+3)(y-3)}$$
$$6y(y-3)+2(y+3)(y-3)=y(5y-3)$$
$$6y^2-18y+2(y^2-9)=5y^2-3y$$
$$6y^2-18y+2y^2-18=5y^2-3y$$
$$8y^2-18y-18=5y^2-3y$$
$$3y^2-15y-18=0$$
$$y^2-5y-6=0$$
$$(y-6)(y+1)=0$$
$$y-6=0 \quad or \quad y+1=0$$
$$y=6 \quad or \quad y=-1$$

Both numbers check. The solutions are 6 and -1.

12. $\frac{3}{m+2}+\frac{2}{m}=\frac{4m-4}{m^2-4}$

$$\frac{3}{m+2}+\frac{2}{m}=\frac{4m-4}{(m+2)(m-2)},$$

LCD is $m(m+2)(m-2)$

$$3m^2-6m+2m^2-8=4m^2-4m$$

Multiplying by $m(m+2)(m-2)$

$$m^2-2m-8=0$$
$$(m-4)(m+2)=0$$
$$m=4 \quad \text{or} \quad m=-2$$

Only 4 checks. The solution is 4.

13. $\frac{2x}{x-1}=\frac{5}{x-3}$, LCD is $(x-1)(x-3)$

$$(x-1)(x-3)\cdot\frac{2x}{x-1}=(x-1)(x-3)\cdot\frac{5}{x-3}$$
$$2x(x-3)=5(x-1)$$
$$2x^2-6x=5x-5$$
$$2x^2-11x+5=0$$
$$(2x-1)(x-5)=0$$
$$2x-1=0 \quad or \quad x-5=0$$
$$2x=1 \quad or \quad x=5$$
$$x=\frac{1}{2} \quad or \quad x=5$$

Both numbers check. The solutions are $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5.

14.
$$\frac{2x}{x+7} = \frac{5}{x+1},\ \text{LCD is } (x+7)(x+1)$$
$$2x(x+1) = 5(x+7)$$
$$2x^2+2x = 5x+35$$
$$2x^2-3x-35 = 0$$
$$(2x+7)(x-5) = 0$$
$$x = -\frac{7}{2} \quad or \quad x = 5$$
Both numbers check. The solutions are $-\frac{7}{2}$ and 5.

15.
$$\frac{2}{x+5}+\frac{1}{x-5} = \frac{16}{x^2-25}$$
$$\frac{2}{x+5}+\frac{1}{x-5} = \frac{16}{(x+5)(x-5)},$$
LCD is $(x+5)(x-5)$
$$(x+5)(x-5)\left(\frac{2}{x+5}+\frac{1}{x-5}\right) = (x+5)(x-5)\cdot\frac{16}{(x+5)(x-5)}$$
$$2(x-5)+x+5 = 16$$
$$2x-10+x+5 = 16$$
$$3x-5 = 16$$
$$3x = 21$$
$$x = 7$$
7 checks, so the solution is 7.

16.
$$\frac{2}{x^2-9}+\frac{5}{x-3} = \frac{3}{x+3}$$
$$\frac{2}{(x+3)(x-3)}+\frac{5}{x-3} = \frac{3}{x+3},\ \text{LCD is } (x+3)(x-3)$$
$$2+5(x+3) = 3(x-3)$$
$$2+5x+15 = 3x-9$$
$$5x+17 = 3x-9$$
$$2x = -26$$
$$x = -13$$
The answer checks. The solution is -13.

17.
$$\frac{3x}{x+2}+\frac{6}{x} = \frac{12}{x^2+2x}$$
$$\frac{3x}{x+2}+\frac{6}{x} = \frac{12}{x(x+2)},\ \text{LCD is } x(x+2)$$
$$x(x+2)\left(\frac{3x}{x+2}+\frac{6}{x}\right) = x(x+2)\cdot\frac{12}{x(x+2)}$$
$$3x\cdot x+6(x+2) = 12$$
$$3x^2+6x+12 = 12$$
$$3x^2+6x = 0$$
$$3x(x+2) = 0$$
$$3x = 0 \quad or \quad x+2 = 0$$
$$x = 0 \quad or \quad x = -2$$
Neither 0 nor -2 checks, so the equation has no solution.

18.
$$\frac{3y+5}{y^2+5y}+\frac{y+4}{y+5} = \frac{y+1}{y}$$
$$\frac{3y+5}{y(y+5)}+\frac{y+4}{y+5} = \frac{y+1}{y},\quad \text{LCD is } y(y+5)$$
$$3y+5+y^2+4y = y^2+6y+5$$
Multiplying by $y(y+5)$
$$y = 0$$
0 does not check. There is no solution.

19.
$$\frac{1}{5x+20}-\frac{1}{x^2-16} = \frac{3}{x-4}$$
$$\frac{1}{5(x+4)}-\frac{1}{(x+4)(x-4)} = \frac{3}{x-4},$$
LCD is $5(x+4)(x-4)$
$$5(x+4)(x-4)\left(\frac{1}{5(x+4)}-\frac{1}{(x+4)(x-4)}\right) = 5(x+4)(x-4)\cdot\frac{3}{x-4}$$
$$x-4-5 = 15(x+4)$$
$$x-9 = 15x+60$$
$$-14x-9 = 60$$
$$-14x = 69$$
$$x = -\frac{69}{14}$$
$-\frac{69}{14}$ checks, so the solution is $-\frac{69}{14}$.

20.
$$\frac{1}{4x+12}-\frac{1}{x^2-9} = \frac{5}{x-3}$$
$$\frac{1}{4(x+3)}-\frac{1}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{5}{x-3},$$
LCD is $4(x+3)(x-3)$
$$x-3-4 = 20x+60$$
$$-19x = 67$$
$$x = -\frac{67}{19}$$
$-\frac{67}{19}$ checks. The solution is $-\frac{67}{19}$.

21.
$$\frac{2}{5x+5}-\frac{3}{x^2-1} = \frac{4}{x-1}$$
$$\frac{2}{5(x+1)}-\frac{3}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{4}{x-1},$$
LCD is $5(x+1)(x-1)$
$$5(x+1)(x-1)\left(\frac{2}{5(x+1)}-\frac{3}{(x+1)(x-1)}\right) = 5(x+1)(x-1)\cdot\frac{4}{x-1}$$
$$2(x-1)-5\cdot 3 = 20(x+1)$$
$$2x-2-15 = 20x+20$$
$$2x-17 = 20x+20$$
$$-18x-17 = 20$$
$$-18x = 37$$
$$x = -\frac{37}{18}$$
$-\frac{37}{18}$ checks, so the solution is $-\frac{37}{18}$.

22.
$$\frac{1}{3x+6}-\frac{1}{x^2-4}=\frac{3}{x-2}$$
$$\frac{1}{3(x+2)}-\frac{1}{(x+2)(x-2)}=\frac{3}{x-2},$$
LCD is $3(x+2)(x-2)$
$$x-2-3=9x+18$$
$$x-5=9x+18$$
$$-8x=23$$
$$x=-\frac{23}{8}$$

$-\frac{23}{8}$ checks. The solution is $-\frac{23}{8}$.

23.
$$\frac{8}{x^2-2x+4}=\frac{x}{x+2}+\frac{24}{x^3+8},$$
LCD is $(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)$
$$(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)\cdot\frac{8}{x^2-2x+4}=$$
$$(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)\left(\frac{x}{x+2}+\frac{24}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)}\right)$$
$$8(x+2)=x(x^2-2x+4)+24$$
$$8x+16=x^3-2x^2+4x+24$$
$$0=x^3-2x^2-4x+8$$
$$0=x^2(x-2)-4(x-2)$$
$$0=(x-2)(x^2-4)$$
$$0=(x-2)(x+2)(x-2)$$
$x-2=0$ or $x+2=0$ or $x-2=0$

$x=2$ or $x=-2$ or $x=2$

Only 2 checks. The solution is 2.

24.
$$\frac{18}{x^2-3x+9}-\frac{x}{x+3}=\frac{81}{x^3+27},$$
LCD is $(x+3)(x^2-3x+9)$
$$18x+54-x^3+3x^2-9x=81 \quad \text{Multiplying by } (x+3)(x^2-3x+9)$$
$$-x^3+3x^2+9x-27=0$$
$$-x^2(x-3)+9(x-3)=0$$
$$(x-3)(9-x^2)=0$$
$$(x-3)(3+x)(3-x)=0$$
$x=3$ or $x=-3$

Only 3 checks. The solution is 3.

25.
$$\frac{x}{x-4}-\frac{4}{x+4}=\frac{32}{x^2-16}$$
$$\frac{x}{x-4}-\frac{4}{x+4}=\frac{32}{(x+4)(x-4)},$$
LCD is $(x+4)(x-4)$
$$(x+4)(x-4)\left(\frac{x}{x-4}-\frac{4}{x+4}\right)=(x+4)(x-4)\cdot\frac{32}{(x+4)(x-4)}$$
$$x(x+4)-4(x-4)=32$$
$$x^2+4x-4x+16=32$$
$$x^2+16=32$$
$$x^2=16$$
$$x=\pm 4$$

Neither 4 nor -4 checks, so the equation has no solution.

26.
$$\frac{x}{x-1}-\frac{1}{x+1}=\frac{2}{x^2-1}$$
$$\frac{x}{x-1}-\frac{1}{x+1}=\frac{2}{(x+1)(x-1)},$$
LCD is $(x+1)(x-1)$
$$x^2+x-x+1=2$$
$$x^2=1$$
$$x=\pm 1$$

Neither 1 nor -1 checks. There is no solution.

27.
$$\frac{1}{x-6}-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{6}{x^2-6x}$$
$$\frac{1}{x-6}-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{6}{x(x-6)}, \quad \text{LCD is } x(x-6)$$
$$x(x-6)\left(\frac{1}{x-6}-\frac{1}{x}\right)=x(x-6)\cdot\frac{6}{x(x-6)}$$
$$x-(x-6)=6$$
$$x-x+6=6$$
$$6=6$$

We get an equation that is true for all real numbers. Note, however, that when $x=6$ or $x=0$, division by 0 occurs in the original equation. Thus, the solution set is $\{x|x$ is a real number *and* $x\neq 6$ *and* $x\neq 0\}$, or $(-\infty,0)\cup(0,6)\cup(6,\infty)$.

28.
$$\frac{1}{x-15}-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{15}{x^2-15x}$$
$$\frac{1}{x-15}-\frac{1}{x}=\frac{15}{x(x-15)}, \quad \text{LCD is } x(x-15)$$
$$x-(x-15)=15$$
$$x-x+15=15$$
$$15=15$$

We get an equation that is true for all real numbers. Note, however, that when $x=0$ or $x=15$, division by 0 occurs in the original equation. Thus, the solution set is $\{x|x$ is a real number *and* $x\neq 0$ *and* $x\neq 15\}$, or $(-\infty,0)\cup(0,15)\cup(15,\infty)$.

29.
$$\sqrt{3x-4}=1$$
$$(\sqrt{3x-4})^2=1^2$$
$$3x-4=1$$
$$3x=5$$
$$x=\frac{5}{3}$$

Check:

$\sqrt{3x-4}=1$	
$\sqrt{3\cdot\frac{5}{3}-4}$?	1
$\sqrt{5-4}$	
$\sqrt{1}$	
1	1 TRUE

The solution is $\frac{5}{3}$.

30. $\sqrt{4x+1} = 3$

$4x+1 = 9$

$4x = 8$

$x = 2$

The answer checks. The solution is 2.

31. $\sqrt{2x-5} = 2$

$(\sqrt{2x-5})^2 = 2^2$

$2x-5 = 4$

$2x = 9$

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

Check:

$\sqrt{2x-5} = 2$

$\sqrt{2\cdot\frac{9}{2}-5} \; ? \; 2$

$\sqrt{9-5}$

$\sqrt{4}$

$2 \;|\; 2$ TRUE

The solution is $\frac{9}{2}$.

32. $\sqrt{3x+2} = 6$

$3x+2 = 36$

$3x = 34$

$x = \frac{34}{3}$

The answer checks. The solution is $\frac{34}{3}$.

33. $\sqrt{7-x} = 2$

$(\sqrt{7-x})^2 = 2^2$

$7-x = 4$

$-x = -3$

$x = 3$

Check:

$\sqrt{7-x} = 2$

$\sqrt{7-3} \; ? \; 2$

$\sqrt{4}$

$2 \;|\; 2$ TRUE

The solution is 3.

34. $\sqrt{5-x} = 1$

$5-x = 1$

$4 = x$

The answer checks. The solution is 4.

35. $\sqrt{1-2x} = 3$

$(\sqrt{1-2x})^2 = 3^2$

$1-2x = 9$

$-2x = 8$

$x = -4$

Check:

$\sqrt{1-2x} = 3$

$\sqrt{1-2(-4)} \; ? \; 3$

$\sqrt{1+8}$

$\sqrt{9}$

$3 \;|\; 3$ TRUE

The solution is -4.

36. $\sqrt{2-7x} = 2$

$2-7x = 4$

$-7x = 2$

$x = -\frac{2}{7}$

The answer checks. The solution is $-\frac{2}{7}$.

37. $\sqrt[3]{5x-2} = -3$

$(\sqrt[3]{5x-2})^3 = (-3)^3$

$5x-2 = -27$

$5x = -25$

$x = -5$

Check:

$\sqrt[3]{5x-2} = -3$

$\sqrt[3]{5(-5)-2} \; ? \; -3$

$\sqrt[3]{-25-2}$

$\sqrt[3]{-27}$

$-3 \;|\; -3$ TRUE

The solution is -5.

38. $\sqrt[3]{2x+1} = -5$

$2x+1 = -125$

$2x = -126$

$x = -63$

The answer checks. The solution is -63.

39. $\sqrt[4]{x^2-1} = 1$

$(\sqrt[4]{x^2-1})^4 = 1^4$

$x^2-1 = 1$

$x^2 = 2$

$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

Check:

$\sqrt[4]{x^2-1} = 1$

$\sqrt[4]{(\pm\sqrt{2})^2-1} \; ? \; 1$

$\sqrt[4]{2-1}$

$\sqrt[4]{1}$

$1 \;|\; 1$ TRUE

The solutions are $\pm\sqrt{2}$.

40. $\sqrt[5]{3x+4} = 2$

$$3x + 4 = 32$$
$$3x = 28$$
$$x = \frac{28}{3}$$

The answer checks. The solution is $\frac{28}{3}$.

41. $\sqrt{y-1} + 4 = 0$

$$\sqrt{y-1} = -4$$

The principal square root is never negative. Thus, there is no solution.

If we do not observe the above fact, we can continue and reach the same answer.

$$(\sqrt{y-1})^2 = (-4)^2$$
$$y - 1 = 16$$
$$y = 17$$

Check:

$\sqrt{y-1} + 4 = 0$	
$\sqrt{17-1} + 4$?	0
$\sqrt{16} + 4$	
$4 + 4$	
8	0 FALSE

Since 17 does not check, there is no solution.

42. $\sqrt{m+1} - 5 = 8$

$$\sqrt{m+1} = 13$$
$$m + 1 = 169$$
$$m = 168$$

The answer checks. The solution is 168.

43. $\sqrt{b+3} - 2 = 1$

$$\sqrt{b+3} = 3$$
$$(\sqrt{b+3})^2 = 3^2$$
$$b + 3 = 9$$
$$b = 6$$

Check:

$\sqrt{b+3} - 2 = 1$	
$\sqrt{6+3} - 2$?	1
$\sqrt{9} - 2$	
$3 - 2$	
1	1 TRUE

The solution is 6.

44. $\sqrt{x-4} + 1 = 5$

$$\sqrt{x-4} = 4$$
$$x - 4 = 16$$
$$x = 20$$

The answer checks. The solution is 20.

45. $\sqrt{z+2} + 3 = 4$

$$\sqrt{z+2} = 1$$
$$(\sqrt{z+2})^2 = 1^2$$
$$z + 2 = 1$$
$$z = -1$$

Check:

$\sqrt{z+2} + 3 = 4$	
$\sqrt{-1+2} + 3$?	4
$\sqrt{1} + 3$	
$1 + 3$	
4	4 TRUE

The solution is -1.

46. $\sqrt{y-5} - 2 = 3$

$$\sqrt{y-5} = 5$$
$$y - 5 = 25$$
$$y = 30$$

The answer checks. The solution is 30.

47. $\sqrt{2x+1} - 3 = 3$

$$\sqrt{2x+1} = 6$$
$$(\sqrt{2x+1})^2 = 6^2$$
$$2x + 1 = 36$$
$$2x = 35$$
$$x = \frac{35}{2}$$

Check:

$\sqrt{2x+1} - 3 = 3$	
$\sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{35}{2} + 1} - 3$?	3
$\sqrt{35+1} - 3$	
$\sqrt{36} - 3$	
$6 - 3$	
3	3 TRUE

The solution is $\frac{35}{2}$.

48. $\sqrt{3x-1} + 2 = 7$

$$\sqrt{3x-1} = 5$$
$$3x - 1 = 25$$
$$3x = 26$$
$$x = \frac{26}{3}$$

The answer checks. The solution is $\frac{26}{3}$.

49. $\sqrt{2-x} - 4 = 6$

$$\sqrt{2-x} = 10$$
$$(\sqrt{2-x})^2 = 10^2$$
$$2 - x = 100$$
$$-x = 98$$
$$x = -98$$

Check:

$\sqrt{2-x}-4=6$		
$\sqrt{2-(-98)}-4$	? 6	
$\sqrt{100}-4$		
$10-4$		
6	6	TRUE

The solution is -98.

50.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{5-x}+2&=8\\ \sqrt{5-x}&=6\\ 5-x&=36\\ -x&=31\\ x&=-31\end{aligned}$$

The answer checks. The solution is -31.

51.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[3]{6x+9}+8&=5\\ \sqrt[3]{6x+9}&=-3\\ (\sqrt[3]{6x+9})^3&=(-3)^3\\ 6x+9&=-27\\ 6x&=-36\\ x&=-6\end{aligned}$$

Check:

$\sqrt[3]{6x+9}+8=5$		
$\sqrt[3]{6(-6)+9}+8$	? 5	
$\sqrt[3]{-27}+8$		
$-3+8$		
5	5	TRUE

The solution is -6.

52.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt[5]{2x-3}-1&=1\\ \sqrt[5]{2x-3}&=2\\ 2x-3&=32\\ 2x&=35\\ x&=\frac{35}{2}\end{aligned}$$

The answer checks. The solution is $\frac{35}{2}$.

53.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x+4}+2&=x\\ \sqrt{x+4}&=x-2\\ (\sqrt{x+4})^2&=(x-2)^2\\ x+4&=x^2-4x+4\\ 0&=x^2-5x\\ 0&=x(x-5)\end{aligned}$$

$x=0$ *or* $x-5=0$

$x=0$ *or* $x=5$

Check:

For 0:

$\sqrt{x+4}+2=x$		
$\sqrt{0+4}+2$	? 0	
$2+2$		
4	0	FALSE

For 5:

$\sqrt{x+4}+2=x$		
$\sqrt{5+4}+2$	? 5	
$\sqrt{9}+2$		
$3+2$		
5	5	TRUE

The number 5 checks but 0 does not. The solution is 5.

54.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x+1}+1&=x\\ \sqrt{x+1}&=x-1\\ x+1&=x^2-2x+1\\ 0&=x^2-3x\\ 0&=x(x-3)\end{aligned}$$

$x=0$ *or* $x=3$

Only 3 checks. The solution is 3.

55.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x-3}+5&=x\\ \sqrt{x-3}&=x-5\\ (\sqrt{x-3})^2&=(x-5)^2\\ x-3&=x^2-10x+25\\ 0&=x^2-11x+28\\ 0&=(x-4)(x-7)\end{aligned}$$

$x-4=0$ *or* $x-7=0$

$x=4$ *or* $x=7$

Check:

For 4:

$\sqrt{x-3}+5=x$		
$\sqrt{4-3}+5$	? 4	
$\sqrt{1}+5$		
$1+5$		
6	4	FALSE

For 7:

$\sqrt{x-3}+5=x$		
$\sqrt{7-3}+5$	? 7	
$\sqrt{4}+5$		
$2+5$		
7	7	TRUE

The number 7 checks but 4 does not. The solution is 7.

56.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x+3}-1&=x\\ \sqrt{x+3}&=x+1\\ x+3&=x^2+2x+1\\ 0&=x^2+x-2\\ 0&=(x+2)(x-1)\end{aligned}$$

$x=-2$ *or* $x=1$

Only 1 checks. The solution is 1.

57.
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x+7} &= x+1 \\ (\sqrt{x+7})^2 &= (x+1)^2 \\ x+7 &= x^2+2x+1 \\ 0 &= x^2+x-6 \\ 0 &= (x+3)(x-2) \end{aligned}$$
$x+3=0$ *or* $x-2=0$
$x=-3$ *or* $x=2$

Check:

For -3:

$\sqrt{x+7} = x+1$		
$\sqrt{-3+7}$?	$-3+1$	
$\sqrt{4}$	-2	
2	-2	FALSE

For 2:

$\sqrt{x+7} = x+1$		
$\sqrt{2+7}$?	$2+1$	
$\sqrt{9}$	3	
3	3	TRUE

The number 2 checks but -3 does not. The solution is 2.

58.
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{6x+7} &= x+2 \\ 6x+7 &= x^2+4x+4 \\ 0 &= x^2-2x-3 \\ 0 &= (x-3)(x+1) \end{aligned}$$
$x=3$ *or* $x=-1$

Both values check. The solutions are 3 and -1.

59.
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3x+3} &= x+1 \\ (\sqrt{3x+3})^2 &= (x+1)^2 \\ 3x+3 &= x^2+2x+1 \\ 0 &= x^2-x-2 \\ 0 &= (x-2)(x+1) \end{aligned}$$
$x-2=0$ *or* $x+1=0$
$x=2$ *or* $x=-1$

Check:

For 2:

$\sqrt{3x+3} = x+1$		
$\sqrt{3\cdot 2+3}$?	$2+1$	
$\sqrt{9}$	3	
3	3	TRUE

For -1:

$\sqrt{3x+3} = x+1$		
$\sqrt{3(-1)+3}$?	$-1+1$	
$\sqrt{0}$	0	
0	0	TRUE

Both numbers check. The solutions are 2 and -1.

60.
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2x+5} &= x-5 \\ 2x+5 &= x^2-10x+25 \\ 0 &= x^2-12x+20 \\ 0 &= (x-2)(x-10) \end{aligned}$$
$x=2$ *or* $x=10$

Only 10 checks. The solution is 10.

61.
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5x+1} &= x-1 \\ (\sqrt{5x+1})^2 &= (x-1)^2 \\ 5x+1 &= x^2-2x+1 \\ 0 &= x^2-7x \\ 0 &= x(x-7) \end{aligned}$$
$x=0$ *or* $x-7=0$
$x=0$ *or* $x=7$

Check:

For 0:

$\sqrt{5x+1} = x-1$		
$\sqrt{5\cdot 0+1}$?	$0-1$	
$\sqrt{1}$	-1	
1	-1	FALSE

For 7:

$\sqrt{5x+1} = x-1$		
$\sqrt{5\cdot 7+1}$?	$7-1$	
$\sqrt{36}$	6	
6	6	TRUE

The number 7 checks but 0 does not. The solution is 7.

62.
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{7x+4} &= x+2 \\ 7x+4 &= x^2+4x+4 \\ 0 &= x^2-3x \\ 0 &= x(x-3) \end{aligned}$$
$x=0$ *or* $x=3$

Both numbers check. The solutions are 0 and 3.

63.
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x-3}+\sqrt{x+2} &= 5 \\ \sqrt{x+2} &= 5-\sqrt{x-3} \\ (\sqrt{x+2})^2 &= (5-\sqrt{x-3})^2 \\ x+2 &= 25-10\sqrt{x-3}+(x-3) \\ x+2 &= 22-10\sqrt{x-3}+x \\ 10\sqrt{x-3} &= 20 \\ \sqrt{x-3} &= 2 \\ (\sqrt{x-3})^2 &= 2^2 \\ x-3 &= 4 \\ x &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

Check:

$\sqrt{x-3}+\sqrt{x+2}=5$	
$\sqrt{7-3}+\sqrt{7+2}$	? 5
$\sqrt{4}+\sqrt{9}$	
$2+3$	
5	5 TRUE

The solution is 7.

64. $\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x-5}=1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x} &= \sqrt{x-5}+1\\ x &= x-5+2\sqrt{x-5}+1\\ 4 &= 2\sqrt{x-5}\\ 2 &= \sqrt{x-5}\\ 4 &= x-5\\ 9 &= x\end{aligned}$$

The answer checks. The solution is 9.

65. $\sqrt{3x-5}+\sqrt{2x+3}+1=0$

$\sqrt{3x-5}+\sqrt{2x+3}=-1$

The principal square root is never negative. Thus the sum of two principal square roots cannot equal -1. There is no solution.

66.

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2m-3} &= \sqrt{m+7}-2\\ 2m-3 &= m+7-4\sqrt{m+7}+4\\ m-14 &= -4\sqrt{m+7}\\ m^2-28m+196 &= 16m+112\\ m^2-44m+84 &= 0\\ (m-2)(m-42) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$m=2$ *or* $m=42$

Only 2 checks. The solution is 2.

67. $\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3x-3}=1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x} &= \sqrt{3x-3}+1\\ (\sqrt{x})^2 &= (\sqrt{3x-3}+1)^2\\ x &= (3x-3)+2\sqrt{3x-3}+1\\ 2-2x &= 2\sqrt{3x-3}\\ 1-x &= \sqrt{3x-3}\\ (1-x)^2 &= (\sqrt{3x-3})^2\\ 1-2x+x^2 &= 3x-3\\ x^2-5x+4 &= 0\\ (x-4)(x-1) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$x=4$ *or* $x=1$

The number 4 does not check, but 1 does. The solution is 1.

68. $\sqrt{2x+1}-\sqrt{x}=1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2x+1} &= \sqrt{x}+1\\ 2x+1 &= x+2\sqrt{x}+1\\ x &= 2\sqrt{x}\\ x^2 &= 4x\\ x^2-4x &= 0\\ x(x-4) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$x=0$ *or* $x=4$

Both values check. The solutions are 0 and 4.

69. $\sqrt{2y-5}-\sqrt{y-3}=1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2y-5} &= \sqrt{y-3}+1\\ (\sqrt{2y-5})^2 &= (\sqrt{y-3}+1)^2\\ 2y-5 &= (y-3)+2\sqrt{y-3}+1\\ y-3 &= 2\sqrt{y-3}\\ (y-3)^2 &= (2\sqrt{y-3})^2\\ y^2-6y+9 &= 4(y-3)\\ y^2-6y+9 &= 4y-12\\ y^2-10y+21 &= 0\\ (y-7)(y-3) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$y=7$ *or* $y=3$

Both numbers check. The solutions are 7 and 3.

70. $\sqrt{4p+5}+\sqrt{p+5}=3$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{4p+5} &= 3-\sqrt{p+5}\\ 4p+5 &= 9-6\sqrt{p+5}+p+5\\ 3p-9 &= -6\sqrt{p+5}\\ p-3 &= -2\sqrt{p+5}\\ p^2-6p+9 &= 4p+20\\ p^2-10p-11 &= 0\\ (p-11)(p+1) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$p=11$ *or* $p=-1$

Only -1 checks. The solution is -1.

71. $\sqrt{y+4}-\sqrt{y-1}=1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{y+4} &= \sqrt{y-1}+1\\ (\sqrt{y+4})^2 &= (\sqrt{y-1}+1)^2\\ y+4 &= y-1+2\sqrt{y-1}+1\\ 4 &= 2\sqrt{y-1}\\ 2 &= \sqrt{y-1} \quad \text{Dividing by 2}\\ 2^2 &= (\sqrt{y-1})^2\\ 4 &= y-1\\ 5 &= y\end{aligned}$$

The answer checks. The solution is 5.

72.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{y+7}+\sqrt{y+16} &= 9\\ \sqrt{y+7} &= 9-\sqrt{y+16}\\ y+7 &= 81-18\sqrt{y+16}+y+16\\ -90 &= -18\sqrt{y+16}\\ 5 &= \sqrt{y+16}\\ 25 &= y+16\\ 9 &= y\end{aligned}$$

The answer checks. The solution is 9.

73.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x+5}+\sqrt{x+2} &= 3\\ \sqrt{x+5} &= 3-\sqrt{x+2}\\ (\sqrt{x+5})^2 &= (3-\sqrt{x+2})^2\\ x+5 &= 9-6\sqrt{x+2}+x+2\\ -6 &= -6\sqrt{x+2}\\ 1 &= \sqrt{x+2} \qquad \text{Dividing by } -6\\ 1^2 &= (\sqrt{x+2})^2\\ 1 &= x+2\\ -1 &= x\end{aligned}$$

The answer checks. The solution is -1.

74.
$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{6x+6} &= 5+\sqrt{21-4x}\\ 6x+6 &= 25+10\sqrt{21-4x}+21-4x\\ 10x-40 &= 10\sqrt{21-4x}\\ x-4 &= \sqrt{21-4x}\\ x^2-8x+16 &= 21-4x\\ x^2-4x-5 &= 0\\ (x-5)(x+1) &= 0\end{aligned}$$
$x=5$ *or* $x=-1$

Only 5 checks. The solution is 5.

75.
$$\begin{aligned}x^{1/3} &= -2\\ (x^{1/3})^3 &= (-2)^3 \qquad (x^{1/3}=\sqrt[3]{x})\\ x &= -8\end{aligned}$$

The value checks. The solution is -8.

76.
$$\begin{aligned}t^{1/5} &= 2\\ t &= 32\end{aligned}$$

The value checks. The solution is 32.

77.
$$\begin{aligned}t^{1/4} &= 3\\ (t^{1/4})^4 &= 3^4 \qquad (t^{1/4}=\sqrt[4]{t})\\ t &= 81\end{aligned}$$

The value checks. The solution is 81.

78. $m^{1/2}=-7$

The principal square root is never negative. There is no solution.

79.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{P_1V_1}{T_1} &= \frac{P_2V_2}{T_2}\\ P_1V_1T_2 &= P_2V_2T_1 \qquad \text{Multiplying by } T_1T_2 \text{ on both sides}\\ \frac{P_1V_1T_2}{P_2V_2} &= T_1 \qquad \text{Dividing by } P_2V_2 \text{ on both sides}\end{aligned}$$

80.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{F} &= \frac{1}{m}+\frac{1}{p}\\ mp &= Fp+Fm\\ mp &= F(p+m)\\ \frac{mp}{p+m} &= F\end{aligned}$$

81.
$$\begin{aligned}W &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}\\ W^2 &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}\right)^2 \qquad \text{Squaring both sides}\\ W^2 &= \frac{1}{LC}\\ CW^2 &= \frac{1}{L} \qquad \text{Multiplying by } C\\ C &= \frac{1}{LW^2} \qquad \text{Dividing by } W^2\end{aligned}$$

82.
$$\begin{aligned}s &= \sqrt{\frac{A}{6}}\\ s^2 &= \frac{A}{6}\\ 6s^2 &= A\end{aligned}$$

83.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{R} &= \frac{1}{R_1}+\frac{1}{R_2}\\ RR_1R_2\cdot\frac{1}{R} &= RR_1R_2\left(\frac{1}{R_1}+\frac{1}{R_2}\right)\end{aligned}$$
Multiplying by RR_1R_2 on both sides
$$\begin{aligned}R_1R_2 &= RR_2+RR_1\\ R_1R_2-RR_2 &= RR_1 \qquad \text{Subtracting } RR_2 \text{ on both sides}\\ R_2(R_1-R) &= RR_1 \qquad \text{Factoring}\\ R_2 &= \frac{RR_1}{R_1-R} \qquad \text{Dividing by } R_1-R \text{ on both sides}\end{aligned}$$

84.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{t} &= \frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}\\ ab &= bt+at \qquad \text{Multiplying by } abt\\ ab &= t(b+a)\\ \frac{ab}{b+a} &= t\end{aligned}$$

85.
$$I = \sqrt{\frac{A}{P}} - 1$$
$$I + 1 = \sqrt{\frac{A}{P}} \quad \text{Adding 1}$$
$$(I+1)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{A}{P}}\right)^2$$
$$I^2 + 2I + 1 = \frac{A}{P}$$
$$P(I^2+2I+1) = A \quad \text{Multplying by } P$$
$$P = \frac{A}{I^2+2I+1} \quad \text{Dividing by } I^2+2I+1$$

We could also express this result as $P = \dfrac{A}{(I+1)^2}$.

86.
$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{1}{g}}$$
$$T^2 = 4\pi^2 \cdot \frac{1}{g}$$
$$gT^2 = 4\pi^2$$
$$g = \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2}$$

87.
$$\frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{p}$$
$$Fmp \cdot \frac{1}{F} = Fmp\left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{p}\right) \quad \text{Multiplying by } Fmp \text{ on both sides}$$
$$mp = Fp + Fm$$
$$mp - Fp = Fm \quad \text{Subtracting } Fp \text{ on both sides}$$
$$p(m-F) = Fm \quad \text{Factoring}$$
$$p = \frac{Fm}{m-F} \quad \text{Dividing by } m-F \text{ on both sides}$$

88.
$$\frac{V^2}{R^2} = \frac{2g}{R+h}$$
$$V^2(R+h) = 2gR^2 \quad \text{Multiplying by } R^2(R+h)$$
$$V^2R + V^2h = 2gR^2$$
$$V^2h = 2gR^2 - V^2R$$
$$h = \frac{2gR^2 - V^2R}{V^2}, \text{ or}$$
$$\frac{2gR^2}{V^2} - R$$

89. When both sides of an equation are multiplied by the LCD, the resulting equation might not be equivalent to the original equation. One or more of the possible solutions of the resulting equation might make a denominator of the original equation 0.

90. When both sides of an equation are raised to an even power, the resulting equation might not be equivalent to the original equation. For example, the solution set of $x = -2$ is $\{-2\}$, but the solution set of $x^2 = (-2)^2$, or $x^2 = 4$, is $\{-2, 2\}$.

91.
$$15 - 2x = 0 \quad \text{Setting } f(x) = 0$$
$$15 = 2x$$
$$\frac{15}{2} = x, \text{ or}$$
$$7.5 = x$$

The zero of the function is $\dfrac{15}{2}$, or 7.5.

92.
$$-3x + 9 = 0$$
$$-3x = -9$$
$$x = 3$$

The zero of the function is 3.

93. ***Familiarize***. Let p = the number of prescriptions for sleeping pills filled in 2000, in millions. Then the number of prescriptions filled in 2005 was $p + 60\% \cdot p$, or $p + 0.6p$, or $1.6p$.

Translate.

$$\underbrace{\text{Number of prescriptions filled in 2005}}_{\downarrow \; 1.6p} \quad \underset{=}{\overset{\text{was}}{\downarrow}} \quad \underbrace{\text{42 million.}}_{\downarrow \; 42}$$

Carry out. We solve the equation.
$$1.6p = 42$$
$$p = 26.25$$

Check. 60% of 26.25 is 0.6(26.25), or 15.75, and $26.25 + 15.75 = 42$. The answer checks.

State. 26.25 million prescriptions for sleeping pills were filled in 2000.

94. Let d = the number of acres Disneyland occupies.

Solve: $(d + 11) + d = 181$

$d = 85$, so Disneyland occupies 85 acres and the Mall of America occupies $85 + 11$, or 96 acres.

95.
$$(x-3)^{2/3} = 2$$
$$[(x-3)^{2/3}]^3 = 2^3$$
$$(x-3)^2 = 8$$
$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 8$$
$$x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$
$$a = 1,\ b = -6,\ c = 1$$
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$= \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4\cdot 1\cdot 1}}{2\cdot 1}$$
$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{2(3 \pm 2\sqrt{2})}{2} = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

Both values check. The solutions are $3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$.

96. $\frac{x+3}{x+2}-\frac{x+4}{x+3}=\frac{x+5}{x+4}-\frac{x+6}{x+5}$,

LCD is $(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)$

$$x^4+15x^3+83x^2+201x+180-x^4-15x^3-$$
$$82x^2-192x-160=x^4+15x^3+81x^2+185x+$$
$$150-x^4-15x^3-80x^2-180x-144$$
$$x^2+9x+20=x^2+5x+6$$
$$4x=-14$$
$$x=-\frac{7}{2}$$

The number $-\frac{7}{2}$ checks. The solution is $-\frac{7}{2}$.

97. $\sqrt{x+5}+1=\frac{6}{\sqrt{x+5}}$, LCD is $\sqrt{x+5}$

$$x+5+\sqrt{x+5}=6 \quad \text{Multiplying by } \sqrt{x+5}$$
$$\sqrt{x+5}=1-x$$
$$x+5=1-2x+x^2$$
$$0=x^2-3x-4$$
$$0=(x-4)(x+1)$$

$x=4$ *or* $x=-1$

Only -1 checks. The solution set is -1.

98. $\sqrt{15+\sqrt{2x+80}}=5$

$$\left(\sqrt{15+\sqrt{2x+80}}\right)^2=5^2$$
$$15+\sqrt{2x+80}=25$$
$$\sqrt{2x+80}=10$$
$$(\sqrt{2x+80})^2=10^2$$
$$2x+80=100$$
$$2x=20$$
$$x=10$$

This number checks. The solution is 10.

99. $x^{2/3}=x$

$$(x^{2/3})^3=x^3$$
$$x^2=x^3$$
$$0=x^3-x^2$$
$$0=x^2(x-1)$$

$x^2=0$ *or* $x-1=0$

$x=0$ *or* $x=1$

Both numbers check. The solutions are 0 and 1.

Exercise Set 3.5

1. $|x|=7$

The solutions are those numbers whose distance from 0 on a number line is 7. They are -7 and 7. That is,

$x=-7$ *or* $x=7$.

The solutions are -7 and 7.

2. $|x|=4.5$

$x=-4.5$ *or* $x=4.5$

The solutions are -4.5 and 4.5.

3. $|x|=0$

The distance of 0 from 0 on a number line is 0. That is,

$x=0$.

The solution is 0.

4. $|x|=\frac{3}{2}$

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

The solutions are $-\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$.

5. $|x|=\frac{5}{6}$

$x=-\frac{5}{6}$ *or* $x=\frac{5}{6}$

The solutions are $-\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$.

6. $|x|=-\frac{3}{5}$

The absolute value of a number is nonnegative. Thus, there is no solution.

7. $|x|=-10.7$

The absolute value of a number is nonnegative. Thus, the equation has no solution.

8. $|x|=12$

$x=-12$ *or* $x=12$

The solutions are -12 and 12.

9. $|3x|=1$

$3x=-1$ *or* $3x=1$

$x=-\frac{1}{3}$ *or* $x=\frac{1}{3}$

The solutions are $-\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

10. $|5x|=4$

$5x=-4$ *or* $5x=4$

$x=-\frac{4}{5}$ *or* $x=\frac{4}{5}$

The solutions are $-\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$.

11. $|8x|=24$

$8x=-24$ *or* $8x=24$

$x=-3$ *or* $x=3$

The solutions are -3 and 3.

12. $|6x|=0$

$6x=0$

$x=0$

The solution is 0.

13. $|x-1|=4$

$x-1=-4$ *or* $x-1=4$

$x=-3$ *or* $x=5$

The solutions are -3 and 5.

14. $|x-7|=5$

$x-7=-5$ *or* $x-7=5$

$x=2$ *or* $x=12$

The solutions are 2 and 12.

15. $|x+2|=6$

$x+2=-6$ *or* $x+2=6$

$x=-8$ *or* $x=4$

The solutions are -8 and 4.

16. $|x+5|=1$

$x+5=-1$ *or* $x+5=1$

$x=-6$ *or* $x=-4$

The solutions are -6 and -4.

17. $|3x+2|=1$

$3x+2=-1$ *or* $3x+2=1$

$3x=-3$ *or* $3x=-1$

$x=-1$ *or* $x=-\frac{1}{3}$

The solutions are -1 and $-\frac{1}{3}$.

18. $|7x-4|=8$

$7x-4=-8$ *or* $7x-4=8$

$7x=-4$ *or* $7x=12$

$x=-\frac{4}{7}$ *or* $x=\frac{12}{7}$

The solutions are $-\frac{4}{7}$ and $\frac{12}{7}$.

19. $\left|\frac{1}{2}x-5\right|=17$

$\frac{1}{2}x-5=-17$ *or* $\frac{1}{2}x-5=17$

$\frac{1}{2}x=-12$ *or* $\frac{1}{2}x=22$

$x=-24$ *or* $x=44$

The solutions are -24 and 44.

20. $\left|\frac{1}{3}x-4\right|=13$

$\frac{1}{3}x-4=-13$ *or* $\frac{1}{3}x-4=13$

$\frac{1}{3}x=-9$ *or* $\frac{1}{3}x=17$

$x=-27$ *or* $x=51$

The solutions are -27 and 51.

21. $|x-1|+3=6$

$|x-1|=3$

$x-1=-3$ *or* $x-1=3$

$x=-2$ *or* $x=4$

The solutions are -2 and 4.

22. $|x+2|-5=9$

$|x+2|=14$

$x+2=-14$ *or* $x+2=14$

$x=-16$ *or* $x=12$

The solutions are -16 and 12.

23. $|x+3|-2=8$

$|x+3|=10$

$x+3=-10$ *or* $x+3=10$

$x=-13$ *or* $x=7$

The solutions are -13 and 7.

24. $|x-4|+3=9$

$|x-4|=6$

$x-4=-6$ *or* $x-4=6$

$x=-2$ *or* $x=10$

The solutions are -2 and 10.

25. $|3x+1|-4=-1$

$|3x+1|=3$

$3x+1=-3$ *or* $3x+1=3$

$3x=-4$ *or* $3x=2$

$x=-\frac{4}{3}$ *or* $x=\frac{2}{3}$

The solutions are $-\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$.

26. $|2x-1|-5=-3$

$|2x-1|=2$

$2x-1=-2$ *or* $2x-1=2$

$2x=-1$ *or* $2x=3$

$x=-\frac{1}{2}$ *or* $x=\frac{3}{2}$

The solutions are $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$.

27. $|4x-3|+1=7$

$|4x-3|=6$

$4x-3=-6$ *or* $4x-3=6$

$4x=-3$ *or* $4x=9$

$x=-\frac{3}{4}$ *or* $x=\frac{9}{4}$

The solutions are $-\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{4}$.

28. $|5x+4|+2=5$

$|5x+4|=3$

$5x+4=-3$ *or* $5x+4=3$

$5x=-7$ *or* $5x=-1$

$x=-\frac{7}{5}$ *or* $x=-\frac{1}{5}$

The solutions are $-\frac{7}{5}$ and $-\frac{1}{5}$.

29. $12-|x+6|=5$

$-|x+6|=-7$

$|x+6|=7$ Multiplying by -1

$x+6=-7$ *or* $x+6=7$

$x=-13$ *or* $x=1$

The solutions are -13 and 1.

30. $9-|x-2|=7$

$2=|x-2|$

$x-2=-2$ *or* $x-2=2$

$x=0$ *or* $x=4$

The solutions are 0 and 4.

31. $7-|2x-1|=6$

$-|2x-1|=-1$

$|2x-1|=1$ Multiplying by -1

$2x-1=-1$ *or* $2x-1=1$

$2x=0$ *or* $2x=2$

$x=0$ *or* $x=1$

The solutions are 0 and 1.

32. $5-|4x+3|=2$

$-|4x+3|=-3$

$|4x+3|=3$

$4x+3=-3$ *or* $4x+3=3$

$4x=-6$ *or* $4x=0$

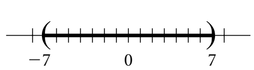
$x=-\frac{3}{2}$ *or* $x=0$

The solutions are $-\frac{3}{2}$ and 0.

33. $|x|<7$

To solve we look for all numbers x whose distance from 0 is less than 7. These are the numbers between -7 and 7. That is, $-7<x<7$. The solution set and its graph are as follows:

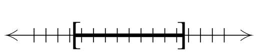
$(-7,7)$



34. $|x|\le 4.5$

$-4.5\le x\le 4.5$

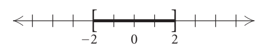
The solution set is $[-4.5,4.5]$.



35. $|x|\le 2$

$-2\le x\le 2$

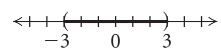
The solution set is $[-2,2]$. The graph is shown below.



36. $|x|<3$

$-3<x<3$

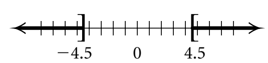
The solution set is $(-3,3)$.



37. $|x|\ge 4.5$

To solve we look for all numbers x whose distance from 0 is greater than or equal to 4.5. That is, $x\le -4.5$ or $x\ge 4.5$. The solution set and its graph are as follows.

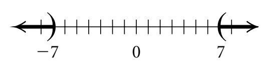
$\{x|x\le -4.5$ or $x\ge 4.5\}$, or $(-\infty,-4.5]\cup[4.5,\infty)$



38. $|x|>7$

$x<-7$ or $x>7$

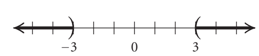
The solution set is $(-\infty,-7)\cup(7,\infty)$.



39. $|x|>3$

$x<-3$ *or* $x>3$

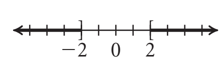
The solution set is $(-\infty,-3)\cup(3,\infty)$. The graph is shown below.



40. $|x|\ge 2$

$x\le -2$ *or* $x\ge 2$

The solution set is $(-\infty,-2]\cup[2,\infty)$.

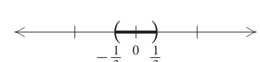


41. $|3x|<1$

$-1<3x<1$

$-\frac{1}{3}<x<\frac{1}{3}$ Dividing by 3

The solution set is $\left(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}\right)$. The graph is shown below.

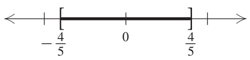


42. $|5x| \le 4$

$-4 \le 5x \le 4$

$-\frac{4}{5} \le x \le \frac{4}{5}$

The solution set is $\left[-\frac{4}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right]$.

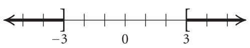


43. $|2x| \ge 6$

$2x \le -6$ *or* $2x \ge 6$

$x \le -3$ *or* $x \ge 3$

The solution set is $(-\infty, -3] \cup [3, \infty)$. The graph is shown below.

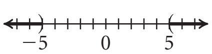


44. $|4x| > 20$

$4x < -20$ *or* $4x > 20$

$x < -5$ *or* $x > 5$

The solution set is $(-\infty, -5) \cup (5, \infty)$.

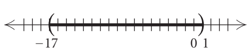


45. $|x+8| < 9$

$-9 < x + 8 < 9$

$-17 < x < 1$ Subtracting 8

The solution set is $(-17, 1)$. The graph is shown below.

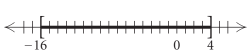


46. $|x+6| < 10$

$-10 \le x + 6 \le 10$

$-16 \le x \le 4$

The solution set is $[-16, 4]$.



47. $|x+8| \ge 9$

$x + 8 \le -9$ *or* $x + 8 \ge 9$

$x \le -17$ *or* $x \ge 1$ Subtracting 8

The solution set is $(-\infty, -17] \cup [1, \infty)$. The graph is shown below.

48. $|x+6| > 10$

$x + 6 < -10$ *or* $x + 6 > 10$

$x < -16$ *or* $x > 4$

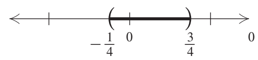
The solution set is $(-\infty, -16) \cup (4, \infty)$.

49. $\left|x - \frac{1}{4}\right| < \frac{1}{2}$

$-\frac{1}{2} < x - \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$

$-\frac{1}{4} < x < \frac{3}{4}$ Adding $\frac{1}{4}$

The solution set is $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$. The graph is shown below.

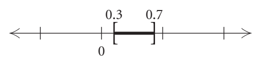


50. $|x - 0.5| \le 0.2$

$-0.2 \le x - 0.5 \le 0.2$

$0.3 \le x \le 0.7$

The solution set is [0.3,0.7].



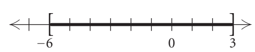
51. $|2x + 3| \le 9$

$-9 \le 2x + 3 \le 9$

$-12 \le 2x \le 6$ Subtracting 3

$-6 \le x \le 3$ Dividing by 2

The solution set is $[-6, 3]$. The graph is shown below.



52. $|3x + 4| < 13$

$-13 < 3x + 4 < 13$

$-17 < 3x < 9$

$-\frac{17}{3} < x < 3$

The solution set is $\left(-\frac{17}{3}, 3\right)$.

53. $|x - 5| > 0.1$

$x - 5 < -0.1$ *or* $x - 5 > 0.1$

$x < 4.9$ *or* $x > 5.1$ Adding 5

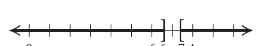
The solution set is $(-\infty, 4.9) \cup (5.1, \infty)$. The graph is shown below.

54. $|x - 7| \ge 0.4$

$x - 7 \le -0.4$ *or* $x - 7 \ge 0.4$

$x \le 6.6$ *or* $x \ge 7.4$

The solution set is $(-\infty, 6.6] \cup [7.4, \infty)$.



55. $|6-4x| \geq 8$

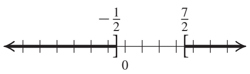
$6-4x \leq -8$ *or* $6-4x \geq 8$

$-4x \leq -14$ *or* $-4x \geq 2$ Subtracting 6

$x \geq \frac{14}{4}$ *or* $x \leq -\frac{2}{4}$ Dividing by -4 and reversing the inequality symbols

$x \geq \frac{7}{2}$ *or* $x \leq -\frac{1}{2}$ Simplifying

The solution set is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{7}{2}, \infty\right)$. The graph is shown below.



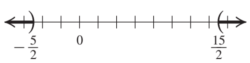
56. $|5-2x| > 10$

$5-2x < -10$ *or* $5-2x > 10$

$-2x < -15$ *or* $-2x > 5$

$x > \frac{15}{2}$ *or* $x < -\frac{5}{2}$

The solution set is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{15}{2}, \infty\right)$.

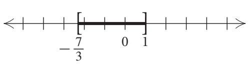


57. $\left|x+\frac{2}{3}\right| \leq \frac{5}{3}$

$-\frac{5}{3} \leq x+\frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{5}{3}$

$-\frac{7}{3} \leq x \leq 1$ Subtracting $\frac{2}{3}$

The solution set is $\left[-\frac{7}{3}, 1\right]$. The graph is shown below.

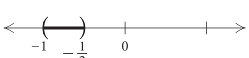


58. $\left|x+\frac{3}{4}\right| < \frac{1}{4}$

$-\frac{1}{4} < x+\frac{3}{4} < \frac{1}{4}$

$-1 < x < -\frac{1}{2}$

The solution set is $\left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$.



59. $\left|\frac{2x+1}{3}\right| > 5$

$\frac{2x+1}{3} < -5$ *or* $\frac{2x+1}{3} > 5$

$2x+1 < -15$ *or* $2x+1 > 15$ Multiplying by 3

$2x < -16$ *or* $2x > 14$ Subtracting 1

$x < -8$ *or* $x > 7$ Dividing by 2

The solution set is $\{x|x < -8 \text{ or } x > 7\}$, or $(-\infty, -8) \cup (7, \infty)$. The graph is shown below.

60. $\left|\frac{2x-1}{3}\right| \geq \frac{5}{6}$

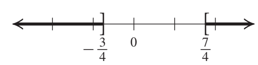
$\frac{2x-1}{3} \leq -\frac{5}{6}$ *or* $\frac{2x-1}{3} \geq \frac{5}{6}$

$2x-1 \leq -\frac{5}{2}$ *or* $2x-1 \geq \frac{5}{2}$

$2x \leq -\frac{3}{2}$ *or* $2x \geq \frac{7}{2}$

$x \leq -\frac{3}{4}$ *or* $x \geq \frac{7}{4}$

The solution set is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{7}{4}, \infty\right)$.



61. $|2x-4| < -5$

Since $|2x-4| \geq 0$ for all x, there is no x such that $|2x-4|$ would be less than -5. There is no solution.

62. $|3x+5| < 0$

$|3x+5| \geq 0$ for all x, so there is no solution.

63. Absolute value is nonnegative.

64. $|x| \geq 0 > p$ for any real number x.

65. y-intercept

66. distance formula

67. relation

68. function

69. horizontal lines

70. parallel

71. decreasing

72. symmetric with respect to the y-axis

73. $|3x-1| > 5x-2$

$3x-1 < -(5x-2)$ *or* $3x-1 > 5x-2$

$3x-1 < -5x+2$ *or* $1 > 2x$

$8x < 3$ *or* $\frac{1}{2} > x$

$x < \frac{3}{8}$ *or* $\frac{1}{2} > x$

The solution set is $\left(-\infty, \frac{3}{8}\right) \cup \left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right)$. This is equivalent to $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

74. $|x+2| \leq |x-5|$

Divide the set of real numbers into three intervals:

$(-\infty,-2)$, $[-2,5)$, and $[5,\infty,)$.

Find the solution set of $|x+2| \leq |x-5|$ in each interval. Then find the union of the three solution sets.

If $x < -2$, then $|x+2| = -(x+2)$ and $|x-5| = -(x-5)$.

Solve: $x < -2$ *and* $-(x+2) \leq -(x-5)$

$x < -2$ *and* $-x-2 \leq -x+5$

$x < -2$ *and* $-2 \leq 5$

The solution set for this interval is $(-\infty,-2)$.

If $-2 \leq x < 5$, then $|x+2| = x+2$ and $|x-5| = -(x-5)$.

Solve: $-2 \leq x < 5$ *and* $x+2 \leq -(x-5)$

$-2 \leq x < 5$ *and* $x+2 \leq -x+5$

$-2 \leq x < 5$ *and* $2x \leq 3$

$-2 \leq x < 5$ *and* $x \leq \frac{3}{2}$

The solution set for this interval is $\left[-2, \frac{3}{2}\right]$.

If $x \geq 5$, then $|x+2| = x+2$ and $|x-5| = x-5$.

Solve: $x \geq 5$ *and* $x+2 \leq x-5$

$x \geq 5$ *and* $2 \leq -5$

The solution set for this interval is $\emptyset$.

The union of the above three solution set is $\left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}\right]$. This is the solution set of $|x+2| \leq |x-5|$.

75. $|p-4| + |p+4| < 8$

If $p < -4$, then $|p-4| = -(p-4)$ and $|p+4| = -(p+4)$.

Solve: $-(p-4) + [-(p+4)] < 8$

$-p+4-p-4 < 8$

$-2p < 8$

$p > -4$

Since this is false for all values of p in the interval $(-\infty,-4)$ there is no solution in this interval.

If $p \geq -4$, then $|p+4| = p+4$.

Solve: $|p-4| + p + 4 < 8$

$|p-4| < 4-p$

$p-4 > -(4-p)$ *and* $p-4 < 4-p$

$p-4 > p-4$ *and* $2p < 8$

$-4 > -4$ *and* $p < 4$

Since $-4 > -4$ is false for all values of p, there is no solution in the interval $[-4,\infty)$.

Thus, $|p-4| + |p+4| < 8$ has no solution.

76. $|x| + |x+1| < 10$

If $x < -1$, then $|x| = -x$ and $|x+1| = -(x+1)$ and we have:

$x < -1$ *and* $-x + [-(x+1)] < 10$

$x < -1$ *and* $-x-x-1 < 10$

$x < -1$ *and* $-2x-1 < 10$

$x < -1$ *and* $-2x < 11$

$x < -1$ *and* $x > -\frac{11}{2}$

The solution set for this interval is $\left(-\frac{11}{2}, -1\right)$.

If $-1 \leq x < 0$, then $|x| = -x$ and $|x+1| = x+1$ and we have:

$-1 \leq x$ *and* $-x+x+1 < 10$

$-1 \leq x$ *and* $1 < 10$

The solution set for this interval is $[-1,0]$.

If $x \geq 0$, then $|x| = x$ and $|x+1| = x+1$ and we have:

$x \geq 0$ *and* $x+x+1 < 10$

$x \geq 0$ *and* $2x+1 < 10$

$x \geq 0$ *and* $2x < 9$

$x \geq 0$ *and* $x < \frac{9}{2}$

The solution set for this interval is $\left[0, \frac{9}{2}\right)$.

The union of the three solution sets above is $\left(-\frac{11}{2}, \frac{9}{2}\right)$. This is the solution set of $|x| + |x+1| < 10$.

77. $|x-3| + |2x+5| > 6$

Divide the set of real numbers into three intervals:

$\left(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$, $\left[-\frac{5}{2}, 3\right)$, and $[3,\infty)$.

Find the solution set of $|x-3| + |2x+5| > 6$ in each interval. Then find the union of the three solution sets.

If $x < -\frac{5}{2}$, then $|x-3| = -(x-3)$ and $|2x+5| = -(2x+5)$.

Solve: $x < -\frac{5}{2}$ *and* $-(x-3) + [-(2x+5)] > 6$

$x < -\frac{5}{2}$ *and* $-x+3-2x-5 > 6$

$x < -\frac{5}{2}$ *and* $-3x > 8$

$x < -\frac{5}{2}$ *and* $x < -\frac{8}{3}$

The solution set in this interval is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{8}{3}\right)$.

If $-\frac{5}{2} \le x < 3$, then $|x-3| = -(x-3)$ and $|2x+5| = 2x+5$.

Solve: $-\frac{5}{2} \le x < 3$ *and* $-(x-3)+2x+5 > 6$

$-\frac{5}{2} \le x < 3$ *and* $-x+3+2x+5 > 6$

$-\frac{5}{2} \le x < 3$ *and* $x > -2$

The solution set in this interval is $(-2, 3)$.

If $x \ge 3$, then $|x-3| = x-3$ and $|2x+5| = 2x+5$.

Solve: $x \ge 3$ *and* $x-3+2x+5 > 6$

$x \ge 3$ *and* $3x > 4$

$x \ge 3$ *and* $x > \frac{4}{3}$

The solution set in this interval is $[3, \infty)$.

The union of the above solution sets is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{8}{3}\right) \cup (-2, \infty)$. This is the solution set of $|x-3| + |2x+5| > 6$.

Chapter 3 Review Exercises

1. The statement is true. See page 249 in the text.

2. The statement is true. See page 262 in the text.

3. The statement is false. For example, $3^2 = (-3)^2$, but $3 \ne -3$.

4. The statement is false. See Exercise 17, for example.

5. $(2y+5)(3y-1) = 0$

$2y+5 = 0$ *or* $3y-1 = 0$

$2y = -5$ *or* $3y = 1$

$y = -\frac{5}{2}$ *or* $y = \frac{1}{3}$

The solutions are $-\frac{5}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

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

$(x+5)(x-1) = 0$

$x = -5$ *or* $x = 1$

7. $3x^2+2x = 8$

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

$(x+2)(3x-4) = 0$

$x+2 = 0$ *or* $3x-4 = 0$

$x = -2$ *or* $3x = 4$

$x = -2$ *or* $x = \frac{4}{3}$

The solutions are -2 and $\frac{4}{3}$.

8. $5x^2 = 15$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = -\sqrt{3}$ *or* $x = \sqrt{3}$

9. $x^2+10 = 0$

$x^2 = -10$

$x = -\sqrt{-10}$ *or* $x = \sqrt{-10}$

$x = -\sqrt{10}i$ *or* $x = \sqrt{10}i$

The solutions are $-\sqrt{10}i$ and $\sqrt{10}i$.

10. $x^2-2x+1 = 0$

$(x-1)^2 = 0$

$x-1 = 0$

$x = 1$

11. $x^2+2x-15 = 0$

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

$x+5 = 0$ *or* $x-3 = 0$

$x = -5$ *or* $x = 3$

The zeros of the function are -5 and 3.

12. $2x^2-x-5 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4\cdot 2\cdot(-5)}}{2\cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{41}}{4}$$

13. $3x^2+2x+3 = 0$

$a = 3$, $b = 2$, $c = 3$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4\cdot 3\cdot 3}}{2\cdot 3}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{2\cdot 3} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-16\cdot 2}}{2\cdot 3} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i\sqrt{2}}{2\cdot 3}$$

$$= \frac{2(-1 \pm 2i\sqrt{2})}{2\cdot 3} = \frac{-1 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

The zeros of the function are $\frac{-1 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

14. $\frac{5}{2x+3} + \frac{1}{x-6} = 0$, LCD is $(2x+3)(x-6)$

$5(x-6)+2x+3 = 0$

$5x-30+2x+3 = 0$

$7x-27 = 0$

$7x = 27$

$x = \frac{27}{7}$

This number checks.

15.
$$\frac{3}{8x+1}+\frac{8}{2x+5}=1$$
LCD is $(8x+1)(2x+5)$
$$(8x+1)(2x+5)\left(\frac{3}{8x+1}+\frac{8}{2x+5}\right)=(8x+1)(2x+5)\cdot 1$$
$$3(2x+5)+8(8x+1)=(8x+1)(2x+5)$$
$$6x+15+64x+8=16x^2+42x+5$$
$$70x+23=16x^2+42x+5$$
$$0=16x^2-28x-18$$
$$0=2(8x^2-14x-9)$$
$$0=2(2x+1)(4x-9)$$
$2x+1=0$ *or* $4x-9=0$
$2x=-1$ *or* $4x=9$
$x=-\frac{1}{2}$ *or* $x=\frac{9}{4}$

Both numbers check. The solutions are $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{9}{4}$.

16.
$$\sqrt{5x+1}-1=\sqrt{3x}$$
$$5x+1-2\sqrt{5x+1}+1=3x$$
$$-2\sqrt{5x+1}=-2x-2$$
$$\sqrt{5x+1}=x+1$$
$$5x+1=x^2+2x+1$$
$$0=x^2-3x$$
$$0=x(x-3)$$
$x=0$ *or* $x=3$

Both numbers check.

17. $\sqrt{x-1}-\sqrt{x-4}=1$
$$\sqrt{x-1}=\sqrt{x-4}+1$$
$$(\sqrt{x-1})^2=(\sqrt{x-4}+1)^2$$
$$x-1=x-4+2\sqrt{x-4}+1$$
$$x-1=x-3+2\sqrt{x-4}$$
$$2=2\sqrt{x-4}$$
$$1=\sqrt{x-4}\qquad\text{Dividing by 2}$$
$$1^2=(\sqrt{x-4})^2$$
$$1=x-4$$
$$5=x$$
This number checks. The solution is 5.

18. $|x-4|=3$
$x-4=-3$ *or* $x-4=3$
$x=1$ *or* $x=7$

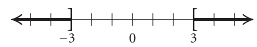
The solutions are 1 and 7.

19. $|2y+7|=9$
$2y+7=-9$ *or* $2y+7=9$
$2y=-16$ *or* $2y=2$
$y=-8$ *or* $y=1$

The solutions are -8 and 1.

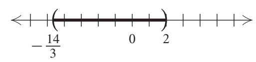
20. $|5x|\geq 15$
$5x\leq -15$ *or* $5x\geq 15$
$x\leq -3$ *or* $x\geq 3$

The solution set is $(-\infty,-3]\cup[3,\infty)$. The graph is shown below.

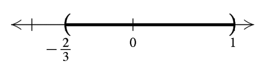


21. $|3x+4|<10$
$-10<3x+4<10$
$-14<3x<6$
$-\frac{14}{3}<x<2$

The solution set is $\left(-\frac{14}{3},2\right)$. The graph is shown below.

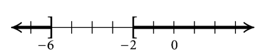


22. $|6x-1|<5$
$-5<6x-1<5$
$-4<6x<6$
$-\frac{2}{3}<x<1$
$\left(-\frac{2}{3},1\right)$



23. $|x+4|\geq 2$
$x+4\leq -2$ *or* $x+4\geq 2$
$x\leq -6$ *or* $x\geq -2$

The solution is $(-\infty,-6]\cup[-2,\infty)$.



24.
$$\frac{1}{M}+\frac{1}{N}=\frac{1}{P}$$
$$NP+MP=MN\qquad\text{Multiplying by MNP}$$
$$P(N+M)=MN$$
$$P=\frac{MN}{N+M}$$

25. $-\sqrt{-40}=-\sqrt{-1}\cdot\sqrt{4}\cdot\sqrt{10}=-2\sqrt{10}i$

26.
$$\sqrt{-12}\cdot\sqrt{-20}=\sqrt{-1}\cdot\sqrt{4}\cdot\sqrt{3}\cdot\sqrt{-1}\cdot\sqrt{4}\cdot\sqrt{5}$$
$$=2i\sqrt{3}\cdot 2i\sqrt{5}$$
$$=4i^2\sqrt{3\cdot 5}$$
$$=-4\sqrt{15}$$

27. $\frac{\sqrt{-49}}{-\sqrt{-64}}=\frac{7i}{-8i}=-\frac{7}{8}$

28.
$$(6+2i)+(-4-3i)=(6-4)+(2i-3i)$$
$$=2-i$$

29. $(3-5i)-(2-i) = (3-2)+[-5i-(-i)]$
$= 1-4i$

30. $(6+2i)(-4-3i) = -24-18i-8i-6i^2$
$= -24-26i+6$
$= -18-26i$

31. $\frac{2-3i}{1-3i} = \frac{2-3i}{1-3i}\cdot\frac{1+3i}{1+3i}$
$= \frac{2+3i-9i^2}{1-9i^2}$
$= \frac{2+3i+9}{1+9}$
$= \frac{11+3i}{10}$
$= \frac{11}{10}+\frac{3}{10}i$

32. $i^{23} = (i^2)^{11}\cdot i = (-1)^{11}\cdot i = -1\cdot i = -i$

33. $x^2-3x = 18$
$x^2-3x+\frac{9}{4} = 18+\frac{9}{4}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}(-3) = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ and } \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}\right)$
$\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{81}{4}$
$x-\frac{3}{2} = \pm\frac{9}{2}$
$x = \frac{3}{2}\pm\frac{9}{2}$
$x = \frac{3}{2}-\frac{9}{2}$ *or* $x = \frac{3}{2}+\frac{9}{2}$
$x = -3$ *or* $x = 6$
The solutions are -3 and 6.

34. $3x^2-12x-6 = 0$
$3x^2-12x = 6$
$x^2-4x = 2$
$x^2-4x+4 = 2+4$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}(-4) = -2 \text{ and } (-2)^2 = 4\right)$
$(x-2)^2 = 6$
$x-2 = \pm\sqrt{6}$
$x = 2\pm\sqrt{6}$

35. $3x^2+10x = 8$
$3x^2+10x-8 = 0$
$(x+4)(3x-2) = 0$
$x+4 = 0$ *or* $3x-2 = 0$
$x = -4$ *or* $3x = 2$
$x = -4$ *or* $x = \frac{2}{3}$
The solutions are -4 and $\frac{2}{3}$.

36. $r^2-2r+10 = 0$
$r = \frac{-(-2)\pm\sqrt{(-2)^2-4\cdot 1\cdot 10}}{2\cdot 1}$
$= \frac{2\pm\sqrt{-36}}{2} = \frac{2\pm 6i}{2}$
$= 1\pm 3i$

37. $x^2 = 10+3x$
$x^2-3x-10 = 0$
$(x+2)(x-5) = 0$
$x+2 = 0$ *or* $x-5 = 0$
$x = -2$ *or* $x = 5$
The solutions are -2 and 5.

38. $x = 2\sqrt{x}-1$
$x-2\sqrt{x}+1 = 0$
Let $u = \sqrt{x}$.
$u^2-2u+1 = 0$
$(u-1)^2 = 0$
$u-1 = 0$
$u = 1$
Substitute $\sqrt{x}$ for u and solve for x.
$\sqrt{x} = 1$
$x = 1$

39. $y^4-3y^2+1 = 0$
Let $u = y^2$.
$u^2-3u+1 = 0$
$u = \frac{-(-3)\pm\sqrt{(-3)^2-4\cdot 1\cdot 1}}{2\cdot 1} = \frac{3\pm\sqrt{5}}{2}$
Substitute y^2 for u and solve for y.
$y^2 = \frac{3\pm\sqrt{5}}{2}$
$y = \pm\sqrt{\frac{3\pm\sqrt{5}}{2}}$
The solutions are $\pm\sqrt{\frac{3\pm\sqrt{5}}{2}}$.

40. $(x^2-1)^2-(x^2-1)-2 = 0$
Let $u = x^2-1$.
$u^2-u-2 = 0$
$(u+1)(u-2) = 0$
$u+1 = 0$ *or* $u-2 = 0$
$u = -1$ *or* $u = 2$
Substitute x^2-1 for u and solve for x.
$x^2-1 = -1$ *or* $x^2-1 = 2$
$x^2 = 0$ *or* $x^2 = 3$
$x = 0$ *or* $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

41. $(p-3)(3p+2)(p+2)=0$

$$p-3=0 \quad or \quad 3p+2=0 \quad or \quad p+2=0$$
$$p=3 \quad or \quad 3p=-2 \quad or \quad p=-2$$
$$p=3 \quad or \quad p=-\frac{2}{3} \quad or \quad p=-2$$

The solutions are -2, $-\frac{2}{3}$ and 3.

42.
$$x^3+5x^2-4x-20=0$$
$$x^2(x+5)-4(x+5)=0$$
$$(x+5)(x^2-4)=0$$
$$(x+5)(x+2)(x-2)=0$$
$$x+5=0 \quad or \quad x+2=0 \quad or \quad x-2=0$$
$$x=-5 \quad or \quad x=-2 \quad or \quad x=2$$

43.
$$f(x)=-4x^2+3x-1$$
$$=-4\left(x^2-\frac{3}{4}x\right)-1$$
$$=-4\left(x^2-\frac{3}{4}x+\frac{9}{64}-\frac{9}{64}\right)-1$$
$$=-4\left(x^2-\frac{3}{4}x+\frac{9}{64}\right)-4\left(-\frac{9}{64}\right)-1$$
$$=-4\left(x^2-\frac{3}{4}x+\frac{9}{64}\right)+\frac{9}{16}-1$$
$$=-4\left(x-\frac{3}{8}\right)^2-\frac{7}{16}$$

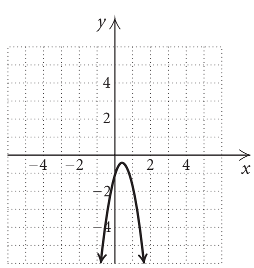
a) Vertex: $\left(\frac{3}{8},-\frac{7}{16}\right)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x=\frac{3}{8}$

c) Maximum value: $-\frac{7}{16}$

d) Range: $\left(-\infty,-\frac{7}{16}\right]$

e)



$f(x)=-4x^2+3x-1$

44.
$$f(x)=5x^2-10x+3$$
$$=5(x^2-2x)+3$$
$$=5(x^2-2x+1-1)+3$$
$$=5(x^2-2x+1)-5\cdot 1+3$$
$$=5(x-1)^2-2$$

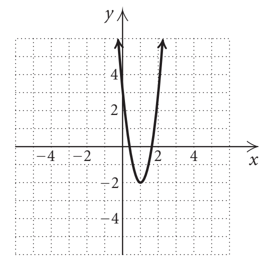
a) Vertex: $(1,-2)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x=1$

c) Minimum value: -2

d) Range: $[-2,\infty)$

e)



$f(x)=5x^2-10x+3$

45. The graph of $y=(x-2)^2$ has vertex $(2,0)$ and opens up. It is graph (d).

46. The graph of $y=(x+3)^2-4$ has vertex $(-3,-4)$ and opens up. It is graph (c).

47. The graph of $y=-2(x+3)^2+4$ has vertex $(-3,4)$ and opens down. It is graph (b).

48. The graph of $y=-\frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2+5$ has vertex $(2,5)$ and opens down. It is graph (a).

49. ***Familiarize***. Using the labels in the textbook, the legs of the right triangle are represented by x and $x+10$.

Translate. We use the Pythagorean theorem.

$$x^2+(x+10)^2=50^2$$

Carry out. We solve the equation.

$$x^2+(x+10)^2=50^2$$
$$x^2+x^2+20x+100=2500$$
$$2x^2+20x-2400=0$$
$$2(x^2+10x-1200)=0$$
$$2(x+40)(x-30)=0$$
$$x+40=0 \quad or \quad x-30=0$$
$$x=-40 \quad or \quad x=30$$

Check. Since the length cannot be negative, we need to check only 30. If $x=30$, then $x+10=30+10=40$. Since $30^2+40^2=900+1600=2500=50^2$, the answer checks.

State. The lengths of the legs are 30 ft and 40 ft.

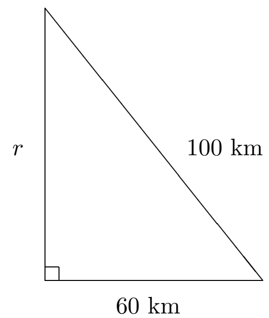
50. Let r = the speed of the boat in still water.

Solve: $\frac{8}{r-2}+\frac{8}{r+2}=3$

$r=-\frac{2}{3}$ *or* $r=6$

Only 6 has meaning in the original problem. The speed of the boat in still water is 6 mph.

51. ***Familiarize***. Let r = the speed of the second train, in km/h. After 1 hr the first train has traveled 60 km, and the second train has traveled r km, and they are 100 km apart. We make a drawing.



Translate. We use the Pythagorean theorem.

$60^2 + r^2 = 100^2$

Carry out. We solve the equation.

$$\begin{aligned} 60^2 + r^2 &= 100^2 \\ 3600 + r^2 &= 10,000 \\ r^2 &= 6400 \\ r &= \pm 80 \end{aligned}$$

Check. Since the speed cannot be negative, we need to check only 80. We see that $60^2 + 80^2 = 3600 + 6400 = 10,000 = 100^2$, so the answer checks.

State. The second train is traveling 80 km/h.

52. Let w = the width of the sidewalk.

Solve: $(80 - 2w)(60 - 2w) = \dfrac{2}{3} \cdot 80 \cdot 60$

$w = 35 \pm 5\sqrt{33}$

If $w = 35 + 5\sqrt{33} \approx 64$, both the new length, $80 - 2w$, and the new width, $60 - 2w$, would be negative, so $35 + 5\sqrt{33}$ cannot be a solution.

The other number, $35 - 5\sqrt{33}$ ft ≈ 6.3 ft, checks in the original problem.

53. ***Familiarize***. Let l = the length of the toy corral, in ft. Then the width is $\dfrac{24 - 2l}{2}$, or $12 - l$. The height of the corral is 2 ft.

Translate. We use the formula for the volume of a rectangular solid, $V = lwh$.

$$\begin{aligned} V(l) &= l(12 - l)(2) \\ &= 24l - 2l^2 \\ &= -2l^2 + 24l \end{aligned}$$

Carry out. Since $V(l)$ is a quadratic function with $a = -2 < 0$, the maximum function value occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{24}{2(-2)} = 6$$

When $l = 6$, then $12 - l = 12 - 6 = 6$.

Check. The volume of a corral with length 6 ft, width 6 ft, and height 2 ft is $6 \cdot 6 \cdot 2$, or 72 ft^3. As a partial check, we can find $V(l)$ for a value of l less than 6 and for a value of l greater than 6. For instance, $V(5.9) = 71.98$ and $V(6.1) = 71.98$. Since both of these values are less than 72, our result appears to be correct.

State. The dimensions of the corral should be 6 ft by 6 ft.

54. Using the labels in the textbook, let x = the length of the sides of the squares, in cm.

Solve: $(20 - 2x)(10 - 2x) = 90$

$x = \dfrac{15 \pm \sqrt{115}}{2}$

If $x = \dfrac{15 + \sqrt{115}}{2} \approx 12.9$, both the length of the base, $20 - 2x$, and the width $10 - 2x$, would be negative, so $\dfrac{15 + \sqrt{115}}{2}$ cannot be a solution.

The other number, $\dfrac{15 - \sqrt{115}}{2}$ cm ≈ 2.1 cm, checks in the original problem.

55. $2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$

$a = 2,\ b = -5,\ c = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 8}}{4} \\ &= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Answer B is correct.

56.
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{2x} &= 1 \\ \sqrt{4x+1} &= 1 - \sqrt{2x} \\ (\sqrt{4x+1})^2 &= (1 - \sqrt{2x})^2 \\ 4x + 1 &= 1 - 2\sqrt{2x} + 2x \\ 2x &= -2\sqrt{2x} \\ x &= -\sqrt{2x} \\ x^2 &= (-\sqrt{2x})^2 \\ x^2 &= 2x \\ x^2 - 2x &= 0 \\ x(x - 2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 0$ *or* $x = 2$

Only 0 checks, so answer B is correct.

57. The graph of $f(x) = (x - 2)^2 - 3$ has vertex $(2, -3)$. Thus the correct graph is A.

58. Write an equation with nonreal solutions. Any equation of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where the discriminant, $b^2 - 4ac$, is negative will do.

59. You can conclude that $|a_1| = |a_2|$ since these constants determine how wide the parabolas are. Nothing can be concluded about the h's and the k's.

60.
$$\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}} = 2$$
$$\left(\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}}\right)^2 = 2^2$$
$$\sqrt{\sqrt{x}} = 4$$
$$\left(\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 = 4^2$$
$$\sqrt{x} = 16$$
$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = 16^2$$
$$x = 256$$

The answer checks. The solution is 256.

61.
$$(t-4)^{4/5} = 3$$
$$\left[(t-4)^{4/5}\right]^5 = 3^5$$
$$(t-4)^4 = 243$$
$$t-4 = \pm\sqrt[4]{243}$$
$$t = 4 \pm \sqrt[4]{243}$$

The exact solutions are $4+\sqrt[4]{243}$ and $4-\sqrt[4]{243}$. The approximate solutions are 7.948 and 0.052.

62.
$$(x-1)^{2/3} = 4$$
$$(x-1)^2 = 4^3$$
$$x-1 = \pm\sqrt{64}$$
$$x-1 = \pm 8$$
$$x-1 = -8 \quad or \quad x-1 = 8$$
$$x = -7 \quad or \quad x = 9$$

Both numbers check.

63.
$$(2y-2)^2 + y - 1 = 5$$
$$4y^2 - 8y + 4 + y - 1 = 5$$
$$4y^2 - 7y + 3 = 5$$
$$4y^2 - 7y - 2 = 0$$
$$(4y+1)(y-2) = 0$$
$$4y+1 = 0 \quad or \quad y-2 = 0$$
$$4y = -1 \quad or \quad y = 2$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{4} \quad or \quad y = 2$$

The solutions are $-\frac{1}{4}$ and 2.

64. $\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt[4]{x+2} - 2 = 0$

Let $u = \sqrt[4]{x+2}$, so $u^2 = (\sqrt[4]{x+2})^2 = \sqrt{x+2}$.
$$u^2 + u - 2 = 0$$
$$(u+2)(u-1) = 0$$
$$u = -2 \quad or \quad u = 1$$

Substitute $\sqrt[4]{x+2}$ for u and solve for x.
$$\sqrt[4]{x+2} = -2 \quad or \quad \sqrt[4]{x+2} = 1$$
No real solution $\qquad x+2 = 1$
$$x = -1$$

This number checks.

65. ***Familiarize***. When principal P is deposited in an account at interest rate r, compounded annually, the amount A to which it grows in t years is given by $A = P(1+r)^t$. In 2 years the \$3500 deposit had grown to $\$3500(1+r)^2$. In one year the \$4000 deposit had grown to $\$4000(1+r)$.

Translate. The amount in the account at the end of 2 years was \$8518.35, so we have
$$3500(1+r)^2 + 4000(1+r) = 8518.35.$$

Carry out. We solve the equation. Let $u = 1+r$.
$$3500u^2 + 4000u = 8518.35$$
$$3500u^2 + 4000u - 8518.35 = 0$$

Using the quadratic formula, we find that $u = 1.09$ or $u \approx -2.23$. Substitute $1+r$ for u and solve for r.
$$1+r = 1.09 \quad or \quad 1+r = -2.23$$
$$r = 0.09 \quad or \quad r = -3.23$$

Check. Since the interest rate cannot be negative, we need to check only 0.09. At 9%, the \$3500 deposit would grow to $\$3500(1+0.09)^2$, or \$4158.35. The \$4000 deposit would grow to \$4000(1+0.09), or \$4360. Since \$4158.35+\$4360 = \$8518.35, the answer checks.

State. The interest rate was 9%.

66. The maximum value occurs at the vertex. The first coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{b}{2(-3)} = \frac{b}{6}$ and $f\left(\frac{b}{6}\right) = 2$.
$$-3\left(\frac{b}{6}\right)^2 + b\left(\frac{b}{6}\right) - 1 = 2$$
$$-\frac{b^2}{12} + \frac{b^2}{6} - 1 = 2$$
$$-b^2 + 2b^2 - 12 = 24$$
$$b^2 = 36$$
$$b = \pm 6$$

Chapter 3 Test

1. $(2x-1)(x+5) = 0$
$$2x-1 = 0 \quad or \quad x+5 = 0$$
$$2x = 1 \quad or \quad x = -5$$
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad or \quad x = -5$$

The solutions are $\frac{1}{2}$ and -5.

2.
$$6x^2 - 36 = 0$$
$$6x^2 = 36$$
$$x^2 = 6$$
$$x = -\sqrt{6} \quad or \quad x = \sqrt{6}$$

The solutions are $-\sqrt{6}$ and $\sqrt{6}$.

3.
$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$
$$x^2 = -4$$
$$x = \pm\sqrt{-4}$$
$$x = -2i \quad or \quad x = 2i$$

The solutions are $-2i$ and $2i$.

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

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

$x+1 = 0 \quad or \quad x-3 = 0$

$x = -1 \quad or \quad x = 3$

The solutions are -1 and 3.

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

$a = 1,\ b = -5,\ c = 3$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

The solutions are $\frac{5+\sqrt{13}}{2}$ and $\frac{5-\sqrt{13}}{2}$.

6. $2t^2 - 3t + 4 = 0$

$a = 2,\ b = -3,\ c = 4$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-23}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm i\sqrt{23}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{23}}{4}i$$

The solutions are $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{23}}{4}i$ and $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{23}}{4}i$.

7. $x + 5\sqrt{x} - 36 = 0$

Let $u = \sqrt{x}$.

$u^2 + 5u - 36 = 0$

$(u+9)(u-4) = 0$

$u+9 = 0 \quad or \quad u-4 = 0$

$u = -9 \quad or \quad u = 4$

Substitute $\sqrt{x}$ for u and solve for x.

$\sqrt{x} = -9 \quad or \quad \sqrt{x} = 4$

No solution $\qquad x = 16$

The number 16 checks. It is the solution.

8. $\frac{3}{3x+4} + \frac{2}{x-1} = 2$, LCD is $(3x+4)(x-1)$

$$(3x+4)(x-1)\left(\frac{3}{3x+4} + \frac{2}{x-1}\right) = (3x+4)(x-1)(2)$$

$$3(x-1) + 2(3x+4) = 2(3x^2 + x - 4)$$

$$3x - 3 + 6x + 8 = 6x^2 + 2x - 8$$

$$9x + 5 = 6x^2 + 2x - 8$$

$$0 = 6x^2 - 7x - 13$$

$$0 = (x+1)(6x-13)$$

$x+1 = 0 \quad or \quad 6x - 13 = 0$

$x = -1 \quad or \quad 6x = 13$

$x = -1 \quad or \quad x = \frac{13}{6}$

Both numbers check. The solutions are -1 and $\frac{13}{6}$.

9. $\sqrt{x+4} - 2 = 1$

$\sqrt{x+4} = 3$

$(\sqrt{x+4})^2 = 3^2$

$x + 4 = 9$

$x = 5$

This number checks. The solution is 5.

10. $\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-4} = 2$

$\sqrt{x+4} = \sqrt{x-4} + 2$

$(\sqrt{x+4})^2 = (\sqrt{x-4} + 2)^2$

$x + 4 = x - 4 + 4\sqrt{x-4} + 4$

$4 = 4\sqrt{x-4}$

$1 = \sqrt{x-4}$

$1^2 = (\sqrt{x-4})^2$

$1 = x - 4$

$5 = x$

This number checks. The solution is 5.

11. $|x+4| = 7$

$x + 4 = -7 \quad or \quad x + 4 = 7$

$x = -11 \quad or \quad x = 3$

The solutions are -11 and 3.

12. $|4y - 3| = 5$

$4y - 3 = -5 \quad or \quad 4y - 3 = 5$

$4y = -2 \quad or \quad 4y = 8$

$y = -\frac{1}{2} \quad or \quad y = 2$

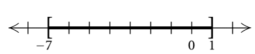
The solutions are $-\frac{1}{2}$ and 2.

13. $|x+3| \le 4$

$-4 \le x + 3 \le 4$

$-7 \le x \le 1$

The solution set is $[-7, 1]$.



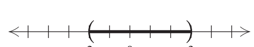
14. $|2x - 1| < 5$

$-5 < 2x - 1 < 5$

$-4 < 2x < 6$

$-2 < x < 3$

The solution set is $(-2, 3)$.

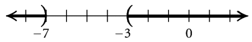


15. $|x+5| > 2$

$x+5 < -2$ *or* $x+5 > 2$

$x < -7$ *or* $x > -3$

The solution set is $(-\infty, -7) \cup (-3, \infty)$.



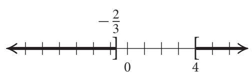
16. $|3x-5| \geq 7$

$3x-5 \leq -7$ *or* $3x-5 \geq 7$

$3x \leq -2$ *or* $3x \geq 12$

$x \leq -\frac{2}{3}$ *or* $x \geq 4$

The solution set is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}\right] \cup [4, \infty)$.



17.
$$\frac{1}{A}+\frac{1}{B}=\frac{1}{C}$$
$$ABC\left(\frac{1}{A}+\frac{1}{B}\right)=ABC\cdot\frac{1}{C}$$
$$BC+AC=AB$$
$$AC=AB-BC$$
$$AC=B(A-C)$$
$$\frac{AC}{A-C}=B$$

18.
$$R=\sqrt{3np}$$
$$R^2=(\sqrt{3np})^2$$
$$R^2=3np$$
$$\frac{R^2}{3p}=n$$

19.
$$x^2+4x=1$$
$$x^2+4x+4=1+4 \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}(4)=2 \text{ and } 2^2=4\right)$$
$$(x+2)^2=5$$
$$x+2=\pm\sqrt{5}$$
$$x=-2\pm\sqrt{5}$$

The solutions are $-2+\sqrt{5}$ and $-2-\sqrt{5}$.

20. ***Familiarize***. Let c = the speed of the current, in km/h. The boat travels downstream at a speed of $12+c$ and upstream at a speed of $12-c$. Using the formula $d=rt$ in the form $t=\frac{d}{r}$, we see that the travel time downstream is $\frac{45}{12+c}$ and the time upstream is $\frac{45}{12-c}$.

Translate.

$$\underbrace{\text{Total travel time}} \quad \text{is} \quad \underbrace{\text{8 hr.}}$$
$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$
$$\frac{45}{12+c}+\frac{45}{12-c} \quad = \quad 8$$

Carry out. We solve the equation. First we multiply both sides by the LCD, $(12+c)(12-c)$.
$$\frac{45}{12+c}+\frac{45}{12-c}=8$$
$$(12+c)(12-c)\left(\frac{45}{12+c}+\frac{45}{12-c}\right)=(12+c)(12-c)(8)$$
$$45(12-c)+45(12+c)=8(144-c^2)$$
$$540-45c+540+45c=1152-8c^2$$
$$1080=1152-8c^2$$
$$0=72-8c^2$$
$$0=8(9-c^2)$$
$$0=8(3+c)(3-c)$$

$3+c=0$ *or* $3-c=0$

$c=-3$ *or* $3=c$

Check. Since the speed of the current cannot be negative, we need to check only 3. If the speed of the current is 3 km/h, then the boat's speed downstream is $12+3$, or 15 km/h, and the speed upstream is $12-3$, or 9 km/h. At 15 km/h, it takes the boat $\frac{45}{15}$, or 3 hr, to travel 45 km downstream. At 9 km/h, it takes the boat $\frac{45}{9}$, or 5 hr, to travel 45 km upstream. The total travel time is 3 hr + 5 hr, or 8 hr, so the answer checks.

State. The speed of the current is 3 km/h.

21. $\sqrt{-43}=\sqrt{-1}\cdot\sqrt{43}=i\sqrt{43}$, or $\sqrt{43}i$

22. $-\sqrt{-25}=-\sqrt{-1}\cdot\sqrt{25}=-5i$

23.
$$(5-2i)-(2+3i)=(5-2)+(-2i-3i)$$
$$=3-5i$$

24.
$$(3+4i)(2-i)=6-3i+8i-4i^2$$
$$=6+5i+4 \qquad (i^2=-1)$$
$$=10+5i$$

25.
$$\frac{1-i}{6+2i}=\frac{1-i}{6+2i}\cdot\frac{6-2i}{6-2i}$$
$$=\frac{6-2i-6i+2i^2}{36-4i^2}$$
$$=\frac{6-8i-2}{36+4}$$
$$=\frac{4-8i}{40}$$
$$=\frac{4}{40}-\frac{8}{40}i$$
$$=\frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{5}i$$

26. $i^{33}=(i^2)^{16}\cdot i=(-1)^{16}\cdot i=1\cdot i=i$

27. $$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 - 11x - 3 &= 0 \\ (4x+1)(x-3) &= 0 \\ 4x+1 = 0 \quad &or \quad x-3=0 \\ 4x = -1 \quad &or \quad x = 3 \\ x = -\frac{1}{4} \quad &or \quad x = 3 \end{aligned}$$

The zeros of the functions are $-\frac{1}{4}$ and 3.

28. $2x^2 - x - 7 = 0$

$a = 2,\ b = -1,\ c = -7$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-7)}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{57}}{4}$$

The solutions are $\frac{1+\sqrt{57}}{4}$ and $\frac{1-\sqrt{57}}{4}$.

29. $$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -x^2 + 2x + 8 \\ &= -(x^2 - 2x) + 8 \\ &= -(x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1) + 8 \\ &= -(x^2 - 2x + 1) - (-1) + 8 \\ &= -(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 1 + 8 \\ &= -(x-1)^2 + 9 \end{aligned}$$

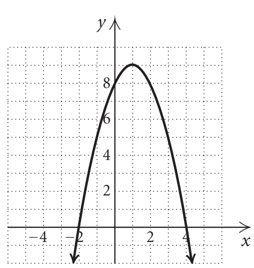
a) Vertex: $(1, 9)$

b) Axis of symmetry: $x = 1$

c) Maximum value: 9

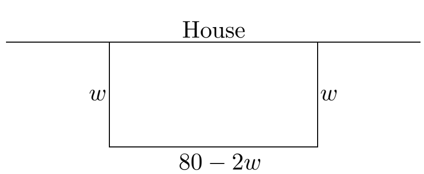
d) Range: $(-\infty, 9]$

e)



$f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 8$

30. ***Familiarize***. We make a drawing, letting w = the width of the rectangle, in ft. This leaves $80 - w - w$, or $80 - 2w$ ft of fencing for the length.



Translating. The area of a rectangle is given by length times width.

$$\begin{aligned} A(w) &= (80-2w)w \\ &= 80w - 2w^2, \text{ or } -2w^2 + 80w \end{aligned}$$

Carry out. This is a quadratic function with $a < 0$, so it has a maximum value that occurs at the vertex of the graph of the function. The first coordinate of the vertex is

$$w = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{80}{2(-2)} = 20.$$

If $w = 20$, then $80 - 2w = 80 - 2 \cdot 20 = 40$.

Check. The area of a rectangle with length 40 ft and width 20 ft is $40 \cdot 20$, or 800 ft^2. As a partial check, we can find $A(w)$ for a value of w less than 20 and for a value of w greater than 20. For instance, $A(19.9) = 799.98$ and $A(20.1) = 799.98$. Since both of these values are less than 800, the result appears to be correct.

State. The dimensions for which the area is a maximum are 20 ft by 40 ft.

31. $$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 - 2x - 1 \\ &= (x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1) - 1 \quad \text{Completing the square} \\ &= (x^2 - 2x + 1) - 1 - 1 \\ &= (x-1)^2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

The graph of this function opens up and has vertex $(1, -2)$. Thus the correct graph is C.

32. The maximum value occurs at the vertex. The first coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-4)}{2a} = \frac{2}{a}$ and $f\left(\frac{2}{a}\right) = 12$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} a\left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{2}{a}\right) + 3 &= 12 \\ a \cdot \frac{4}{a^2} - \frac{8}{a} + 3 &= 12 \\ \frac{4}{a} - \frac{8}{a} + 3 &= 12 \\ -\frac{4}{a} + 3 &= 12 \\ -\frac{4}{a} &= 9 \\ -4 &= 9a \\ -\frac{4}{9} &= a \end{aligned}$$