

4-4 HW Answer Key

- $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
- $b^2 - 4ac$
- 2 complex solutions
- 1 real solution
- 2 real solutions
- discriminant = -324; 2 complex solutions; $x = \pm 9i$
- discriminant = -104; 2 complex solutions; $x = \frac{2 \pm i\sqrt{26}}{3}$
- discriminant = 16; 2 real solutions; $x = 3, -1$
- discriminant = 0; 1 real solution; $x = 2$
- discriminant = -56; 2 complex solutions; $x = \frac{2 \pm i\sqrt{14}}{5}$

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Name Key

Alg 2 Homework 4-4

- Write the quadratic formula: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
 - What is the discriminant? $b^2 - 4ac$
 - If discriminant is negative, what kind of solutions do you have? 2 complex solutions
 - If discriminant is zero, what kind of solutions do you have? 1 real solution
 - If discriminant is positive, what kind of solutions do you have? 2 real solutions
- For 6-10 do the following:
- Compute the value of the discriminant of the quadratic equation.
 - Use the value of the discriminant to predict the number and type of solutions.
 - Find all real and complex solutions.

6. $x^2 + 81 = 0$ 7. $3x^2 - 4x + 10 = 0$

1. $b^2 - 4ac = 0 - 4(1)(81) = -324$ 1. $b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4(3)(10) = -104$

2. 2 complex solutions 2. 2 complex solutions

3. $x = \frac{0 \pm \sqrt{-324}}{2(1)} = \frac{\pm 18i}{2} = \pm 9i$ 3. $x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-104}}{2(3)} = \frac{4 \pm i\sqrt{26}}{3} = \frac{2 \pm i\sqrt{26}}{3}$

$\frac{4}{3} \pm \frac{2i\sqrt{26}}{3}$ $\left\{ \frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{i\sqrt{26}}{3} \right\}$

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

1. $b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4(1)(-3) = 16$

2. 2 real solutions

3. $x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2(1)} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} = 1 \pm 2 = -1, 3$ $\{3, -1\}$

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

1. $b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4(1)(4) = 0$

2. 1 real solution

3. $x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2(1)} = 2$ $\{2\}$

10. $9x^2 - 9x^2 + 3 + x + x^2 = 0$ $0 = 10x^2 - 8x + 3$

1. $b^2 - 4ac = 64 - 4(10)(3) = -56$

2. 2 complex solutions

3. $x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{-56}}{2(10)} = \frac{8 \pm i\sqrt{14}}{20} = \frac{4 \pm i\sqrt{14}}{10}$ $\left\{ \frac{2}{5} \pm \frac{i\sqrt{14}}{10} \right\}$

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Day 5 Review Answer Key

- a) $4 + 9i$ b) $20 + 3i$ c) $3 + 10i$ d) $5 + 3i$
- a) $11 + 41i$ b) $6 + 22i$ c) $-17 - 17i$
- 26, which is a real number
- 13i, which is an imaginary number
- a) $20i$ b) 8 c) $8 + 20i$
- i; $\sqrt{-1}$
- $i^4 = 1$ and any mult. of 4 = 1, so any power = i, -1, -i, or 1
- 1, -i, i, i, -1 13. $15i\sqrt{6}$ 22. See diagram in slide
- $i\sqrt{r}$ 14. -42 23. $x = 6, y = 9$
- 10i 15. $-2\sqrt{30}$ 24. Discriminant = -80
- 12i 16. $-3i\sqrt{10}$ Answer = $\left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{i\sqrt{5}}{4} \right\}$
- $4i\sqrt{5}$ 17. -19
- 30 - 4i
- 6 + 29i
- 51 + 18i
- $x^2 + 25$

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Review

Algebra 2 Unit 4 Day 5

1. Find each of the following sums and differences.

- a) $(-2 + 7i) + (6 + 2i)$ b) $(8 + 4i) + (12 - i)$
- c) $(5 + 3i) - (2 - 7i)$ d) $(-3 + 5i) - (-8 + 2i)$

2. Find the following products. Write each of your answers as a complex number in the form $a + bi$.

- a) $(3 + 5i)(7 + 2i)$ b) $(-2 + 6i)(3 - 2i)$ c) $(4 + i)(-5 - 3i)$

$21 + 6i + 35i + 10i^2$

$21 - 10 + 41i$

3. Show that the product of $(2 + 3i)$ and $(4 - 6i)$ results in a purely real number.

4. Show that the product of $(2 + 3i)$ and $(3 + 2i)$ results in a purely imaginary number.

5. Give an example of each number:

- a) Pure imaginary _____
- b) Pure real _____
- c) Complex (not pure imaginary or pure real) _____

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6. The imaginary number _____ is equal to _____.

7. Explain the 'cycle' of i .

8. What are the values of: $i^2 =$ _____ $i^3 =$ _____ $i^4 =$ _____ $i^5 =$ _____ $i^{30} =$ _____

9. How do you simplify $\sqrt{-r}$? _____

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Simplify:

10. $\sqrt{-100} =$ _____

11. $-\sqrt{-144} =$ _____

12. $\sqrt{-80} =$ _____

13. $5\sqrt{-54} =$ _____

14. $\sqrt{-49} \cdot \sqrt{-36} =$ _____

15. $\sqrt{-5} \cdot \sqrt{-24} = i\sqrt{5} \cdot i\sqrt{24} : i^2 \sqrt{120}$

16. $-\sqrt{-18} \cdot \sqrt{5} =$ _____

17. $(\sqrt{-19})^2 =$ _____

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Add or subtract the following complex numbers.

18. $(22 + 7i) + (8 - 11i) =$ _____

19. $(2 + 16i) - (8 - 13i) =$ _____

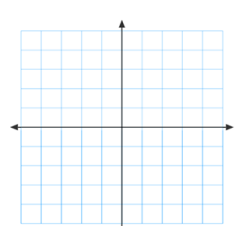
Multiply the following complex numbers.

20. $(3 + 4i)(9 - 6i) =$ _____

21. $(x + 5i)(x - 5i) =$ _____

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22. Plot and label a complex number in each quadrant and on both axes on the graph below. Be sure to label the axes.



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23. Find the real values of x and y if $11x + 8yi = 66 + 72i$. $x =$ _____
 $11x : 66$ $8y : 72$ $y =$ _____

24. Compute the value of the discriminant of the quadratic equation, and then solve using the quadratic formula.
 $8x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$ Discriminant _____
 Answer _____

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Review Algebra 2 Unit 4 Day 5

1. Find each of the following sums and differences.

a) $(-2 + 7i) + (6 + 2i) = 4 + 9i$ b) $(8 + 4i) + (12 - i) = 20 + 3i$

c) $(5 + 3i) - (2 - 7i) = 3 + 10i$ d) $(-3 + 5i) - (-8 + 2i) = 5 + 3i$

2. Find the following products. Write each of your answers as a complex number in the form $a + bi$.

a) $(3 + 5i)(7 + 2i) = 21 + 16i + 35i + 10i^2 = 21 + 41i - 10 = 11 + 41i$ b) $(-2 + 6i)(3 - 2i) = -6 + 4i + 18i - 12i^2 = -6 + 22i + 12 = 6 + 22i$ c) $(4 + i)(-5 - 3i) = -20 - 12i - 5i - 3i^2 = -20 - 17i + 3 = -17 - 17i$

3. Show that the product of $(2 + 3i)$ and $(4 - 6i)$ results in a purely real number.
 $(2 + 3i)(4 - 6i) = 8 - 12i + 12i - 18i^2 = 8 + 18 = 26 \rightarrow \text{Real}$

4. Show that the product of $(2 + 3i)$ and $(3 + 2i)$ results in a purely imaginary number.
 $(2 + 3i)(3 + 2i) = 6 + 4i + 9i + 6i^2 = 6 + 13i - 6 = 13i \rightarrow \text{Imaginary}$

5. Give an example of each number:
 a) Pure imaginary $20i$
 b) Pure real 8
 c) Complex (not pure imaginary or pure real) $8 + 20i$

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