



### GUIDED PRACTICE

1. **Vocabulary** What information does the value of the *discriminant* give about a quadratic equation?

**SEE EXAMPLE 1** Find the zeros of each function by using the Quadratic Formula.

2.  $f(x) = x^2 + 7x + 10$       3.  $g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$       4.  $h(x) = 3x^2 - 5x$   
5.  $g(x) = -x^2 - 5x + 6$       6.  $h(x) = 4x^2 - 5x - 6$       7.  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 19$

**SEE EXAMPLE 2** 8.  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 2x + 3$       9.  $r(x) = x^2 + 6x + 12$       10.  $h(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 3$

11.  $p(x) = x^2 + 4x + 10$       12.  $g(x) = -5x^2 + 7x - 3$       13.  $f(x) = 10x^2 + 7x + 4$

**SEE EXAMPLE 3** Find the type and number of solutions for each equation.

14.  $4x^2 + 1 = 4x$       15.  $x^2 + 2x = 10$       16.  $2x - x^2 = 4$

**SEE EXAMPLE 4** 17. **Geometry** One leg of a right triangle is 6 in. longer than the other leg. The hypotenuse of the triangle is 25 in. What is the length of each leg to the nearest inch?

### PRACTICE AND PROBLEM SOLVING

#### Independent Practice

For Exercises	See Example
18–23	1
24–29	2
30–35	3
36	4

Find the zeros of each function by using the Quadratic Formula.

18.  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 10x + 3$       19.  $g(x) = x^2 + 6x$       20.  $h(x) = x(x - 3) - 4$   
21.  $g(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 9$       22.  $p(x) = 2x^2 - 7x - 8$       23.  $f(x) = 7x^2 - 3$   
24.  $r(x) = x^2 + x + 1$       25.  $h(x) = -x^2 - x - 1$       26.  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 8$   
27.  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 7x - 13$       28.  $g(x) = x^2 - x - 5$       29.  $h(x) = -3x^2 + 4x - 4$

Find the type and number of solutions for each equation.

30.  $2x^2 + 5 = 2x$       31.  $2x^2 - 3x = 8$       32.  $2x^2 - 16x = -32$   
33.  $4x^2 - 28x = -49$       34.  $3x^2 - 8x + 8 = 0$       35.  $3.2x^2 - 8.5x + 1.3 = 0$

36. **Safety** If a tightrope walker falls, he will land on a safety net. His height  $h$  in feet after a fall can be modeled by  $h(t) = 60 - 16t^2$ , where  $t$  is the time in seconds. How many seconds will the tightrope walker fall before landing on the safety net?

- HOT** 37. **Physics** A bicyclist is riding at a speed of 20 mi/h when she starts down a long hill. The distance  $d$  she travels in feet can be modeled by the function  $d(t) = 5t^2 + 20t$ , where  $t$  is the time in seconds.
- The hill is 585 ft long. To the nearest second, how long will it take her to reach the bottom?
  - What if...?** Suppose the hill were only half as long. To the nearest second, how long would it take the bicyclist to reach the bottom?

