

Exercise 2B

1 a $x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$

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

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4}}{2}$$

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

So $x = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$ or $x = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$

b $x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$

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

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 8}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

So $x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$ or $x = \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$

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

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

$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 24}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

So $x = -3 + \sqrt{3}$ or $x = -3 - \sqrt{3}$

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

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

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 8}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

So $x = \frac{5 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$ or $x = \frac{5 - \sqrt{33}}{2}$

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

$$x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4(3)(-2)}}{2 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 24}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{124}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 31}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-10 \pm 2\sqrt{31}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{31}}{3}$$

So, $x = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{31}}{3}$ or $x = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{31}}{3}$

f $4x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$

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

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 16}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 \times 2}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

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

So $x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$ or $x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{g } 4x^2 - 7x &= 2 \\
 4x^2 - 7x - 2 &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(4)(-2)}}{2 \times 4} \\
 &= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 32}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{81}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{7 \pm 9}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } x = 2 \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{h } 11x^2 + 2x - 7 &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(11)(-7)}}{2 \times 11} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 308}}{22} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{312}}{22} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 78}}{22} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{78}}{22} \\
 &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{78}}{11} \\
 \text{So } x &= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{78}}{11} \text{ or } x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{78}}{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{2 a } x^2 + 4x + 2 &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(1)(2)}}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 8}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} \\
 \text{So } x &= -0.586 \text{ or } x = -3.41
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b } x^2 - 8x + 1 &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(1)(1)}}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{60}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } x = 7.87 \text{ or } x = 0.127$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c } x^2 + 11x - 9 &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{11^2 - 4(1)(-9)}}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{121 + 36}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{-11 \pm \sqrt{157}}{2} \\
 \text{So } x &= 0.765 \text{ or } x = -11.8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d } x^2 - 7x - 17 &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(1)(-17)}}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 68}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{117}}{2} \\
 \text{So } x &= 8.91 \text{ or } x = -1.91
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e } 5x^2 + 9x - 1 &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9^2 - 4(5)(-1)}}{2 \times 5} \\
 &= \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 + 20}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{101}}{10} \\
 \text{So } x &= 0.105 \text{ or } x = -1.90
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f } 2x^2 - 3x - 18 &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(2)(-18)}}{2 \times 2} \\
 &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 144}}{4} \\
 &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{153}}{4} \\
 \text{So } x &= 3.84 \text{ or } x = -2.34
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \quad g \quad & 3x^2 + 8 = 16x \\
 & 3x^2 - 16x + 8 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-(-16) \pm \sqrt{(-16)^2 - 4(3)(8)}}{2 \times 3} \\
 & = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{256 - 96}}{6} \\
 & = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{160}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } x = 4.77 \text{ or } x = 0.558$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h \quad & 2x^2 + 11x = 5x^2 - 18 \\
 & 3x^2 - 11x - 18 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-(-11) \pm \sqrt{(-11)^2 - 4(3)(-18)}}{2 \times 3} \\
 & = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 + 216}}{6} \\
 & = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{337}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } x = 4.89 \text{ or } x = -1.23$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \quad a \quad & x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0 \\
 & (x + 6)(x + 2) = 0 \\
 & x + 6 = 0 \text{ or } x + 2 = 0 \\
 & \text{So } x = -6 \text{ or } x = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b \quad & x^2 + 9x - 11 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9^2 - 4(1)(-11)}}{2 \times 1} \\
 & = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 + 44}}{2} \\
 & = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{125}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } x = 1.09 \text{ or } x = -10.1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c \quad & x^2 - 9x - 1 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-(-9) \pm \sqrt{(-9)^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2 \times 1} \\
 & = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81 + 4}}{2} \\
 & = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{85}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } x = 9.11 \text{ or } x = -0.110$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d \quad & 2x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0 \\
 & (2x + 1)(x + 2) = 0 \\
 & 2x + 1 = 0 \text{ or } x + 2 = 0 \\
 & \text{So } x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e \quad & (2x + 8)^2 = 100 \\
 & 2x + 8 = \pm 10 \\
 & x + 4 = \pm 5 \\
 & x = -4 \pm 5 \\
 & \text{So } x = 1 \text{ or } x = -9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f \quad & 6x^2 + 6 = 12x \\
 & 6x^2 - 12x + 6 = 0 \\
 & 6(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 0 \\
 & 6(x - 1)(x - 1) = 0 \\
 & x - 1 = 0 \\
 & \text{So } x = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g \quad & 2x^2 - 11 = 7x \\
 & 2x^2 - 7x - 11 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(2)(-11)}}{2 \times 2} \\
 & = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 88}}{4} \\
 & = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{137}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } x = 4.68 \text{ or } x = -1.18$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h \quad & x = \sqrt{8x - 15} \\
 & x^2 = 8x - 15 \\
 & x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0 \\
 & (x - 3)(x - 5) = 0 \\
 & x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x - 5 = 0 \\
 & \text{So } x = 3 \text{ or } x = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \quad & \text{Area of trapezium} = 50 \\
 & \frac{1}{2}(2x)(x + (x + 10)) = 50 \\
 & x(2x + 10) = 50 \\
 & x^2 + 5x - 25 = 0 \\
 & x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4(1)(-25)}}{2 \times 1} \\
 & = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 100}}{2} \\
 & = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{125}}{2} \\
 & = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 \times 5}}{2} \\
 & = \frac{-5 \pm 5\sqrt{5}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Height} = 2x = -5 \pm 5\sqrt{5} = 5(\pm\sqrt{5} - 1)$$

Height cannot be negative, so height is $5(\sqrt{5} - 1)$ m.

Challenge

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{28}{195}$$

$$\frac{195}{x} + \frac{195}{x+2} = 28$$

$$195 + \frac{195x}{x+2} = 28x$$

$$195(x+2) + 195x = 28x(x+2)$$

$$28x^2 - 334x - 390 = 0$$

$$28x^2 - 334x - 390 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-334) \pm \sqrt{(-334)^2 - 4(28)(-390)}}{2 \times 28}$$

$$= \frac{334 \pm \sqrt{111\,556 + 43\,680}}{56}$$

$$= \frac{334 \pm \sqrt{155\,236}}{56}$$

$$x = 13 \text{ or } x = -\frac{15}{14}$$

It is given that x is positive,
so the solution $x = 13$.