- 1. Solve $x^2 6x + 8 = 0$.
- 2. Find the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 x 30 = 0$.
- 3. Solve $x^2 16 = 0$.
- 4a. Rearrange the equation $x^2 x = 3x 4$ into the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.
- 4b. Hence solve $x^2 x = 3x 4$.
- 5. Solve $x^2 5x 3 = 0$ correct to 1 decimal place.
- 6. Find the roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2 + x 15 = 0$
- 7. Rearrange then solve $a^2 = 12 4a$.
- 8. Solve $x^2 3x 2 = 0$ correct to 1 decimal place.
- 9. Solve $3x^2 10x + 8 = 0$
- 10. Find the values of a and b in the diagram below which shows the graph of $y = x^2 3x 10$.



- 11. A rectangle has a length of (x + 5)cm and a breadth of (x + 1)cm. The area of the rectangle is 32cm².
- a. Show that $x^2 + 6x 27 = 0$.
- b. Hence find the value of x and the dimensions of the rectangle.
- 12. Determine the number of roots of the equation $y = 2x^2 + 3x + 4$.
- 13. Solve $3x^2 + 3x 1 = 0$ correct to 1 decimal place.
- 14. Two functions have equations $f(x) = 2x^2 x + 3$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 5x 2$.
- a. When both functions are equal, show that $x^2 6x + 5 = 0$
- b. Hence find the values of x for which f(x) = g(x).
- 15. Determine the number of roots of the function $f(x) = 4x^2 12x + 3$
- 16. Find the values of k for which the quadratic equation $y = 2x^2 + 4x + k$ has no roots.
- 17. State the discriminant condition for a quadratic equation to have two equal roots.