

5. Compute the discriminant for each of the following quadratic and tell me the nature of solutions, specifically, how many distinct solutions there are and whether they're real or non-real. *Do not solve the equations.* I'll throw a couple extra points of bonus your way if you distinguish between rational and irrational solutions.

a. (5 pts) $x^2 - 6x - 19 = 0$

b. (5 pts) $9x^2 - 30x + 53 = 0$

c. (5 pts) $6x^2 - 25x + 14 = 0$

6. Solve by any method, but *show all work!!!*

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7. (5 pts) Solve $x^2 - 6x - 55 = 0$ by completing the square.

8. (10 pts) Complete the square for $f(x) = x^2 - 6x - 55$, and re-write it in the form $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$.

This is very similar to what you just did in #7, but you're manipulating an expression, rather than solving an equation, here. Use your work to sketch a graph of $f(x)$ that includes vertex, x - and y -intercepts, labeled as ordered pairs. I refuse to count tickmarks on the x - or y -axis.

9. (5 pts) Based on your work on #8, state the domain and range of $f(x)$.

10. (5 pts) State intervals of increase and decrease for $f(x)$ from #s 8 and 9.
11. (10 pts) Well, you've done so much with $f(x) = x^2 - 6x - 55$, now I want you to solve the inequality $3x^2 + 2x - 20 \leq 2x^2 + 8x + 35$. That was a hint, by the way.

12. (5 pts) Solve $|7x + 6| > 11$. Give your answer in set-builder *and* interval notation.



Bonus Now, tell me what the domain of $g(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 6x + 55}$ is.