2.  $3.23x^{2} + 21.32x - 50.44 = 0$   $3.23x^{2} + 21.32x - 50.44 = 0$   $3.23x^{2} + 2132x - 50.44 = 0$   $3x^{2} + 6x + c = 0$   $3x^{2}$ 

**MAT 121** 3.  $121x^2 + 154x + 56 = 0$ ax2+bx+C20 a=121 b=154 C=56  $X = \frac{-154 \pm \sqrt{154^2 - 4(121)(56)}}{}$  $X = \frac{-154 \pm \sqrt{-3388}}{242}$  $X = \frac{-154 + \sqrt{33881}}{242}$   $X = \frac{22(-7 + i\sqrt{7})}{242}$  $X = \frac{242}{11}$ (=-元+空) -154 -V3388 i M 22(-7 = i√7) X2-741VZ

$$x = \frac{-2132 \pm \sqrt{11062272}}{\sqrt{11062272}}$$

$$x = \frac{-2132 \pm 32 \sqrt{10803}}{646}$$

$$x = \frac{-218 \sqrt{10803} - 5335}{323}$$

$$X = \frac{-2132 - 32\sqrt{10803}}{646}$$

$$X = \frac{2(533 + 4\sqrt{10803})}{323}$$

(10x-7)(3)+20

10 2 = 7

(x= to

 $5. x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0$ 

(x-4)(x+7)=0

(x = 4

 $x^2 + 7x - 4x - 28 = 0$ 

x-4=0 X+7=0

x=-7

## MAT 121 - $7. x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$ $x^2 - 5x + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 5 = 0$ $(x^2-5x+\frac{25}{4})-\frac{25}{4}+5=0$ $\left(x-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2-\frac{25}{4}+\frac{20}{4}=0$ $(x-\frac{5}{2})^2-\frac{5}{4}=0$ $\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{4}$ X-5=± 25 $X = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ $X = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ $8. x^2 - 6x - 11 = 0$ | $9.5x^2 + 2x + 11 = 0$ $x^2 - 6x + 9 - 9 - 11 = 0$ $\frac{5x^2}{5} + \frac{2x}{5} = -\frac{11}{5}$ $x^2 + \frac{2}{5}x = -\frac{11}{5}$ $(x-3)^2-20=0$ (x-352 = 20 X + 2 x + (2, 2) = $x-3=2\sqrt{5}$ $(x = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{5})$ X2+2×+(2,1)2=+1+(2,1)2 $\sqrt{2} + \frac{2}{5} \times + \frac{1}{25} = -\frac{11}{5} + \frac{1}{25}$ $\left(X + \frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = -\frac{55}{25} + \frac{1}{25}$ 6. 30x2+179x-140=0 $(x+\frac{1}{5})^2 = -\frac{54}{25}$ $30x^2 + 200 - 21x - 140 = 0$ $x + \frac{1}{5} = \sqrt{-\frac{54}{25}}$ $X = -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{5}$ 10x - 7 = 0 3x + 20 = 0 $x = -\frac{1}{5} \pm i \frac{3}{6}$ 3x = -20 $x = -\frac{20}{3}$

10. 
$$3x^{2} - 4x - 4 = 0$$
  
 $3x^{2} - 4x = 4$   
 $x^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x = \frac{4}{3}$   
 $x^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x = \frac{4}{3}$   
 $x^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x = \frac{4}{3}$   
 $x^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x + (\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2})^{2} = \frac{4}{3} + (\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2})^{2}$   
 $x^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x + 4 = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{9}$   
 $x^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x + 4 = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{9}$   
 $x = \frac{6}{3} - 2$   
 $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ 

$$x^{2} - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{MAT}{9}$$

$$(x - \frac{2}{3})^{2} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$x - \frac{2}{3} = \pm \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{6}{3} - 2$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}$$