

CP Algebra II  
Review for Quadratic Equation TEST

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the following quadratic equations by **factoring**.

1)  $2g^2 + 18g = 0$

2)  $6y^2 - 23y + 20 = 0$

Fill in the blank with the number that correctly completes the square.

3)  $w^2 + 22w + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4)  $y^2 - 5y + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5)  $5m^2 + 20m + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Solve by **completing the square**.

6)  $2n^2 + 12n - 30 = 0$

7)  $-3x^2 + 9x = -12$

For the remaining problems, first determine the best method to use (**F** – factoring, **C** – Complete the square or **Q** – quadratic formula), then solve it!

8)  $x^2 + 8x - 48 = 0$  method: \_\_\_\_\_

9)  $2y^2 - 3y = 6$  method: \_\_\_\_\_

10)  $x^2 + 2x = 7$  method: \_\_\_\_\_

11)  $4a^2 - 36 = 0$  method: \_\_\_\_\_

12)  $m^2 - 4m + 13 = 0$  method: \_\_\_\_\_

13)  $6w^2 + 9w = 0$  method: \_\_\_\_\_

14)  $d^2 - 5 = 12d$  method: Q

15)  $9x^2 - 18x - 1 = 0$  method: C

\* let's make this one "time allowing" for extra practice

Now, test your calculator "quad" program to make sure it is running properly. Find the discriminant and the roots (or solutions) to the following equations.

16)  $5x^2 - 32x - 21 = 0$

D = \_\_\_\_\_

roots: \_\_\_\_\_

17)  $8x^2 + 5x = -3$

D = \_\_\_\_\_

roots: \_\_\_\_\_