Name	Warm Up 3.10	Period
Find the roots of the quadrati	cs.	
1. $2x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$	2. $2x^2 + 7x + 7 = 0$	$3.\ 2x^2 + 7x - 6 = 0$

4. Do all quadratics have x-intercepts? Why or Why not?

5. If they don't have x-intercepts, what happens when you do the quadratic formula?

6. Factored Form: (x + 3)(x - 7) Find the standard form and vertex forms.

7. Factored Form: (x + 2 - i)(x + 2 + i) Find the standard and vertex forms.

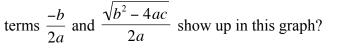
8. Simplify each of the following. Use imaginary numbers as needed.

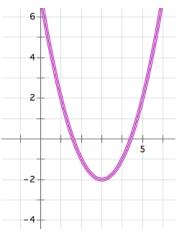
a. $\sqrt{-2} \cdot \sqrt{-8}$ b. $\sqrt{-36}$ c. $(2i)^4$ d. $\sqrt{-4} \cdot \sqrt{-4}$ e. $(\sqrt{-100})$ f. i^5

9. What is the discriminant? What does the value of the discriminant help you to know about the quadratic and its roots?

The quadratic formula is usually written in the form $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. An equivalent form is $\frac{-b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. If a, b and c are rational coefficients, then $\frac{-b}{2a}$ is a rational term, and $\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ may be a rational term, an irrational term or an imaginary term, depending on the value of the expression under the square root sign.

10. Examine the roots of the quadratic $y = x^2 - 6x + 7$ shown in the graph at the right. How do the





A polynomial function is a function of the form: $y = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-3} x^3 + a_{n-2} x^2 + a_{n-1} x + a_n$

where all of the exponents are positive integers and all of the coefficients $a_0 \dots a_n$ are constants.

As the theory of finding roots of polynomial functions evolved, a 17th century mathematician, Girard (1595-1632) made the following claim which has come to be known as the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra: An nth degree polynomial function has n roots.

11. Based on you work in this task, do you believe this theorem holds for quadratic functions? That is, do all functions of the form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ always have two roots?