- 19.  $\bigstar$  TAKS REASONING What is a completely simplified expression for  $\sqrt{108}$ ?
  - $\bigcirc$  2 $\sqrt{27}$
- **(B)**  $3\sqrt{12}$
- **(c)**  $6\sqrt{3}$
- $\bigcirc$   $10\sqrt{8}$

ERROR ANALYSIS Describe and correct the error in simplifying the expression or solving the equation.

20.

$$\sqrt{96} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{24}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{24}$$

$$5x^{2} = 405$$

$$x^{2} = 81$$

$$x = 9$$

## **EXAMPLES** 3 and 4

on pp. 267-268 for Exs. 21-34

## **SOLVING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS** Solve the equation.

**22.** 
$$s^2 = 169$$

**23.** 
$$a^2 = 50$$

**24.** 
$$x^2 = 84$$

**25.** 
$$6z^2 = 150$$

**26.** 
$$4p^2 = 448$$

$$(27.)$$
  $-3w^2 = -21.$ 

**28.** 
$$7r^2 - 10 = 25$$

**29.** 
$$\frac{x^2}{25} - 6 = -2$$

**25.** 
$$6z^2 = 150$$
 **26.**  $4p^2 = 448$  **27.**  $-3w^2 = -213$  **28.**  $7r^2 - 10 = 25$  **29.**  $\frac{x^2}{25} - 6 = -2$  **30.**  $\frac{t^2}{20} + 8 = 15$ 

**31.** 
$$4(x-1)^2 = 8$$

**32.** 
$$7(x-4)^2 - 18 = 10$$
 **33.**  $2(x+2)^2 - 5 = 8$ 

**33.** 
$$2(x+2)^2 - 5 = 8$$

**34.** TAKS REASONING What are the solutions of  $3(x+2)^2+4=13$ ?

**(B)** 
$$-1, 5$$
 **(C)**  $-2 \pm \sqrt{3}$  **(D)**  $2 \pm \sqrt{3}$ 

**D** 
$$2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

- 35. TAKS REASONING Describe two different methods for solving the equation  $x^2 - 4 = 0$ . Include the steps for each method.
- **36. \rightharpoonup TAKS REASONING** Write an equation of the form  $x^2 = s$  that has (a) two real solutions, (b) exactly one real solution, and (c) no real solutions.
- **37. CHALLENGE** Solve the equation  $a(x + b)^2 = c$  in terms of a, b, and c.

## PROBLEM SOLVING

## **EXAMPLE 5**

on p. 269 for Exs. 38-39 **38. CLIFF DIVING** A cliff diver dives off a cliff 40 feet above water. Write an equation giving the diver's height *h* (in feet) above the water after *t* seconds. How long is the diver in the air?



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**39. ASTRONOMY** On any planet, the height h (in feet) of a falling object t seconds after it is dropped can be modeled by  $h = -\frac{g}{2}t^2 + h_0$  where  $h_0$  is the object's initial height (in feet) and g is the acceleration (in feet per second squared) due to the planet's gravity. For each planet in the table, find the time it takes for a rock dropped from a height of 150 feet to hit the surface.

Planet	Earth	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Pluto
g (ft/sec²)	32	12	76	30	2

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