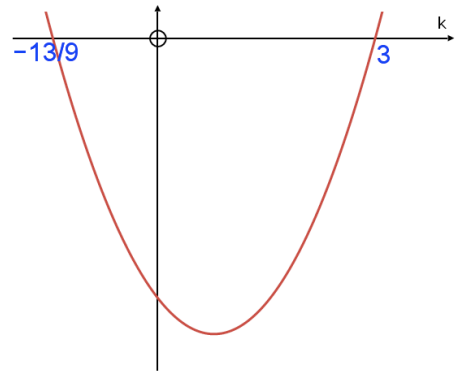


Disguised Quadratics

Starter

1. **(Review of last lesson)** For what values of k does the equation $x^2 + (3k - 1)x + 10 + 2k = 0$ have real roots.

Working: Real roots $\Rightarrow b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$
 $a = 1 \quad b = 3k - 1 \quad c = 10 + 2k$
 $(3k - 1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (10 + 2k) \geq 0$
 $9k^2 - 6k + 1 - 40 - 8k \geq 0$
 $9k^2 - 14k - 39 \geq 0$
 Solving $9k^2 - 14k - 39 = 0$
 gives roots as $k = -\frac{13}{9}$ and $k = 3$



Coefficient of k^2 is +ve so concave-up
 $\geq 0 \Rightarrow$ above the x -axis

We need the k -values **to the left of $-\frac{13}{9}$** and **to the right of 3**.

$$\left\{ k : k \leq -\frac{13}{9} \right\} \cup \left\{ k : k \geq 3 \right\}$$

2. Solve the equations:

(a) $u^2 - 5u - 36 = 0$ (b) $y^4 - 5y^2 - 36 = 0$ (c) $a - 5\sqrt{a} - 36 = 0$

Working: (a) $(u - 9)(u + 4) = 0$
 $u = 9$ or $u = -4$

(b) See below.

(c) See below.

E.g. 1 Solve:

(a) $x - 2\sqrt{x} - 3 = 0$ (b) $x^4 - 24x^2 - 25 = 0$ (c) $p^6 - 7p^3 - 8 = 0$

Working: (a) Let $u = \sqrt{x}$ to get $u^2 - 2u - 3 = 0$
 Solving gives $(u - 3)(u + 1) = 0$
 $u = 3$ or $u = -1$
 $\sqrt{x} = 3$ or $\sqrt{x} = -1$
 $x = 9$ or No solution

(b) Let $u = x^2$ to get $u^2 - 24u - 25 = 0$
 Solving gives $(u - 25)(u + 1) = 0$
 $u = 25$ or $u = -1$
 $x^2 = 25$ or $x^2 = -1$
 $x = \pm 5$ or No real solution

(c) Let $u = p^3$ to get $u^2 - 7u - 8 = 0$

Solving gives $(u - 8)(u + 1) = 0$

$$u = 8 \quad \text{or} \quad u = -1$$

$$p^3 = 8 \quad \text{or} \quad p^3 = -1$$

$$p = 2 \quad \text{or} \quad p = -1$$

E.g. 2 Solve $x + 1 = \frac{6}{x}$.

Working: Multiply by x and expand:

$$x^2 + x = 6$$

$$\therefore x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = -3 \text{ or } x = 2$$

E.g. 3 Solve $x - 2 = \frac{4}{x + 1}$

Working: Cross multiply: $(x - 2)(x + 1) = 4$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -2$$

E.g. 4 Solve $2^{2x} - 9 \times 2^x + 8 = 0$.

Hint: let $u = 2^x$

Working: $u^2 - 9u + 8 = 0$

$$(u - 8)(u - 1) = 0$$

$$u = 8 \quad \text{or} \quad u = 1$$

$$2^x = 8 \quad \text{or} \quad 2^x = 1$$

$$x = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 0$$

E.g. 5 $2^{2x} - 2^{x+1} + 1 = 0$

Hint: rewrite 2^{x+1} as 2×2^x

Working: $u^2 - 2u + 1 = 0$

$$(u - 1)(u - 1) = 0$$

$$u = 1$$

$$2^x = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

Video: [Disguised quadratics](#)

[Solutions to Starter and E.g.s](#)

Exercise

p50 3F Qu 1i, 2-8