

A2.A.2: Using the Discriminant 1: Use the discriminant to determine the nature of the roots of a quadratic equation

- 1 The roots of the equation $9x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$ are
 - 1) imaginary
 - 2) real, rational, and equal
 - 3) real, rational, and unequal
 - 4) real, irrational, and unequal
- 2 The roots of the equation $x^2 - 10x + 25 = 0$ are
 - 1) imaginary
 - 2) real and irrational
 - 3) real, rational, and equal
 - 4) real, rational, and unequal
- 3 The roots of the equation $x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$ are
 - 1) real, rational, and equal
 - 2) real, rational, and unequal
 - 3) real, irrational, and unequal
 - 4) imaginary
- 4 The roots of the equation $2x^2 - x = 4$ are
 - 1) real and irrational
 - 2) real, rational, and equal
 - 3) real, rational, and unequal
 - 4) imaginary
- 5 The roots of the equation $2x^2 - 8x - 4 = 0$ are
 - 1) imaginary
 - 2) real, rational, and equal
 - 3) real, irrational, and unequal
 - 4) real, rational, and unequal
- 6 The roots of the equation $2x^2 - 5 = 0$ are
 - 1) imaginary
 - 2) real, rational, and equal
 - 3) real, rational, and unequal
 - 4) real and irrational
- 7 The roots of the equation $5x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ are
 - 1) real, rational, and unequal
 - 2) real, rational, and equal
 - 3) real, irrational, and unequal
 - 4) imaginary
- 8 The roots of $x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$ are
 - 1) real, rational, and unequal
 - 2) real, rational, and equal
 - 3) real, irrational, and unequal
 - 4) imaginary
- 9 The roots of the equation $2x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$ are
 - 1) rational and unequal
 - 2) rational and equal
 - 3) irrational and unequal
 - 4) imaginary