- 1. Solve the following. Write your answers in exact form.
 - (a) $7(2x+1)^2 + 4 = 39$

(b) $(5x-1)^2 = 4$

2. Find the vertex, y-intercept and x-intercepts of $f(x) = 3(x-2)^2 - 4$, then sketch the graph



- 3. Solve the following by factoring the Left Hand Side of the equation first (instead of getting a zero on the RHS first), then continue until you can take the square root of both sides to find the *x*-values that work.
 - (a) $x^2 + 10x + 25 = 16$
 - (b) $x^2 6x + 9 = 10$
 - (c) $3x^2 12x + 12 = 27$
 - (d) $2x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$
 - (e) $x^2 12x + 36 = -5$

- 4. The following quadratic polynomials are all in the form $x^2 + bx + c$, where c is unknown but b is given. Find the value of c so that the polynomial is a perfect square trinomial.
 - (a) $x^2 10x + c$
 - (b) $x^2 + 6x + c$
 - (c) $x^2 + 4x + c$
 - (d) $x^2 + 3x + c$
 - (e) $x^2 x + c$