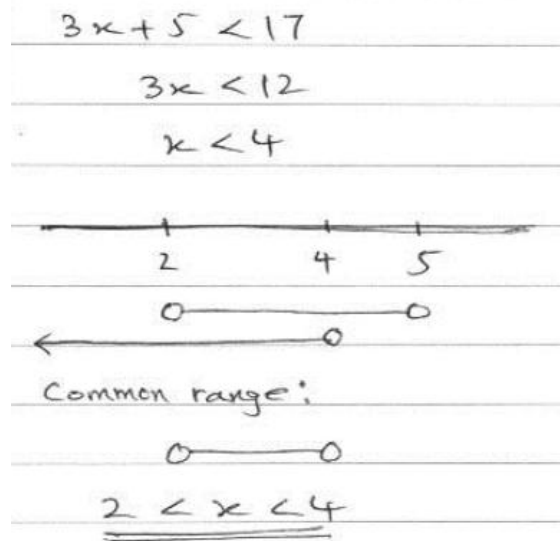
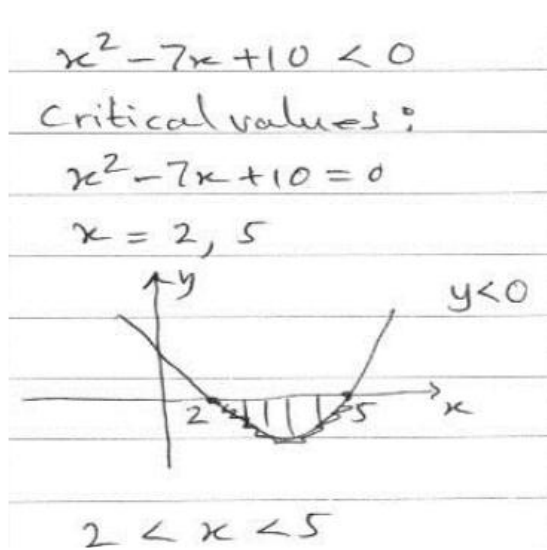
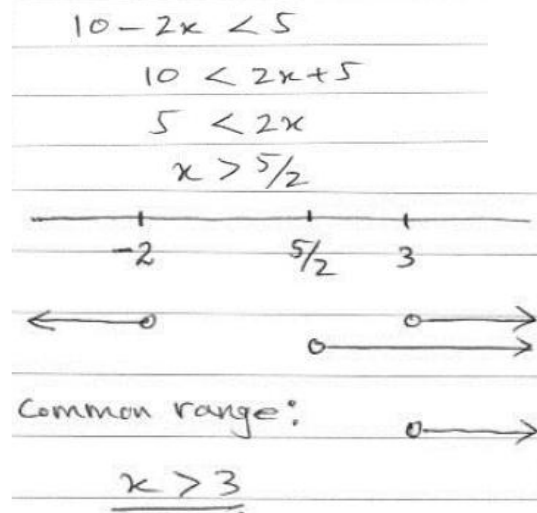
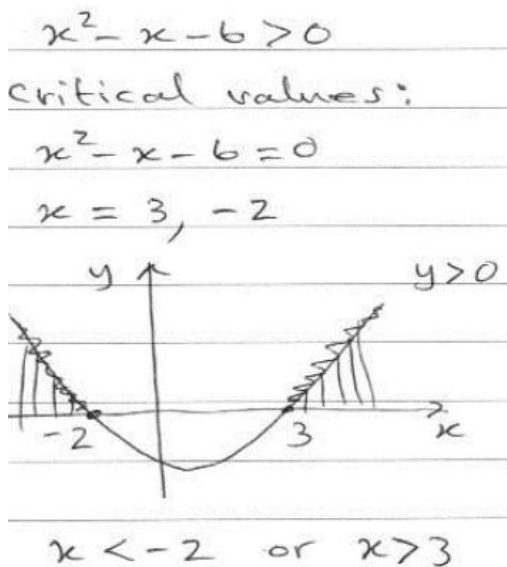


Answers – Quadratics Inequalities – Q3 and Q4

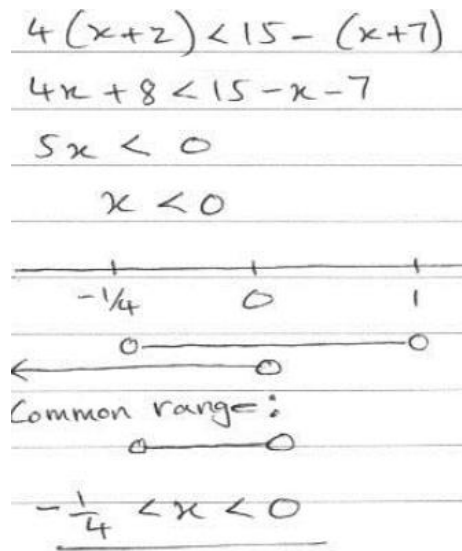
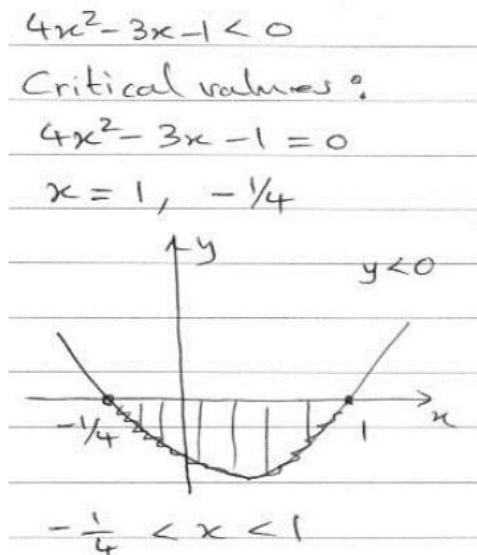
Q3(a)



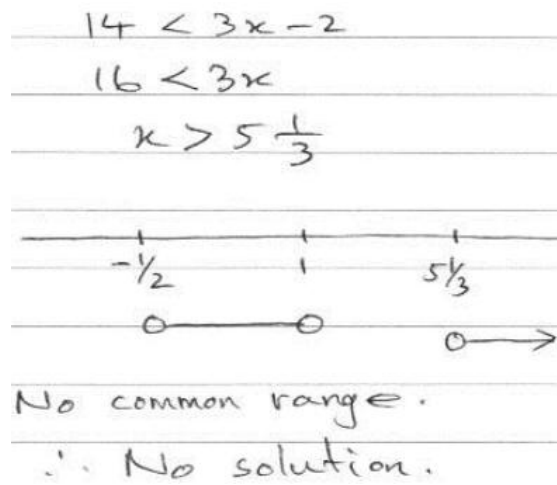
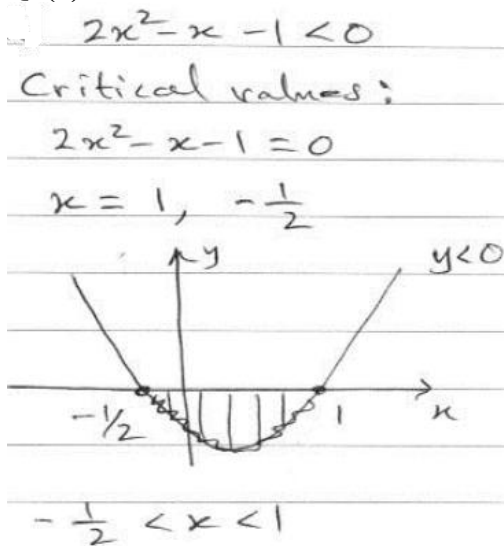
Q3(b)



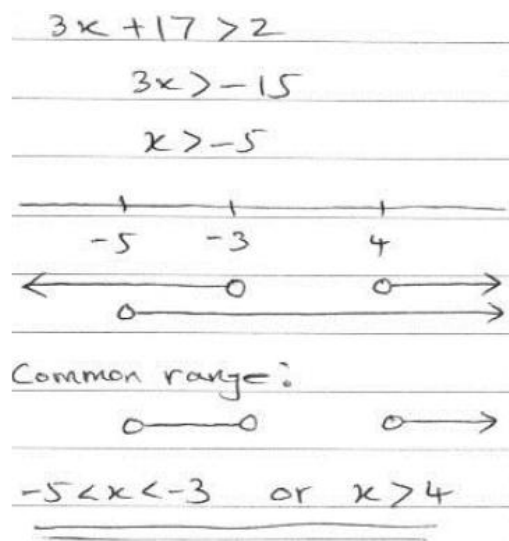
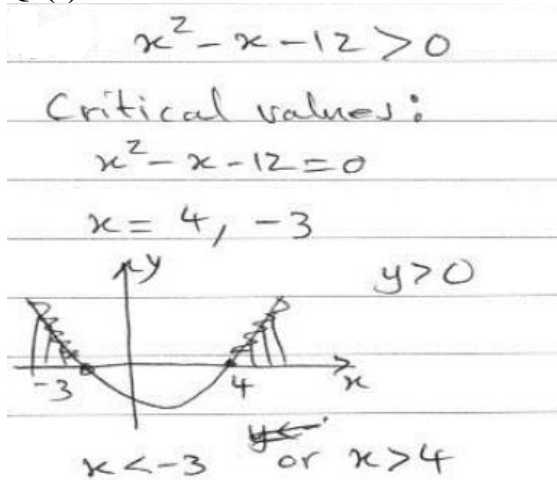
Q3(c)



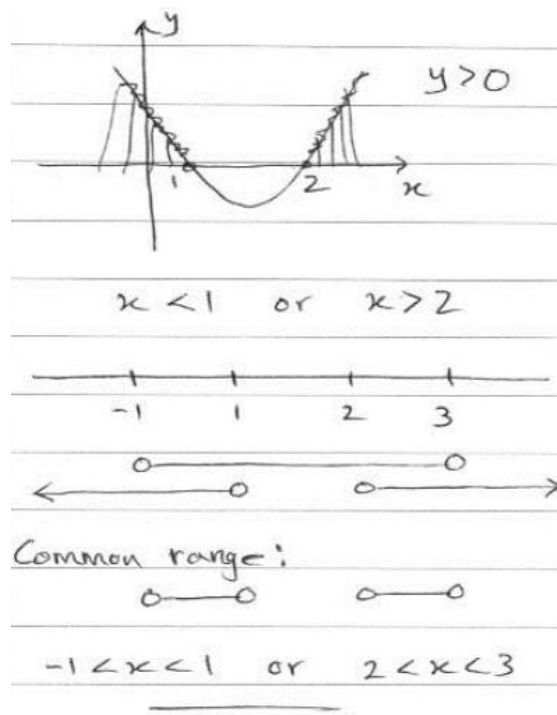
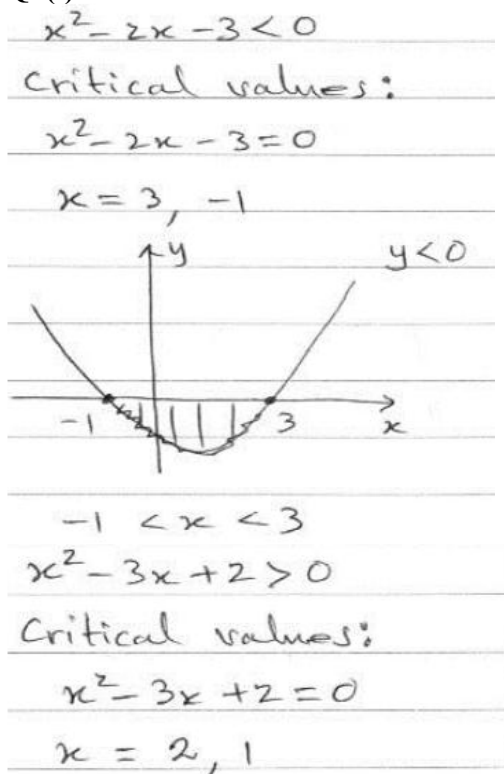
Q3(d)



Q3(e)



Q3(f)



Q4(a)

$$x^2 - kx + (k+3) = 0$$

$$a=1, b=-k, c=k+3$$

If it has real roots,

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$$

(This is because, real roots means, there could be two distinct real roots or one repeated real root.)

$$(-k)^2 - 4(1)(k+3) \geq 0$$

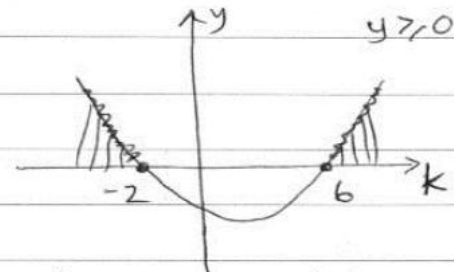
$$k^2 - 4k - 12 \geq 0$$

$$k^2 - 4k - 12 \geq 0$$

Critical values:

$$k^2 - 4k - 12 = 0$$

$$k = 6, -2$$



$$k \leq -2 \text{ or } k \geq 6$$

Q4(b)

$$px^2 + px - 2 = 0$$

If the roots are real,

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$$

$$p^2 - 4(p)(-2) \geq 0$$

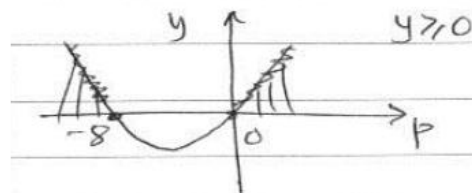
$$p^2 + 8p \geq 0$$

Critical values:

$$p^2 + 8p = 0$$

$$p(p+8) = 0$$

$$p = 0, p = -8$$



$$\underline{p \leq -8 \text{ or } p \geq 0}$$