1. Given that $\sqrt{4 x^{2}+12 x+9}=a x+b$, find the values of the constants $a$ and $b$.
2. Express $\frac{3}{\sqrt{20}}+\frac{8}{\sqrt{45}}$ in the form $\frac{k \sqrt{m}}{n}$ where $k, m$ and $n \in \mathrm{~N}$
3. Explain briefly what is meant by the factor theorem.
4. Find the value of $k$ if the equation $k^{2} x^{2}+2(k+1) x+4=0$ has equal roots.
5. Given that $x-1$ is a factor of $2 x^{3}+t x^{2}+4 x+2 t$, find the value of $t$.

6. Factorise fully
(i) $x^{4}-x$
(ii) $3 x^{2}+26 x-9$
7. Given that the quadratic equation $x^{2}+2 t x-2 x+2 t+1=0$ has equal roots,
(i) find the value of $t$ where $t>0$.
(ii) use this value of $t$ to evalute the roots.
8. Write down a quadratic equation that has roots of 2 and -3 in the form of $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$ where $a, b, c \in \mathrm{Z}$.
9. Solve the following equation: $x^{2}+6 x-2=0$ leaving your answers in surd form:
10. Fill in the following table

| Quadratic | Discriminant | Nature of roots |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $x^{2}+6 x+9$ |  |  |
| $2 x^{2}+3 x+2$ |  |  |
| $3 x^{2}+6 x+2$ |  |  |

