

Solutions – Discriminant (A)

For the equation $8x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $-2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -7$. No real solutions.

For the equation $x^2 - 4x - 7 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 44$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $-8x^2 - 7x - 2 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -15$. No real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (B)

For the equation $9x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $6x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 40$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -8$. No real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (C)

For the equation $9x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 40$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $-5x^2 + 10x - 4 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 20$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $4x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $8x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -23$. No real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (D)

For the equation $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $4x^2 + 10x + 9 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -44$. No real solutions.

For the equation $x^2 - 7x + 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 45$. 2 distinct real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (E)

For the equation $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $-x^2 + 8x - 10 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 24$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $-4x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -12$. No real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (F)

For the equation $9x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -47$. No real solutions.

For the equation $-9x^2 + 6x - 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $-2x^2 - x + 5 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 41$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $-8x^2 + 10x - 4 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -28$. No real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (G)

For the equation $x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $8x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $-6x^2 - 6x - 3 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -36$. No real solutions.

For the equation $x^2 - 4x - 7 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 44$. 2 distinct real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (H)

For the equation $-4x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -7$. No real solutions.

For the equation $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $2x^2 + x + 4 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -31$. No real solutions.

For the equation $-x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 12$. 2 distinct real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (I)

For the equation $-7x^2 + 8x - 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 36$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $-x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 33$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $-8x^2 - 8x - 2 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -4$. No real solutions.

Solutions – Discriminant (J)

For the equation $5x^2 - 9x + 4 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 1$. 2 distinct real solutions.

For the equation $-2x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.

For the equation $2x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = -24$. No real solutions.

For the equation $-4x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0$, use the discriminant to determine the number of distinct real solutions.

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$. 1 real solution.