11. Factor: $2x^2 + 3x = 2$

(A) $(2x + 1)(x + 2)$ **(B)** $(2x - 1)(x + 2)$
(C) $(x - 1)(x + 4)$ **(D)** $(x + 1)(x - 4)$

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12. When using the X-Method to factor the above trinomial, which number did you place in the **bottom** of the X?

(A) 2   **(B)** 3
(C) -4   **(D)** -2

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13. Solve by factoring: $x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$

(A) $x = -5$ and $x = 3$ **(B)** $x = -5$ and $x = 10$
(C) $x = 5$ and $x = -3$ **(D)** $x = 5$ and $x = -10$

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14. What is the best method in order to factor to solve the following equation: $x^2 - 12x = -32$?

(A) Factoring trinomials when $a = 1$ **(B)** GCF Method
(C) Factoring trinomials when $a \neq 1$ **(D)** Difference of Two Squares

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15. Solve: $2x^2 - 5 = 13$

(A) $x = 5$ and -5 **(B)** $x = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$ and $-\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$
(C) $x = 9$ and -9 **(D)** $x = 3$ and -3

16. Solve: $(x - 5)^2 = 9$

   (A) $x = 8$ (B) $x = 5 \pm \sqrt{3}$
   (C) $x = 8$ and -8 (D) $x = 8$ and 2

17. Solve: $3x^2 = 12$

   (A) $x = 2$ (B) $x = 2$ and -2
   (C) $x = -2$ (D) $x = 4$

18. Solve by your method of preference: $x^2 - 10x - 6 = -11$

   (A) $x = -5 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$ (B) $x = 5 \pm 2\sqrt{5}$
   (C) $x = 0$ and $x = -10$ (D) $x = 0$ and $x = 10$

19. What is the solution to the equation: $3x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$?

   (A) $x = \dfrac{-5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$ (B) $x = \dfrac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$

   (C) $x = \dfrac{-5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{6}$ (D) $x = \dfrac{5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{6}$

20. What are the zeros of the quadratic equation: $x^2 + 10x - 24 = 0$?

   (A) $x = -2$ and 12 (B) $x = 4$ and 6
   (C) $x = 2$ and -12 (D) $x = -4$ and -6