

Pg B34, #38      Solve:  $3 = 2 + \frac{2}{z+2}$

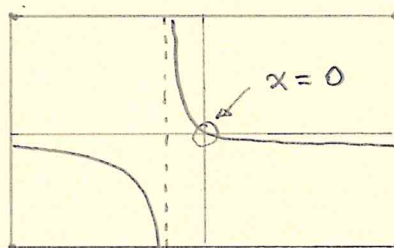
$$\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{2}{z+2}$$

$$z+2 = 2$$

$$\boxed{z = 0}$$

Zero Form:  $0 = -1 + \frac{2}{z+2}$

Graph:  $y_1 = -1 + 2/(x+2)$



Pg B34, #43       $y = x^2 + x - 2$

y-int. ( $x=0$ )  $y = 0^2 + 0 - 2 = \boxed{0}$

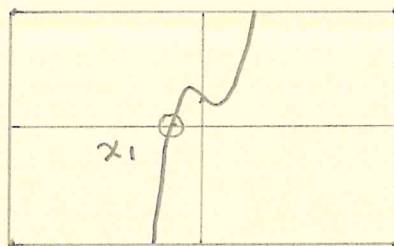
x-int. ( $y=0$ ) Solve:  $0 = x^2 + x - 2$

$$0 = (x-1)(x+2)$$

$$\boxed{x=1} \text{ or } \boxed{x=-2}$$

Pg B34, #69       $x^3 - x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = x^3 - x + 4$

$$\boxed{x_1 \approx -1.796}$$



Pg B35, #131       $x^2 + 8x - 4 = 0$

By the QF:  $x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - (-16)}}{2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{80}}{2}$

$$= \frac{-8 \pm 4\sqrt{5}}{2} = \boxed{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}$$