$$\sqrt{a^2 b} = a\sqrt{b}$$

Simplify:

$\sqrt{4}$

$\sqrt{0}$

$\sqrt{17}$

$\sqrt{1}$

$\sqrt{9}$

$\sqrt{18}$

$\sqrt{50}$

$\sqrt{13}$

$\sqrt{32}$

$$\frac{ab+ac}{ad} = \frac{b+c}{d}$$

Simplify:

$$\frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4}$$

$$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-0}}{3}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{4}$$

$$\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-20}}{10}$$

$$\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49-4}}{6}$$

$$\frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81-70}}{2}$$

$$\frac{4 \pm \sqrt{5-0}}{2}$$

Solve for x: $\sqrt{4x-5} = 3$

What's the implied domain of: $7x^2 + \sqrt{4-3x}$

$$p(x) = -9x^3 - 12x^2 + 11x - 2$$

① What are the factors of the degree 0 coefficient of $p(x)$?

② Find a root of $p(x)$.

③ Name a linear factor of $p(x)$.

④ Divide $p(x)$ by the linear factor above to find a quadratic factor of $p(x)$.

⑤ How many roots does $-9x^2+6x-1$ have?

⑥ What are the roots of $-9x^2+6x-1$?

⑦ Completely factor $-9x^2+6x-1$.

⑧ Write $p(x)=-9x^3-12x^2+11x-2$ in its completely factored form.