

8. A solution to the equation

$$x^3 + 2x - 5 = 0$$

lies between 1 and 2.

Use the method of trial and improvement to find this solution correct to 1 decimal place.



6. A solution to the equation

$$x^3 - 7x - 75 = 0$$

lies between 4 and 5.

Use the method of trial and improvement to find this solution correct to 1 decimal place.



5. A solution to the equation

$$x^3 + 6x - 60 = 0$$

lies between 3 and 4.

Use the method of trial and improvement to find this solution correct to one decimal place.



3. A solution to the equation

$$x^3 + 5x - 30 = 0$$

lies between 2 and 3.

Use the method of trial and improvement to find this solution correct to one decimal place.



8. A solution to the equation

$$x^3 - 6x - 3 = 0$$

lies between 2.6 and 2.7.

Use the method of trial and improvement to find x 's solution correct to 2 decimal places.

The diagram shows a rectangle PQRS. The vertices are labeled P (top-left), Q (top-right), R (bottom-right), and S (bottom-left). A diagonal line segment connects vertex P to vertex R. The length of this diagonal PR is indicated as 24 cm. The length of the side RS, which is the bottom side of the rectangle, is indicated as 18 cm.