42. For all real x and m, if $(x - 1)(x + m) = x^2 + kx - m$, then $k = ?$

F. 0
G. 1
H. m
J. $m + 1$
→ K. $m - 1$

The K coefficient results from adding the X products together

y could be -1 so z=62

54. If $(x + m)^2 = x^2 + 12x + n$, where m and n are integers, what is the value of n?

F. 36
G. 30
H. 24
J. 18
K. 12

Therefore
$2xm = 12x$
$m = 6$

$x^2 + 2xm + m^2$ is same as
$x^2 + 12x + n$
If $m = 6$, then $n = 6^2$
$n = 36$

42. For all real x and m, if $(x - 1)(x + m) = x^2 + kx - m$, then $k = ?$

F. 0
G. 1
H. m
J. $m + 1$
→ K. $m - 1$

The K coefficient results from adding the x products together

59. In the equation $x^2 + mx + n = 0$, m and n are integers. The *only* possible value for x is -3. What is the value of m ?

A. 3
B. –3
C. 6
D. –6
E. 9