

WORKING WITH QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS: FRI 8 FEB 2019

THE STANDARD, VERTEX & FACTORED FORM

So far we worked w/ the vertex form (mainly): $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$

Example: $f(x) = 3(x-1)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow$ vertex: $(1, 2)$

Vertex form
Vertex is at (h, k)

STANDARD FORM: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

Example: Write $f(x)$ above in Standard form. $f(x) = 3(x-1)^2 + 2 = 3(x-1)(x-1) + 2$

Solutions: Expand the square & group terms
 $a=3 \quad b=-6 \quad c=3 \Leftarrow$
 $= 3(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 2 = 3x^2 - 6x + 3$

Practice: Find The Standard form of $f(x) = 2(x+3)^2 - 7$

Ans: $f(x) = 2(x+3)^2 - 7 = 2(\overbrace{(x+3)}^{\text{}})(\underbrace{(x+3)}_{\text{}}) - 7 =$
 $= 2(x^2 + 3x + 3x + 9) - 7 = 2(x^2 + 6x + 9) - 7 =$

$$= 2x^2 + 12x + 18 - 7 = \boxed{2x^2 + 12x + 11}$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = 12$$

$$c = 11$$

Solving Quadratic Equations.

Examples of Quadratic Equations

- $4 = 100 - 4.9 \cdot t^2 \Rightarrow$ Standard Form $a = -4.9$
 $b = 0$
 $c = 100 - 4 = 96$
- $2x^2 + 3x + 1 = -8 \Rightarrow$ S.F. $a = 2$
 $b = 3$
 $c = 9$
- $3(x-1)^2 + 2 = x + 1 \Rightarrow$ Form? (cannot say right away)
- $3(x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow$ Factor Form

GENERAL SOLUTION FOR QUADRATIC EQUATIONS IN STANDARD FORM

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

Always two (2) solutions given by formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

"Quadratic Formula"

It can be that both solutions are $=$!!

Example $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ Solved:

Ans: 1) Start by identifying a, b , & c

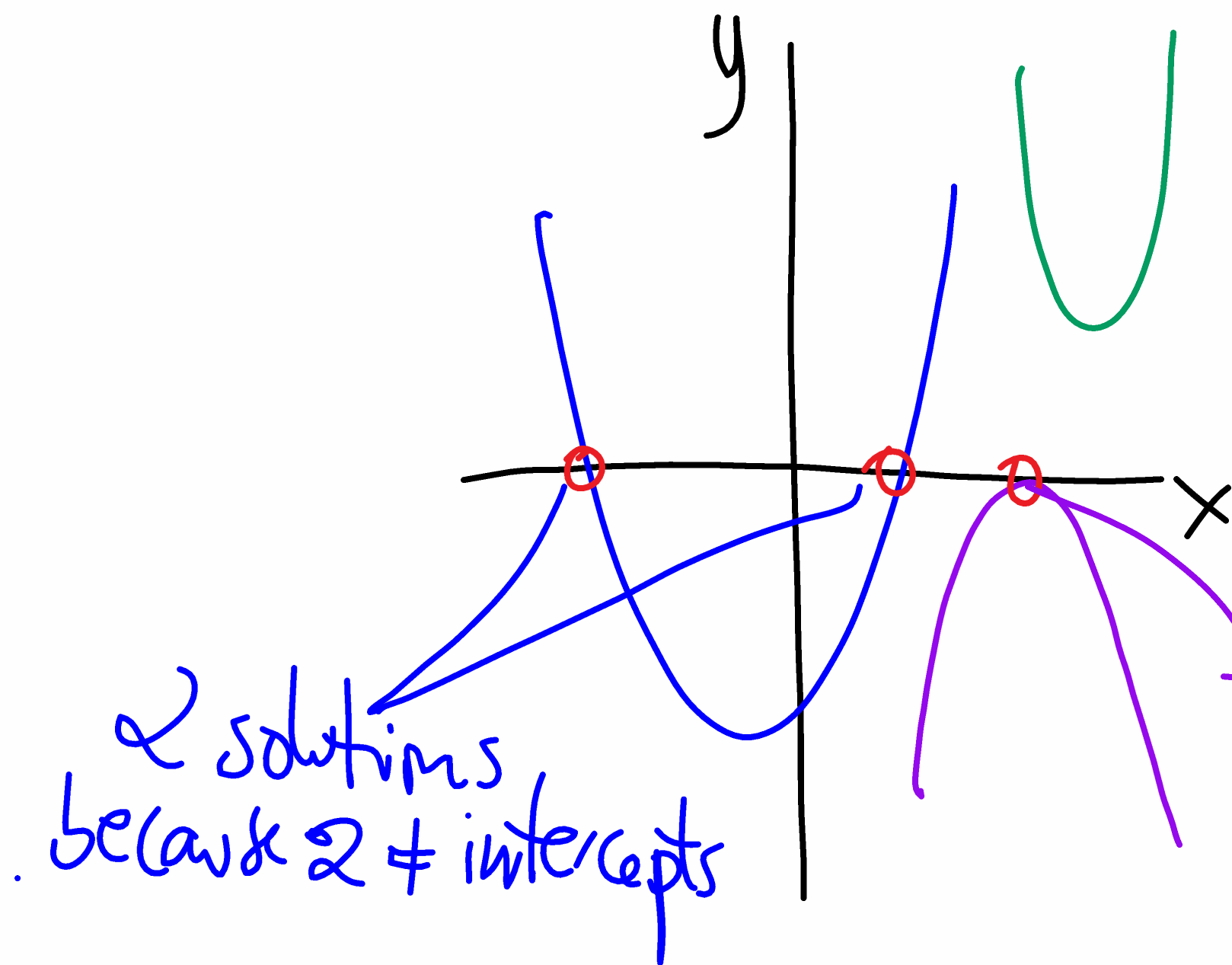
$$a = 1 \quad b = -2 \quad c = 1$$

2) Substitute these values in quadratic formula

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 0}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$\frac{2}{2} = 1$
 $\frac{2}{2} = 1$

GRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE SOLUTIONS OF A QUADRATIC EQUATION



THE SOLUTIONS GIVE US THE
X-intercepts of the parabola

What happens with
green parabola?
NO Intercept $\Rightarrow$
Hence, NO solution.

only 1 intercept point
 $\Rightarrow$ Hence, both solutions
COINCIDE

Example: $(x-2)^2 + 2 = 0$

Solve this

$$x^2 - 2x + 4 + 2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 24}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-20}}{2}$$

Square of
NEGATIVE #
↓
NO Solution