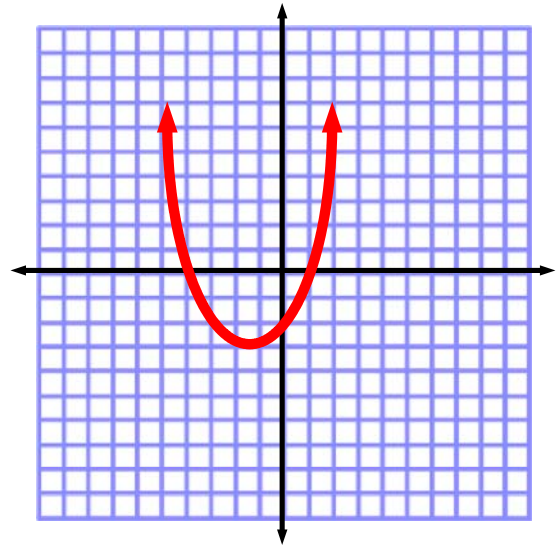


Warm-up 4/4

Find the max or min, zeros, and domain and range for the following quadratics.

1. $x^2 - 2x + 4 = y$

2.



3. $(x + 2)^2 = 4$

Warm-up 4/4

Find the max or min, zeros, and domain and range for the following quadratics.

1. $x^2 - 2x + 4 = y$

$a = 1$
 $b = -2$
 $c = 4$

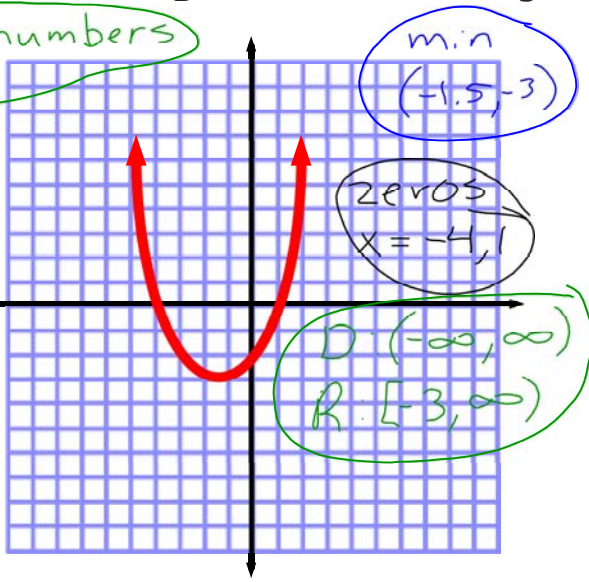
$x = \frac{-(-2)}{2(1)} = 1$
 $(1)^2 - 2(1) + 4 = 3$
 $1 - 2 + 4 = 3$



$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$
D: all \mathbb{R} numbers
R: $y \geq 3$

min
(1, 3)

no real zeros



min
(-1.5, -3)

zeros
 $x = -4, 1$

D: $(-\infty, \infty)$
R: $[-3, \infty)$

3. $(x + 2)^2 = 4$

$(x+2)(x+2) = 4$

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

$x^2 + 4x = 0$

$a = 1$
 $b = 4$
 $c = 0$

$x = \frac{-4}{2(1)} = -2$
 $(-2)^2 + 4(-2)$
 $4 - 8 = -4$

	x	2
x	x^2	$2x$
2	$2x$	4

min
(-2, -4)

zeros
 $x = -4, 0$

D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
R: $y \geq -4$

Warm-up 4/4

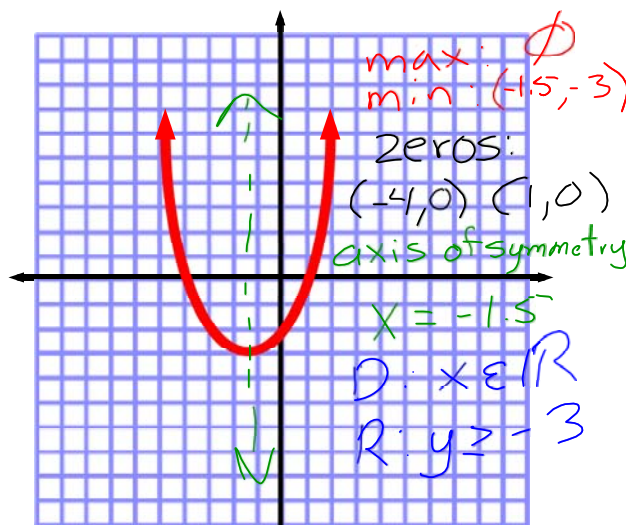
Find the max or min, zeros, axis of symmetry, and domain and range for the following quadratics. $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

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

max: \emptyset
 min: $(1, 3)$
 zeros: \emptyset
 axis of symmetry: $x = 1$
 D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 R: $y \geq 3$

2.

$$x = \frac{-(-2)}{2(1)} = 1$$



3. $(x + 2)^2 = 4$

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

max: \emptyset
 min: $(-2, -4)$

zeros:

$(-4, 0)$ $(0, 0)$

axis of symmetry

$$x = -2 \quad x = \frac{-(-4)}{2(1)} = -2$$

D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$

R: $y \geq -4$

$$(x+2)(x+2) - 4 = 0$$

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

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

$$x^2 + 2x + 2x + 4$$

Homework Questions?

$$\#11 \quad y = 2x^2 + 3x - 4 \quad X = \frac{-b}{2a}$$
$$X = \frac{-(3)}{2(2)} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Project:

- Each unit should be on a new 1/2 page (front and back)
 - > each unit should have definitions, examples, and process steps if needed
 - > there are 9 units
- Be sure to have all major concepts from each unit
- Be creative and show your style on your project

Project Due Dates

April 11th: units 6-8

April 18th: units 4-5

April 25th: units 1-3

May 2nd: unit 9

Final Project Due May 9th

Today's Goals

I can...

- solve quadratic equations by graphing
- solve quadratic equations by factoring

Try These!!

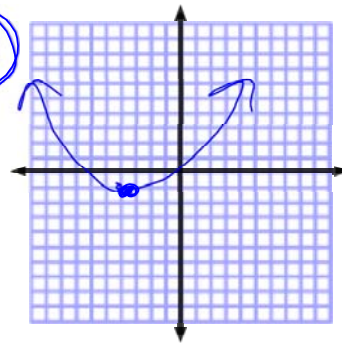
$$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

Find the vertex of the graph of the following:

$$y = 0.25x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$(-4, -1)$$

$$x = \frac{-(2)}{2(0.25)} = -4$$



$$y = 0.25(-4)^2 + 2(-4) + 3$$

$$= 4 + -8 + 3 = -1$$

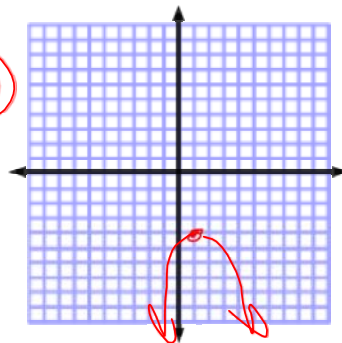
$$y = -3x^2 + 6x - 7$$

$$x = \frac{-(6)}{2(-3)} = 1$$

$$(1, -4)$$

$$y = -3(1)^2 + 6(1) - 7$$

$$= -3 + 6 - 7 = -4$$



Think and Discuss...

1. How do you find the zeros of a function from its graph?
2. Describe how to find the axis of symmetry of a quadratic function if its graph does not cross the x -axis
3. Sketch a graph that fits the given description.
 - a. Opens upward, has 2 zeros
 - b. Opens downward, has no zeros

Today's Goals

I can...

- solve quadratic equations by graphing
- solve quadratic equations by factoring

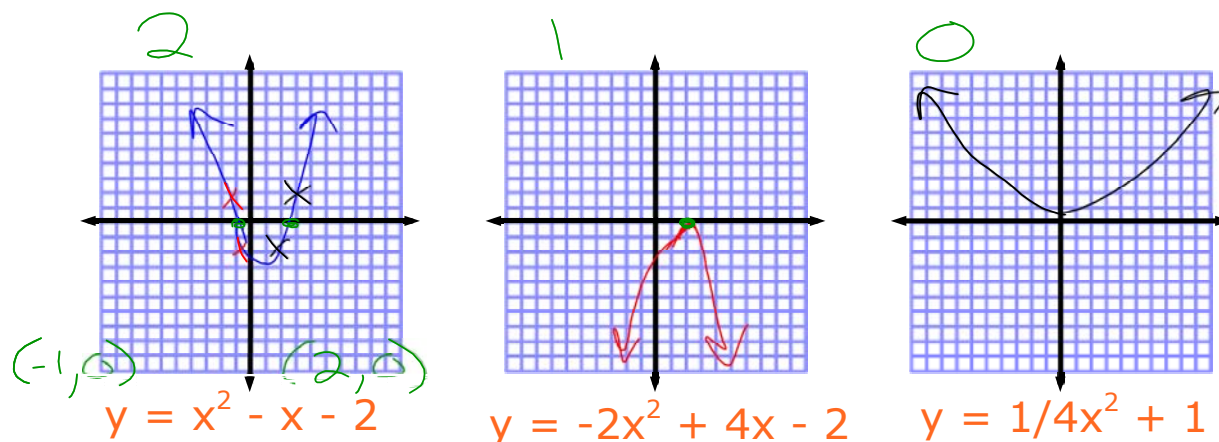
Section 10.2: Characteristics of a Quadratic

Function Think back.....

x-intercept -where the graph crosses the x-axis (the y-value is always 0; (x, 0)

Zero of a function:

Zeros: x-intercepts; where the graph (parabola) crosses the x-axis



$$y = (-1)^2 - (-1) - 2$$

$$= 1 + 1 - 2 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$y = (2)^2 - (2) - 2$$

$$= 4 - 2 - 2 = 0 \checkmark$$

Section 10.5: Solving by Graphing and Factoring

Quadratic Equations:

Functions- $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ or $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

Equations- specific solutions;

zeros of the quadratic- $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ *must be set = 0



Solve each equation by graphing the related function using your graphing calculator.

$$x^2 + 5 = 4x$$

Try These:

CHECK WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR

$$x^2 - 8x - 16 = 2x^2$$

$$6x + 10 = x^2$$

Try These:

CHECK WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR

$$x^2 - 8x - 16 = \cancel{2x^2}$$

~~$-2x^2$~~ ~~$-2x^2$~~

$$-x^2 - 8x - 16 = 0$$

$$6x + 10 = \cancel{x^2}$$

~~$-x^2$~~ ~~$-x^2$~~

$$-x^2 + 6x + 10 = 0$$

Log into Desmos and use the following code.

2B: ZBE3V8

3B: PN388R

4B: UJJWXB

Solving Quadratics by factoring

The Zero Product Property

If the product is 0, then one or more of the factors must be zero.

If $ab = 0$, then $a=0$ and/or $b=0$

$$(0)b = 0 \quad a(0) = 0 \quad (0)(0) = 0$$

Using the zero product property

$$(x)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = 0 \text{ or } x + 4 = 0 \\ \phantom{x = 0 \text{ or }} \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{r} -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline x = -4 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$(x + 4)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x + 4 = 0 \text{ or } x - 3 = 0 \\ \begin{array}{r} -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline x = -4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} +3 \quad +3 \\ \hline x = 3 \end{array} \end{array}$$

If an equation is written in standard form, you may need to factor before using the property to solve the equation.

Example:

$$x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+2=0 \\ \underline{-2 \quad -2} \\ x=-2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+5=0 \\ \underline{-5 \quad -5} \\ x=-5 \end{array}$$

~~$$\begin{array}{r} 10x^2 \\ 5x \quad 2x \\ \hline 7x \end{array}$$~~

	x	2
x	x^2	$2x$
5	$5x$	$+10$

$$(x+2)(x+5) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 2x = 8 \\ \underline{-8 \quad -8} \\ x^2 + 2x - 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-2=0 \\ \hline x=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+4=0 \\ \hline x=-4 \end{array}$$

~~$$\begin{array}{r} -8x^2 \\ 4x \quad -2x \\ \hline 2x \end{array}$$~~

	x	-2
x	x^2	$-2x$
4	$4x$	-8

$$(x-2)(x+4) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$$

Try These:

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$$

$$30x = -9x^2 - 25$$

$$3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

Try These:

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-3) = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$30x = -9x^2 - 25$$

$$9x^2 + 30x + 25 = 0$$

$$(3x+5)^2 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$3x + 5 = 0$$

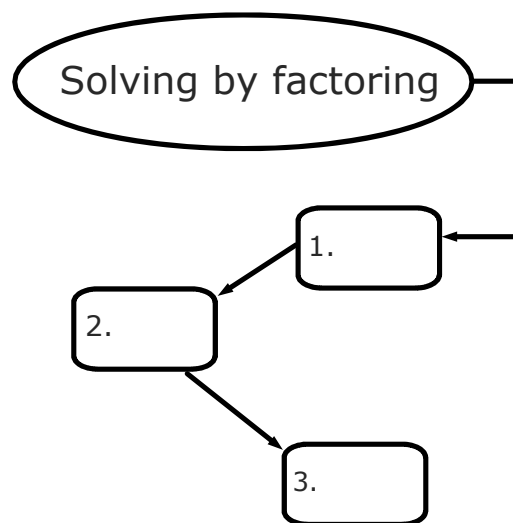
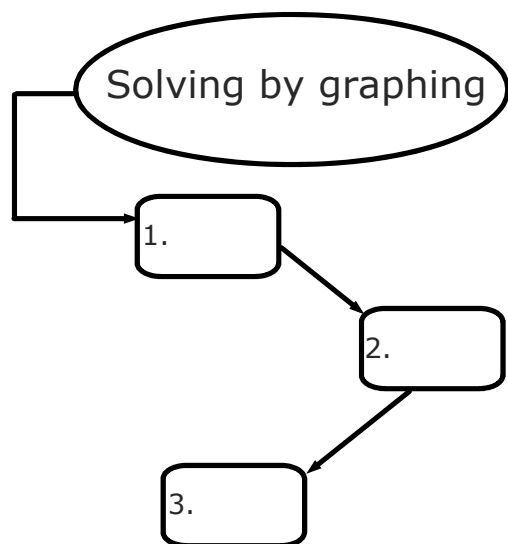
$$\frac{-5}{3} = -\frac{5}{3} \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

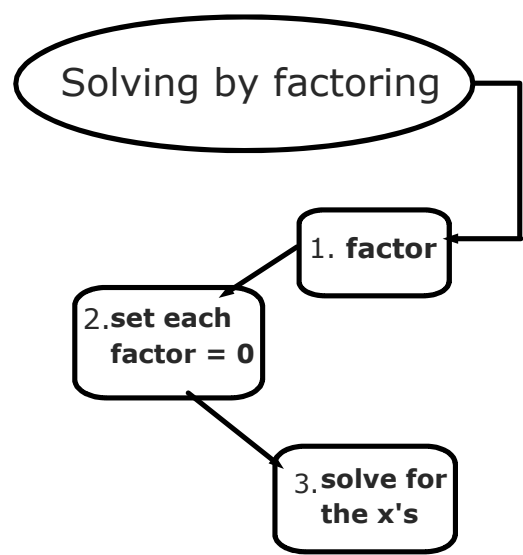
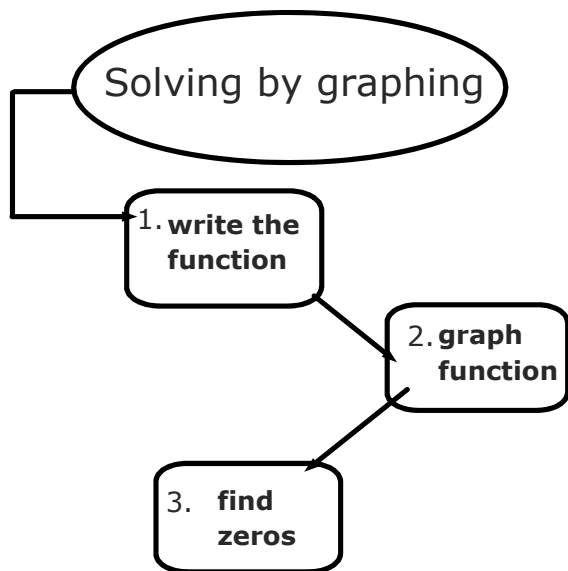
$$3x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$(3x-1)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}, 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ -1 \\ \hline \frac{-3}{3} = -1 \\ -4 \end{array}$$





Homework

pg. 557 #3-5, 14

pg. 565 # 1-11 (odd), 19

8-5

Exercises



pg. 557

GUIDED PRACTICE

1. **Vocabulary** Write two words related to the graph of a quadratic function that can be used to find the solution of the related *quadratic equation*.

SEE EXAMPLE 1

Solve each equation by graphing the related function.

2. $x^2 - 4 = 0$

3. $x^2 = 16$

4. $-2x^2 - 6 = 0$

5. $-x^2 + 12x - 36 = 0$

6. $-x^2 = -9$

7. $2x^2 = 3x^2 - 2x - 8$

8. $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

9. $8x = -4x^2 - 4$

10. $x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$

11. $x^2 + 2 = 0$

12. $x^2 - 6x = 7$

13. $x^2 + 5x = -8$

SEE EXAMPLE 2

14. **Sports** A baseball coach uses a pitching machine to simulate pop flies during practice. The quadratic function $y = -16x^2 + 80x$ models the height of the baseball after x seconds. How long is the baseball in the air?

8-6

Exercises



pg. 565

GUIDED PRACTICE

SEE EXAMPLE 1

Use the Zero Product Property to solve each equation. Check your answer.

1. $(x + 2)(x - 8) = 0$

2. $(x - 6)(x - 5) = 0$

3. $(x + 7)(x + 9) = 0$

4. $(x)(x - 1) = 0$

5. $(x)(x + 11) = 0$

6. $(3x + 2)(4x - 1) = 0$

SEE EXAMPLE 2

Solve each quadratic equation by factoring. Check your answer.

7. $x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$

8. $x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$

9. $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

10. $x^2 - 3x = 10$

11. $x^2 + 10x = -16$

12. $x^2 + 2x = 15$

13. $x^2 - 8x + 16 = 0$

14. $-3x^2 = 18x + 27$

15. $x^2 + 36 = 12x$

16. $2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$

17. $2x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$

18. $2x^2 + 6x = -18$

SEE EXAMPLE 3

19. **Games** A group of friends tries to keep a beanbag from touching the ground. On one kick, the beanbag's height can be modeled by $h = -16t^2 + 14t + 2$, where h is the height in feet above the ground and t is the time in seconds. Find the time it takes the beanbag to reach the ground.