

Advanced Math

2-1

Quadratic Functions

What is the general form of a quadratic function?

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

What is the standard form of a quadratic equation?

$$f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

↑
Fut/Opening
up
↓
down
(h,k) → vertex

What are x-intercepts? *where a line crosses the x-axis?*

How do I find them?

- 1) set $y = 0$
- 2) Calculator
calculate - zeros

What are y-intercepts? *line crosses y-axis*

How do I find them?

- 1) set $x = 0$
- 2) Calculator
Trace 0

What are some other names for x-intercepts (synonyms)?

- 1) zeros
- 2) solutions
- 3) roots

What are the three methods for solving quadratic equations?

- 1) Radical Method $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{16}$
 $|x| = 4$
 $x = \pm 4$
- 2) Factoring
- 3) Quadratic Formula $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
- 4) Graphing Calculator

When is it advantageous to work with the general form? $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

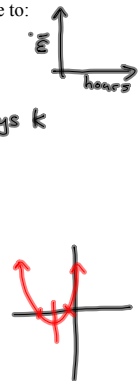
Good for intercepts
x-ints → solve
y-int → c

When is it advantageous to work with the standard form?

Good for max's and min's
(always at vertex)

The vertex of a quadratic is (h, k). How does the vertex relate to:

- 1) the axis of symmetry: $x = h$
- 2) the value of the maximum or the minimum? always k
- 3) the range of the function? $(-\infty, k]$ max
or
 $[k, \infty)$ min
- 4) the x-intercepts?
h is half way between them.
- 5) the input that causes the max or min? always h



What are the four methods of changing from the General to the Standard Form.

- 1) Completing the Square
- 2) h is halfway between the zeros.
- 3) Derivative
- 4) Graphing Calculator
Calculate max/min

What are the steps to completing the square?

- 1) isolate c
- 2) get a = 1
- 3) take b, half it, square it, apply to equation

What is a derivative?

How do I find the derivative of:

1) a constant function?

2) a polynomial? a:

b: Then subtract 1 from the power.

Sketch the graph of the quadratic function without the aid of a graphing utility. Identify the vertex and asymptotes, intercepts.

23) $f(x) = x^2 - x + \frac{5}{4}$

Complete the square	derivative
$f(x) = (x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ $b = -1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ $f(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + 1$ vertex: $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ x-ints: 2, 5, 6 none y-ints: $(0, \frac{5}{4})$	$f'(x) = 2x - 1$ $0 = 2x - 1$ $1 = 2x$ $\frac{1}{2} = x$ vertex $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

Sketch the graph of the quadratic function without the aid of a graphing utility. Identify the vertex and asymptotes.

25) $h(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 21$

complete the square	derivative
$h(x) = (4x^2 - 4x) + 21$ $h(x) = 4(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}) + 21 - 1$ $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$ $h(x) = 4(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + 20$ vertex $(\frac{1}{2}, 20)$ x-ints: none (all above 20) y-ints: $(0, 21)$	$h'(x) = 8x - 4$ $0 = 8x - 4$ $4 = 8x$ $\frac{1}{2} = x$ $4(\frac{1}{2})^2 - 4(\frac{1}{2}) + 21$ $1 - 2 + 21$ 20 $\frac{1}{2} = x$ $(\frac{1}{2}, 20)$

Find the quadratic function that has the given vertex and pass through the given point.

37) Vertex $(-2, 5)$; Point $(0, 9)$

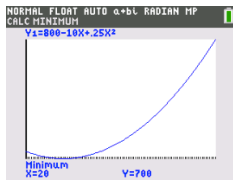
$$F(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$$

$$F(x) = a(x + 2)^2 + 5$$

T	$9 = a(0 + 2)^2 + 5$ $9 = 4a + 5$ $4 = 4a$ $1 = a$
E	
M	
P	

$$F(x) = (x + 2)^2 + 5$$

67) A manufacturer of lighting fixtures has daily production costs of
 $C = 800 - 10x + 0.25x^2$
where C is the total cost in dollars and x is the number of units produced.
How many units should be produced each day to yield a minimum cost?



20 units

$$\begin{aligned} C'(x) &= -10 + .5x \\ 0 &= -10 + .5x \\ 10 &= .5x \\ 20 &= x \\ 20 \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

Assignment:
pg. 213
1-8 all,
10 - 42 even,
64,65,68,
70-74 all, 76