

1. Get the Solutions
2. Check your work ← with a pen
3. Turn in your assignment and  
Pick Up the Warm Up.  
Skip #3

HW  
Questions

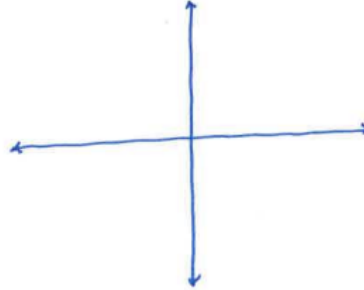
## Assignment 2.1.4 Day 2

Name \_\_\_\_\_

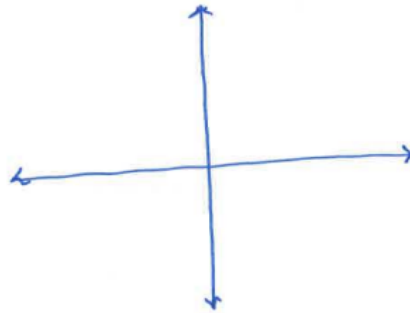
Per. \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Complete the square to convert to graphing form. Then make a sketch. Include labels for the vertex and y-intercept.

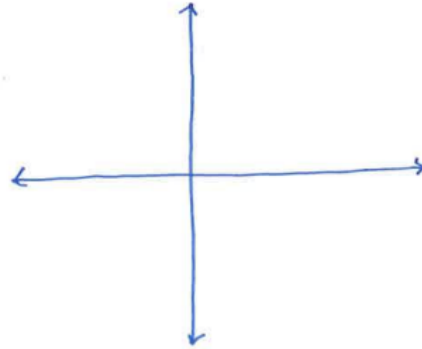
a)  $y = x^2 - 4x + 9$



b)  $y = x^2 + 7x - 2$

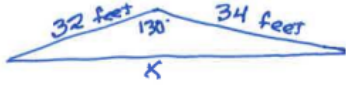


c)  $y = 2x^2 - 16x + 30$  (Hint: The "a" coefficient must be 1)



② Find the distance between  $(-7, 20)$  and  $(3, -5)$  to the nearest 2 decimal places

③

Find  $x$ 

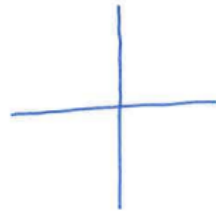
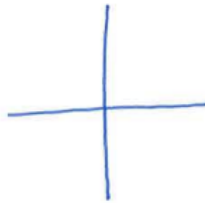
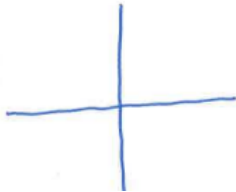
④

Sketch the functions with OUT a calculator - skills

$$y = (x-3)^2 + 6$$

$$y = -(x+1)^2 - 3$$

$$y = 2x^2 + 4$$



⑤ Find the  $x$ -intercepts; algebraically

$$y = (x-3)^2 - 1$$

Warm  
Up

1. Complete the square to convert  $y = 4x^2 + 8x + 7$  to graphing form. Careful since  $a \neq 1$ . If you were absent last class, get someone to show you their notes or, better yet, have them explain what to do.

$$y = 4x^2 + 8x + 7$$

divide by 4

$$\frac{y}{4} = x^2 + 2x + \frac{7}{4}$$

CONVERT TO A PICTURE

$$\frac{y}{4} + 1 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & x \\ \hline x & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \frac{7}{4}$$

CONVERT back to an equation

$$4\frac{y}{4} + 4 = 4(x+1)^2 + 4\frac{7}{4}$$

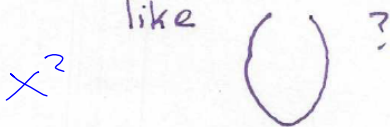
$$y + 4 = 4(x+1)^2 + 7$$

-4                      -4

$$y = 4(x+1)^2 + 3$$

2. Think about sketching parabolas.

- a) Do the sides of a parabola ever curve back like



- b) Do the sides of a parabola approach straight vertical lines? In other words, do parabolas have asymptote.



3. Find the x-intercept(s) of the parabola  $y = 2x^2 + 5x - 12$   
(algebraically)

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

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 5$$

$$c = -12$$

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(1)(-12)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{73}}{2}$$

4. Remember that exponential functions look like  $y = ab^x$   
 Use the double substitution method to find the exponential function that passes through the two points  $(-1, 40)$  and  $(1, 3.6)$

$b^{-1}$

$$40 = ab^{-1}$$

$$3.6 = ab^1$$

multiply  
by  $b$

$$40 = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$a = 40b$$

$$3.6 = ab^1$$

$$3.6 = (40b)b$$

$$3.6 = 40b^2$$

$$b^2 = \frac{3.6}{40}$$

$$\sqrt{\quad} \quad \sqrt{\frac{3.6}{40}}$$

$$b = 0.3$$

$$3.6 = a(.3)$$

$$a = \frac{3.6}{.3} = 12$$

$$y = 12(0.3)^x$$



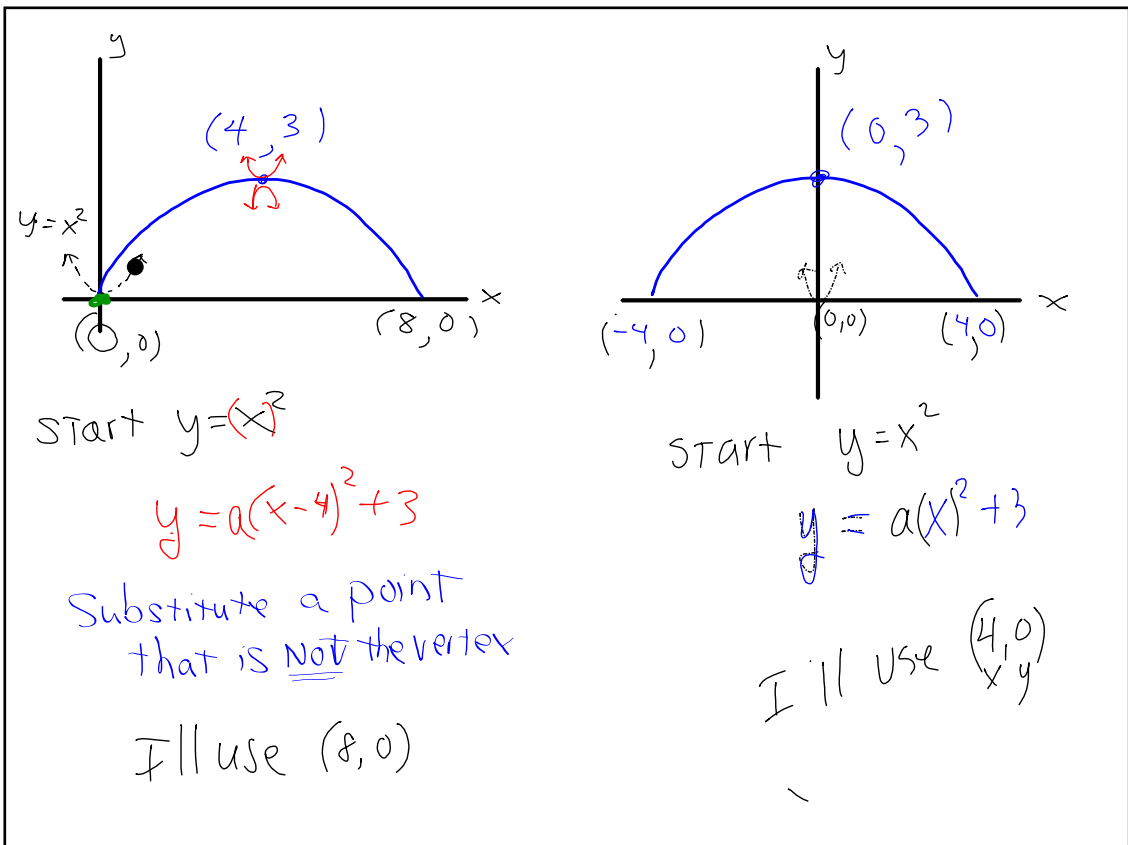
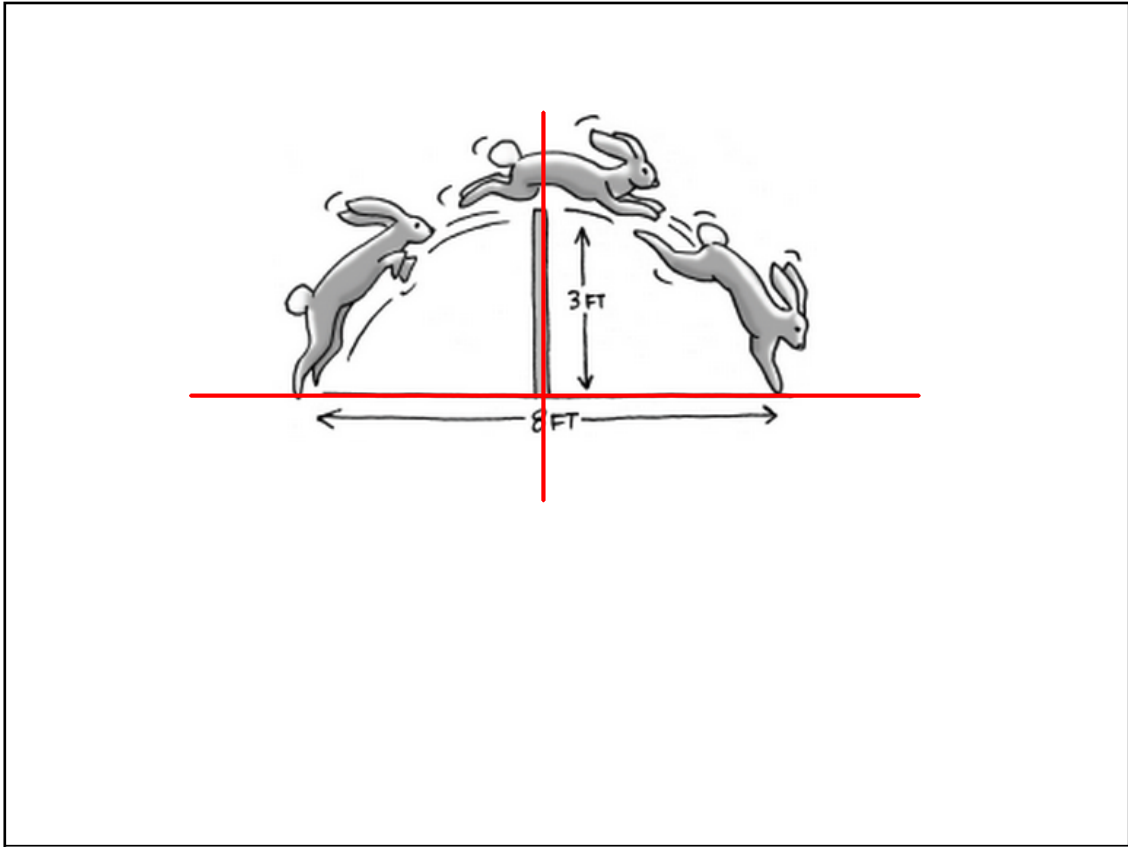
**AIM** Perform Mathematical Modeling with Parabolas

$y = x^2$

Jumping Rabbits

3 FT

8 FT



$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= a(8-4)^2 + 3 \\
 0 &= a(4)^2 + 3 \\
 0 &= 16a + 3 \\
 -3 &= 16a \\
 a &= -\frac{3}{16} \\
 y &= -\frac{3}{16}(x-4)^2 + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= a(4)^2 + 3 \\
 0 &= 16a + 3 \\
 -3 &= 16a \\
 a &= -\frac{3}{16} \\
 y &= -\frac{3}{16}x^2 + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

**Standard form:**  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

**Graphing form:**  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$  

**Factored form:**  $y = a(x+b)(x+c)$ .

•

$$y = a(x-4)^2 + 3$$

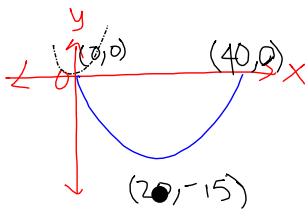
$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

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

Next....

2-67

core problem

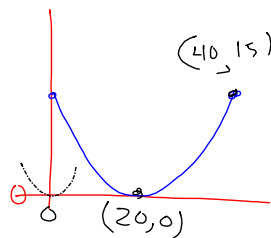


$$y = ax^2$$

$$y = a(x-20)^2 - 15$$

$$0 = a(40-20)^2 - 15$$

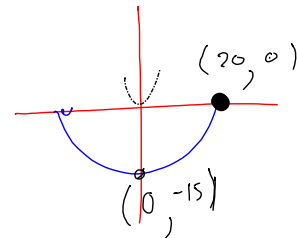
$$a = \frac{3}{80}$$



$$y = ax^2$$

$$y = a(x-20)^2$$

$$15 = a(40-20)^2$$



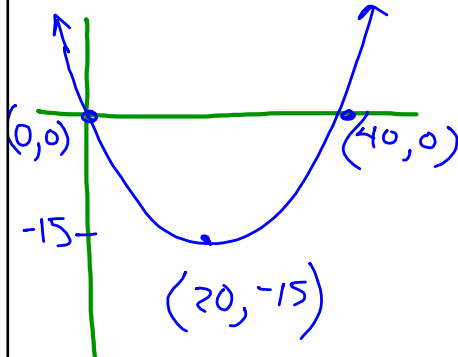
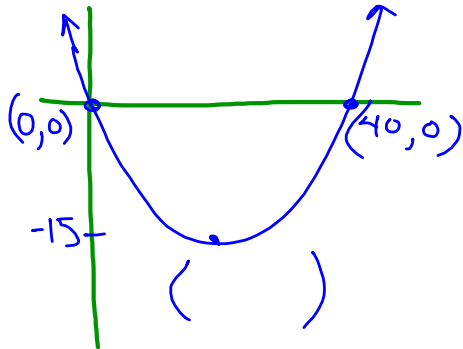
$$y = ax^2$$

$$y = a(x)^2 - 15$$

$$0 = a(20)^2 - 15$$

$$a = \frac{15}{400}$$

At the skateboard park, the hot new attraction is the *U-Dip*, a cement structure embedded into the ground. The cross-sectional view of the *U-Dip* is a parabola that dips 15 feet below the ground. The width at ground level, its widest part, is 40 feet across. Sketch the cross-sectional view of the *U-Dip*, and find an equation of the parabola that models it.



Model:

$$y = a(x-20)^2 - 15$$

$$0 = a(40-20)^2 - 15$$

$$0 = a \cdot 400 - 15$$

$$15 = 400a$$

$$a = \frac{15}{400} = \frac{3}{80} \approx .0375$$

B.B.

Group  
LCO

Calculator and  
Notes ok

## Assignment

**2-** 66, 72a, 73, 74

$$\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{24}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{7}{16}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{250}}{\sqrt{10}}$$