

HW tally

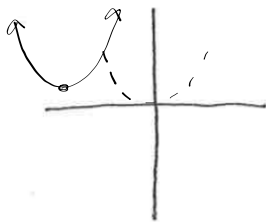


Then Pick up and do the Warm Up
(both sides)

LCQ (no calculator) later today

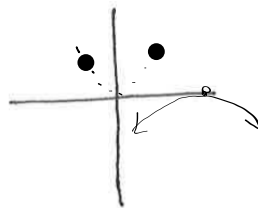
Without a GDC sketch the following parabolas. Then label the vertex. $y=x^2$ is already shown.

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



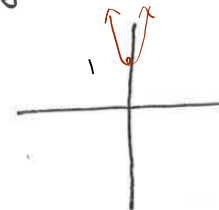
Vertex $(-3, 1)$

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



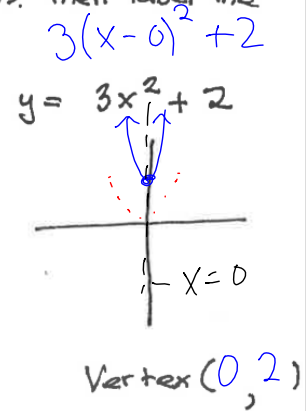
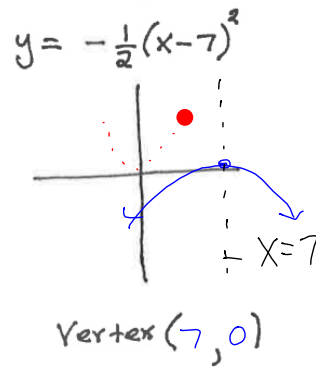
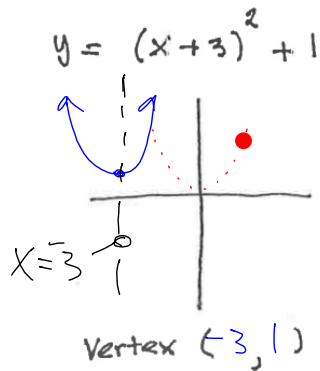
Vertex $(7, 0)$

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



Vertex $(0, 2)$

Without a GDC sketch the following parabolas. Then label the vertex. $y = x^2$ is already shown.



$$y = x^2$$

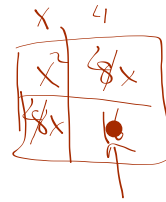
2. Go back ^{to #1} and, with a dashed line, draw the line of symmetry and label with its equation.

3. Convert the following to graphing form

$$y = x^2 + 8x + 6$$

$$y + 16 = (x + 4)^2 + 6$$

$$y = (x + 4)^2 - 10$$

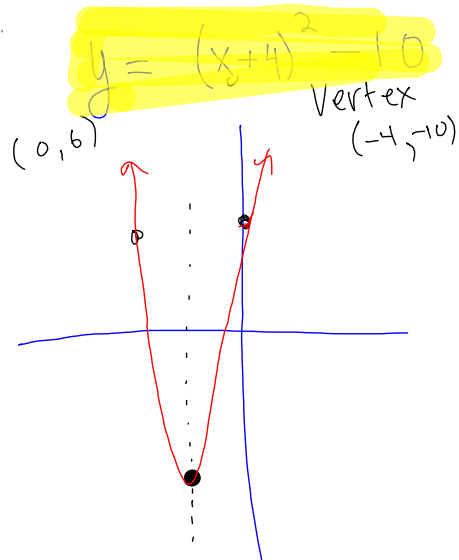


3. Convert the following to graphing form

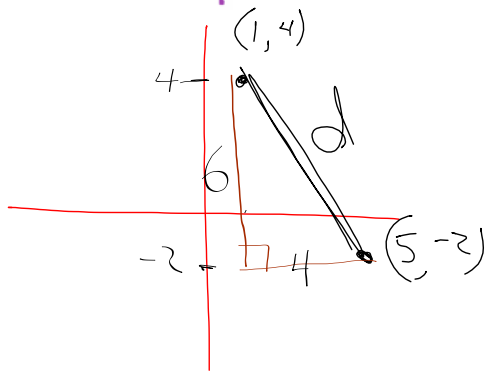
$$y = x^2 + 8x + 6$$

$$y + 16 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 4 \\ \hline X^2 & 4x \\ \hline 4x & 16 \\ \hline \end{array} + 6$$

$$y + 16 = (x + 4)^2 + 6$$



④ Find the distance between the two points $(5, -2)$ and $(1, 4)$



$$\frac{4 - (-2)}{5 - 1}$$

$$d^2 = (\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2$$

$$\sqrt{d^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{36 + 16}$$

$$d = \sqrt{52}$$

Distance / Formula

Distance formula

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

d = distance

(x_1, y_1) = coordinates of the first point

(x_2, y_2) = coordinates of the second point

5) $y = (x-3)^2 - 25$ $(3, -25)$

a) without a GDC find the vertex

b) without a GDC find the exact x-intercepts
 (look for a quick method) ← set $y=0$

$$(x-3)^2 - 25 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$x-3 = \pm 5$$

$$x-3=5 \quad x-3=-5$$

$$x=8 \quad x=-2$$

$x = 3 \pm 5$

You will
check your HW
Monday.

↓
unless we have time
at the end of
the period.

Protocol when checking HW

Keep your HW out so, if I walk around, I can look at it.

If you did not do it, I expect to see a **0** written on your recording sheet before I get to your desk.

Any questions on HW?

$$\textcircled{54} \quad 4x^3 + 23x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(4x^2 + 23x - 2) = 0$$

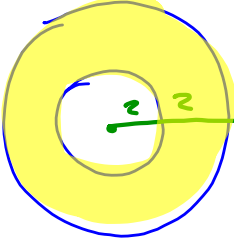
$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$
$$4x^2 + 23x - 2 = 0$$

$$a = 4$$

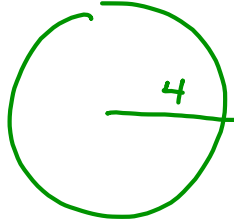
$$b = 23$$

$$c = -2$$


56a



A diagram of an annulus (a ring shape) with a yellow fill. It has an inner circle and an outer circle, both with a radius of 2, as indicated by the green lines and the number '2'.



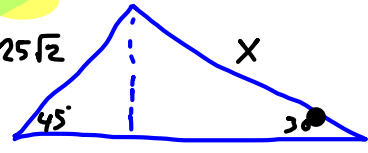
A diagram of a circle with a radius of 4, indicated by a green line from the center to the circumference and the number '4'.

$$A = \pi \cdot 4^2$$


A diagram of a circle with a radius of 2, indicated by a green line from the center to the circumference and the number '2'.

$$A = \pi \cdot 2^2$$

c



A diagram of a right-angled triangle with a dashed vertical line representing the height. The left angle is labeled 45° , the right angle is labeled 30° , and the hypotenuse is labeled $25\sqrt{2}$. The side opposite the 30° angle is labeled 'X'.

50 a

50 e

50 d

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

convert to
graphing
form
(complete
square)

53

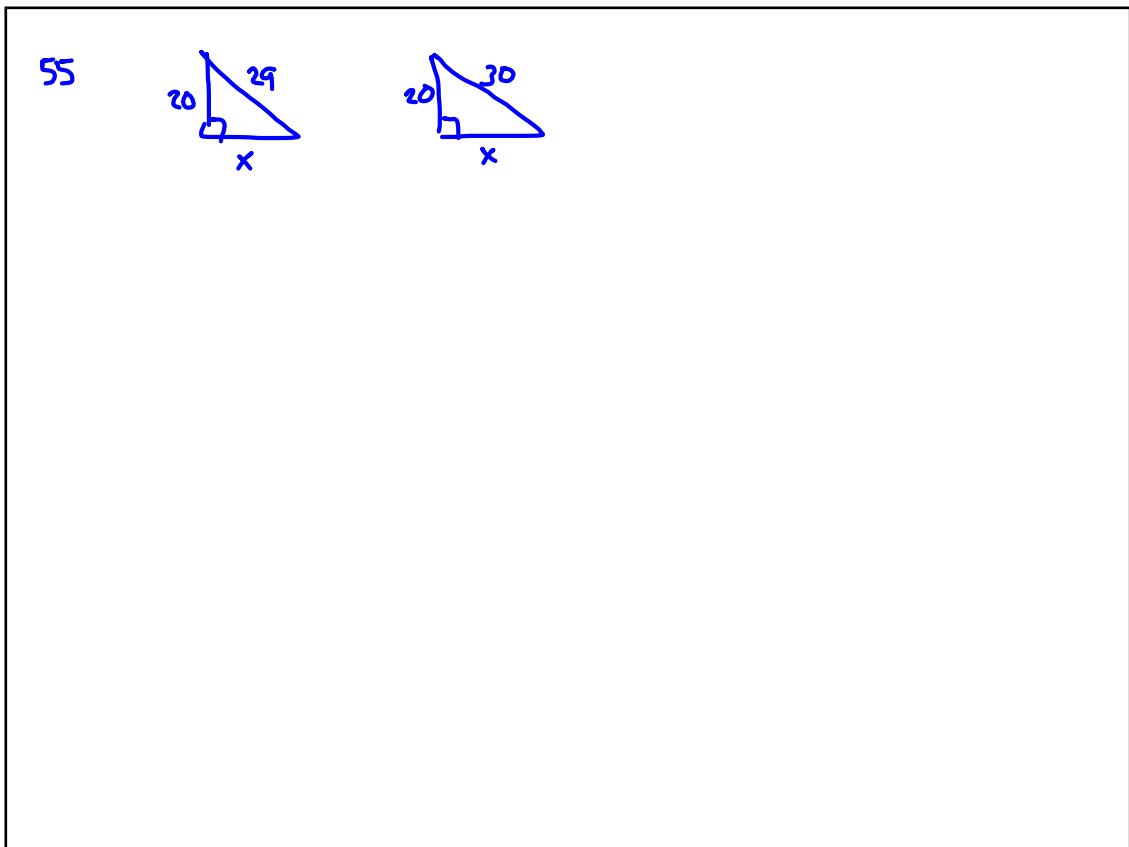
 $(-2, 4)$ $(4, 7)$

equation

d =



$$X = \frac{-(\) \pm \sqrt{(\)^2 - 4(\)(\)}}{2(\)}$$



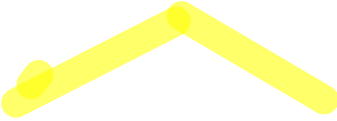


So, far we have two ways of
starting from standard form

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

and converting to graphing form

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



Finding the
x-intercepts
and averaging
them

complete the
Square to
Convert

Aim Today •

Deal with variations
of both methods

NOTES: Convert $y = x^2 + 5x + 2$
Using Completing the Square

$$y = x^2 + 5x + 2$$

$$y + 6.25 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 2.5 \\ \hline x^2 & 2.5x \\ \hline 2.5x & 6.25 \\ \hline \end{array} + 2$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 5/2 \\ \hline x^2 & 5/2 x \\ \hline 5/2 x & 25/4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y + 6.25 = (x + 2.5)^2 + 2$$

$$y = (x + 2.5)^2 - 4.25$$

How does one complete the square

for $y = x^2 + bx + 20$

$$y + \frac{b^2}{4} = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + 20$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & \frac{b}{2} \\ \hline x^2 & \frac{b}{2}x \\ \hline \frac{b}{2}x & \frac{b^2}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$y = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + 20 - \frac{b^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{b}{2}x \cdot \frac{b}{2}x = \frac{b^2}{4}$$

Complete the Square when $a \neq 1$

$$y = \frac{2x^2}{2} - \frac{16x}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{2} + 16 = \underbrace{x^2 - 8x + 16}_{(x-4)^2} + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{2} + 16 = (x-4)^2 + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$y + 32 = 2(x-4)^2 + 5$$

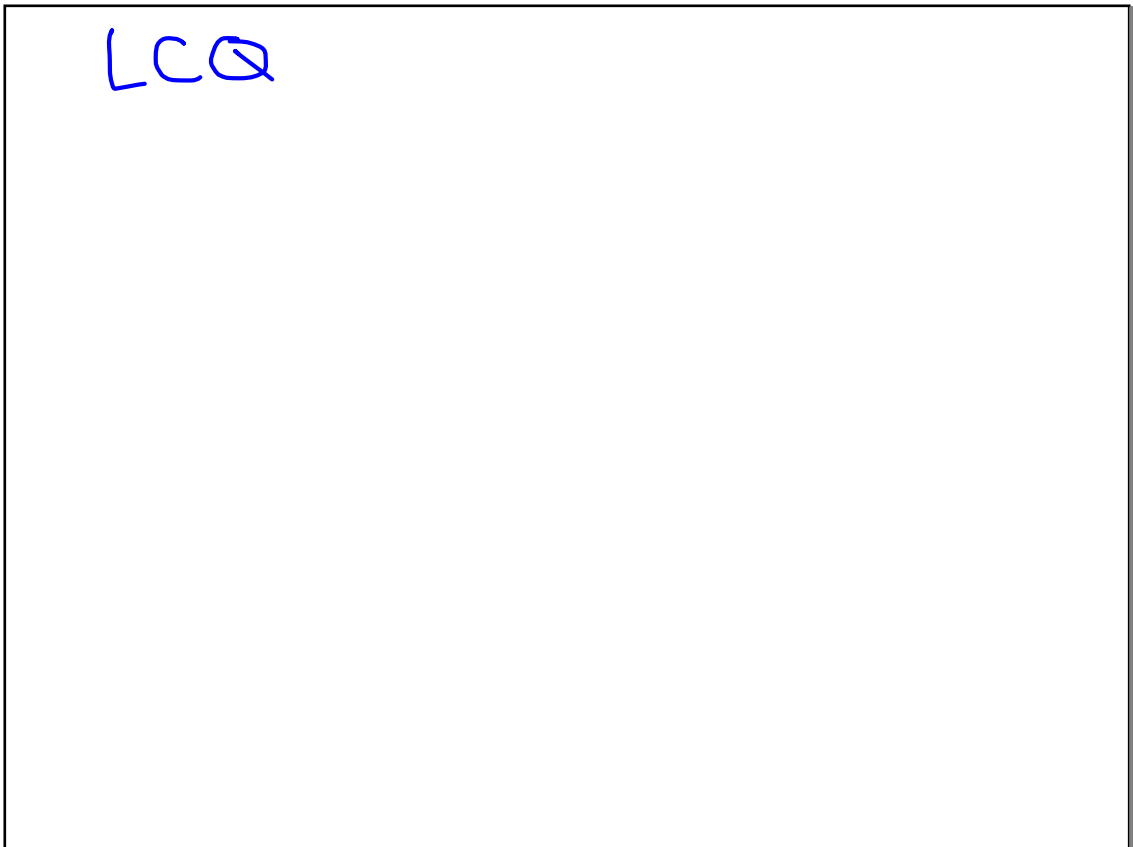
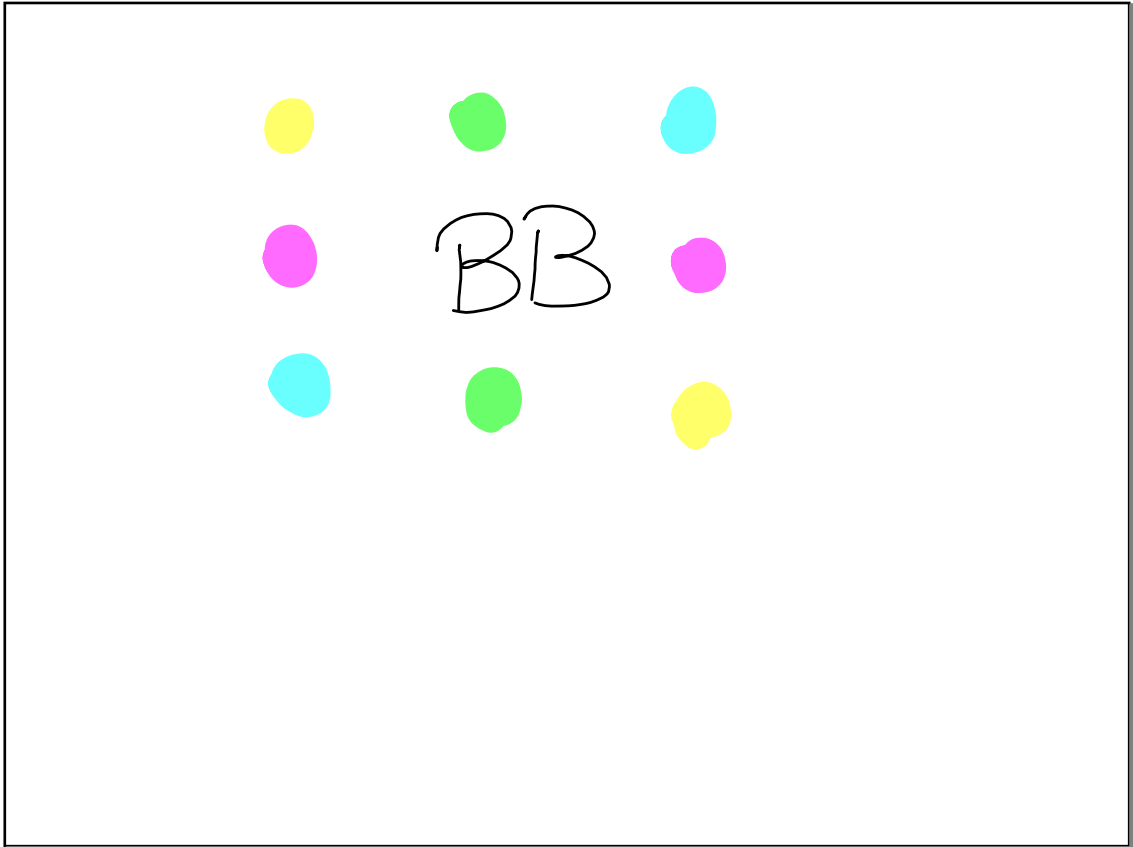
-32 -32

$$y = 2(x-4)^2 - 27$$

$$(4, -27)$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & x-4 \\ \hline x & x^2 - 4x \\ \hline -4 & 4x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$y = 2x^2 - 16x + 5$$



After you turn in your LCQ, check your HW solutions and then return the solutions.

Assignment

2-... 50bd , 59-63



record on the blue recording sheet

on Monday you
will turn in
the yellow
recording sheet

9 assignments

