

Cycle 2 Day 3

MBF 3CI CHAPTERS 4, 5, 7: RELATIONS

**LEARNING TARGET:**

"I can identify the equation of a quadratic in standard form and vertex form".

"I can expand binomials into trinomials of the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$ , where  $a \neq 1$ ".

"I can convert a quadratic equation from vertex form into standard form by expanding".

**Warm-up:**

Common factor:

a)  $-3x^2y^8 + 18xy$

$$= -3xy(x y^7 - 6)$$

b)  $25x^3y^2 + 40y^2$

$$= 5y^2(5x^3 + 8)$$

c)  $11p^5r^9 - 7pr^3$

$$= pr^3(11p^4r^6 - 7)$$

Expand:

a)  $2(x - 9)$

$$= 2x - 18$$

b)  $(x - 5)(x + 6)$

$$= x^2 + \underline{6x} - \underline{5x} - 30$$

$$= x^2 + x - 30$$

c)  $(x + 2)(x + 7)$

$$= x^2 + \underline{7x} + \underline{2x} + 14$$

$$= x^2 + 9x + 14$$

$$= x^2 + x - 30$$

$$= x^2 + 9x + 14$$

In b) and c), we get an equation in the form  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ . This is known as STANDARD FORM.

$a \neq 0$ , but  $b$  and  $c$  can, so the equation does not have to have 3 terms.

It can look like:  $y = x^2 + 2x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ b &= 2 \\ c &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$y = 2x^2 - 7$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 \\ b &= 0 \\ c &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

$y = x^2 + 4x$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1 \\ b &= 4 \\ c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

## FOIL

Expand the following to produce a quadratic equation in standard form:

a)  $y = (2x - 3)(x + 5)$

$$= 2x^2 + 10x - 3x - 15$$

$$= 2x^2 + 7x - 15$$

b)  $y = (3z + 7)(4z + 1)$

$$= 12z^2 + 3z + 28z + 7$$

$$= 12z^2 + 31z + 7$$

c)  $y = 2(x - 2)(x - 6)$

$$= 2(x^2 - 6x - 2x + 12)$$

$$= 2(x^2 - 8x + 12)$$

$$= 2x^2 - 16x + 24$$

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

$$= (x - 2)(x - 2)$$

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

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

A quadratic equation can also be expressed in VERTEX FORM:  $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ , where the vertex is at  $(h, k)$ , and  $a \neq 0$ .

State the vertex for each of the following:  $y = 2(x - (-7))^2 + 5$

$h = 3 \quad k = 9$        $h = -7 \quad k = 5$        $= 3(x - 0)^2 - 7$   
 a)  $y = (x - 3)^2 + 9$       b)  $y = 2(x + 7)^2 + 5$       c)  $y = 3x^2 - 7$   
 vertex:  $(3, 9)$       vertex:  $(-7, 5)$       vertex:  $(0, -7)$

We can convert from vertex form to standard form by expanding.

For example: a)  $y = (x - 3)^2 + 9$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x-3)(x-3) + 9 \\
 &= x^2 - 3x - 3x + 9 + 9 \\
 &= x^2 - 6x + 18
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= 1 \\
 b &= -6 \\
 c &= 18
 \end{aligned}$$

b)  $y = 2(x + 7)^2 + 5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2(x+7)(x+7) + 5 \\
 &= 2(x^2 + 7x + 7x + 49) + 5 \\
 &= 2(x^2 + 14x + 49) + 5 \\
 &= 2x^2 + 28x + 98 + 5 \\
 &= 2x^2 + 28x + 103
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= 2 \\
 b &= 28 \\
 c &= 103
 \end{aligned}$$

Today's entertainment: p. 239 #4, 5

p. 245 #1ace, 2ace, 3ace, 4ace