

Before we begin, are there any questions from last day's work?

Do not “expand to check” – just use the back of the book to check.

p. 254 #7

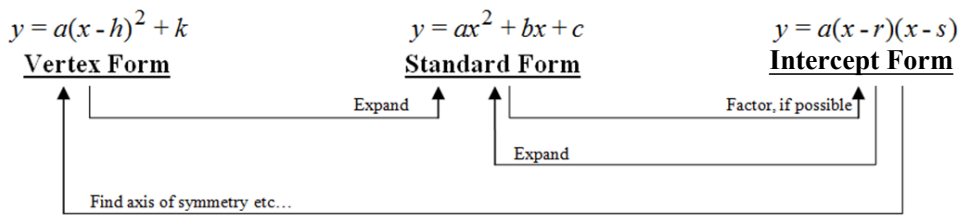
pp. 259-263 #1ace, 2ace, 3a, 4ace, 5ace, 6

Today's Learning Target(s):



“I can:

- a) Convert a quadratic relation to intercept form, $y = a(x-r)(x-s)$, to find the zeros (x -intercepts) and graph.”



MBF 3CI

Graphing Quadratic Relations from Standard Form

Date: Nov. 21/17

Ex. 1 Given the parabola with equation $y = 2x^2 + 12x + 10$.

a) convert the equation to intercept form: $y = a(x-r)(x-s)$ [Hint: factor the equation]

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 2x^2 + 12x + 10 \\
 &= 2(x^2 + 6x + 5) \\
 &= 2(x+1)(x+5)
 \end{aligned}$$

b) state the zeros (x-intercepts)

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= 2(x+1)(x+5) \\
 &\quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 x+1 &= 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x+5 = 0 \\
 x &= -1 \quad \quad \quad x = -5
 \end{aligned}$$

c) determine the equation of the axis of symmetry

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-1+(-5)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{-6}{2} \\
 &= -3
 \end{aligned}$$

d) determine the vertex

Sub $x = -3$ in

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 2(x+1)(x+5) \\
 &= 2(-3+1)(-3+5) \\
 &= 2(-2)(2) \\
 &= -8 \quad \therefore v(-3, -8) \\
 &\quad h = -3 \quad k = -8
 \end{aligned}$$

inf $a=2$
 $1 \rightarrow 2$
 $2 \rightarrow 8$
 $3 \rightarrow 18$

y-intercept $y = 2x^2 + 12x + 10$

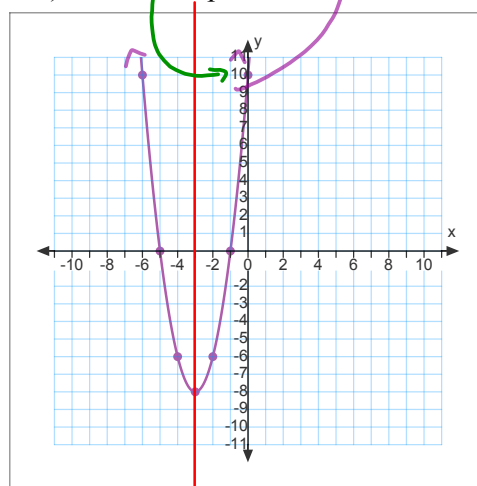
f) write the equation of the parabola in vertex form

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 2(x-(-3))^2 - 8 \\
 &= 2(x+3)^2 - 8
 \end{aligned}$$

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

e) sketch the parabola below



$x = -3$
 (A of S)



Summary

Given a quadratic relation in vertex form $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$, the coordinates of the vertex are (h,k) .

Given a quadratic relation in standard form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, the y-intercept is 'c'.

Given a quadratic relation in intercept form $y = a(x-r)(x-s)$, the 'r' and 's' represent the x-intercepts.

The x-intercepts are also called the **zeros** of the quadratic relation. [$\therefore y = 0$ at these points]

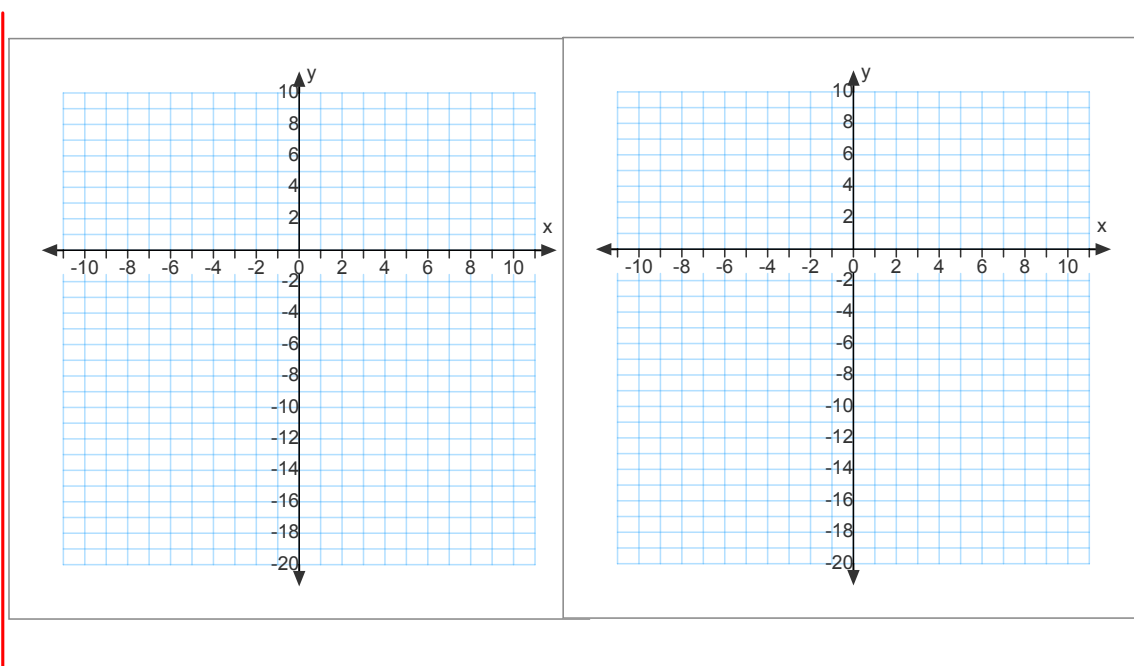
Note that the value of 'a' is the same in all 3 forms.

Today's Entertainment: PRACTICE

1. For each relation, find the zeros (x-intercepts) by factoring, then graph using intercept form:

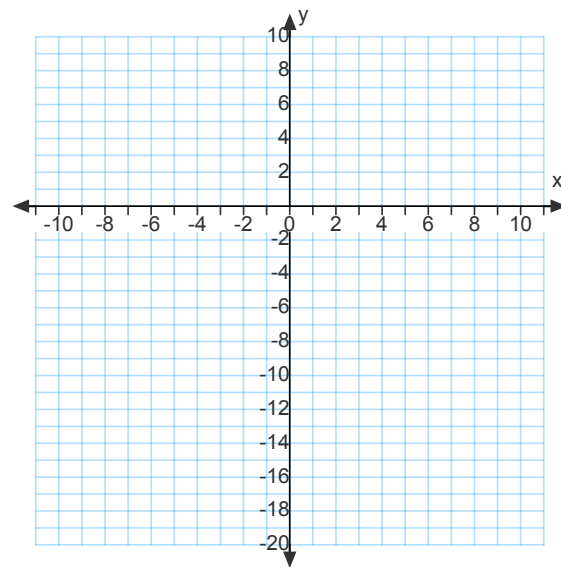
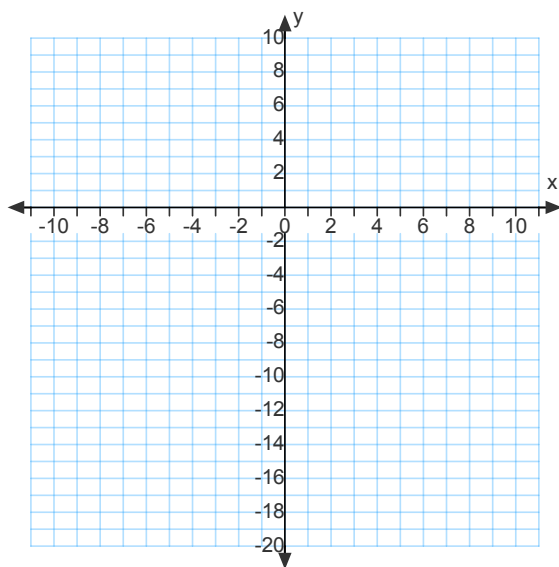
a) $y = x^2 + 10x + 16$

b) $y = x^2 - 2x - 15$



c) $y = x^2 - 6x - 7$

d) $y = 2x^2 - 18$



e) $y = 2x^2 - 28x + 98$

f) $y = 3x^2 + 39x + 108$

