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

pp.217-218 1, 2c, 3d, 4b, 6, 7

SWYK 2.1 is first.

Today's Learning Goal(s):

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

a) use a quadratic model to solve a problem with ***and without*** technology.

2.8.1 Modeling using Quadratic Functions

Date: Mar. 7/18

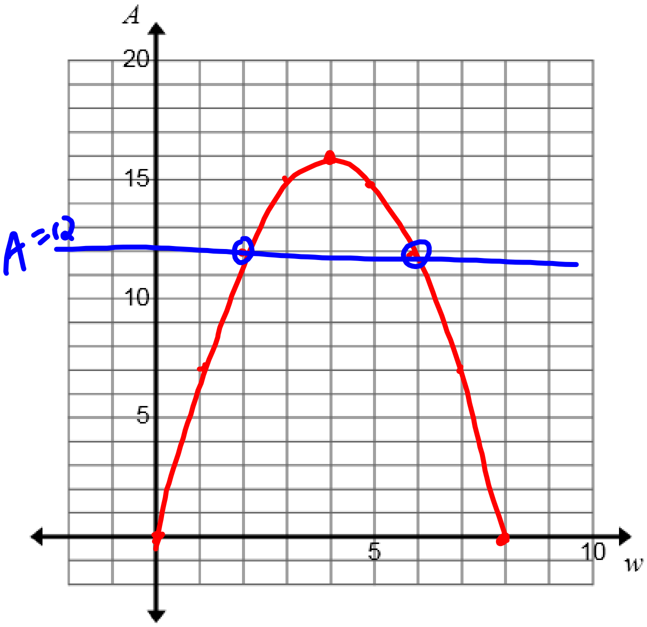
Ex.1
Sixteen metres of fencing are available to enclose a rectangular garden.
a) Represent the area of the garden as a function of the length of one side.
b) Graph the function.
c) What dimensions provide an area greater than 12 m^2?

Solution
a) Let w represent the width of the garden in m.
Let l represent the length of the garden in m.

l

A= l x w

w

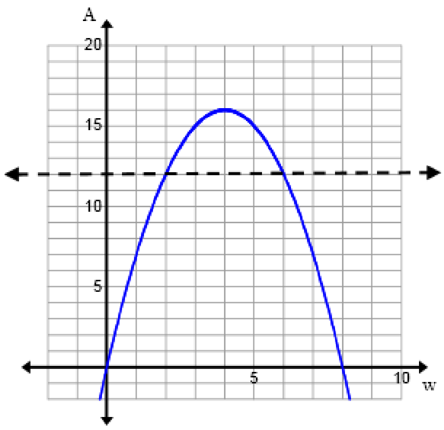


P = 2l +2w
16 = 2l +2w
8 = l +w
8 — w = l

Since A = l w
0 **=(8—w)w** → w=0
↓
8-w=0
w=8

b)
the zeros (x-intercepts) are 0 and 8
Find the vertex half way between the zeros,
or complete the square to get A = -1(w—4)² + 16

if w=4 ∴ A=(8-4)(4)
=16 ∴ V(4,16)
A= w(8-w)
= $-w^2+8w$
∴ a=-1



c) **Draw in the horizontal line y = 12.**
The intersection points represent the width of the garden when the area is 12m².
∴if the width is between (but NOT INCLUDING) 2 and 6 m,
the dimensions provide an area greater than 12m².
This is written 2 < w < 6

if c) asked $< 12 m^2$
∴ $0 \le w < 2$ and $6 < w \le 8$

2.8.1 Modeling using Quadratic Functions

Ex. 2
When bicycles are sold for \$300 each, a cycle store can sell 160 in a season.
For every \$25 increase in the price, the number sold drops by 10.

a) Represent the sales revenue as a function of the price.
b) Use a graphing calculator to graph the function.
c) How many bicycles were sold when the total sales revenue is \$33 000?
   What is the price of one bicycle?
d) What range of prices will give sales revenue that exceeds \$40 000?

Solution
a) The quantities that vary all need to be defined (as variables).

Let p represent the selling price, in dollars.
Let n represent the number of bicycles sold.
Let R represent the revenue, in dollars.

Revenue = (price of a bicycle) x (number of bicycles sold)
p x (*needs to be represented as a function of price*)

(This is the hardest part of this problem.)

Rough work:

i) the price increase $= p - 300$

Check: If the new price is \$375, then the price increase $= p - 300$
$= 375 - 300$
$= 75$

ii) the number of \$25 increases $= \dfrac{p-300}{25}$

Check: If the new price is \$375, then the number of \$25 increases $= \dfrac{375-300}{25}$
$= \dfrac{75}{25}$
$=$ 3 increases of \$25

iii) the number of bicycles sold

$$=160-\cancel{10}^{\,2}\left(\frac{p-300}{\cancel{25}_{\,5}}\right)$$

←Show Cancelling

$$=160-2\left(\frac{p-300}{5}\right)$$

$$=160-\frac{2}{5}(p-300)$$

$$=160-\frac{2}{5}p+120$$

$$=-\frac{2}{5}p+280$$

$$-\frac{2}{\cancel{5}}\left(-\cancel{300}^{\,-60}\right)$$
$$=-2(-60)$$
$$=120$$

Now, Revenue = (price of a bicycle) x (number of bicycles sold)

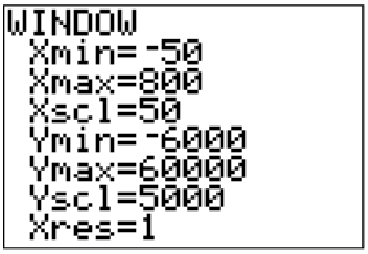
$$=p\left(-\frac{2}{5}p+280\right)$$

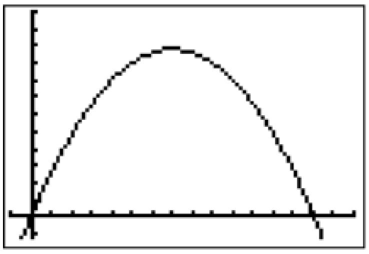
$$=-\frac{2}{5}p^2+280p$$

or $(=-0.4p^2+280p)$

b) Use a graphing calculator to graph the function.

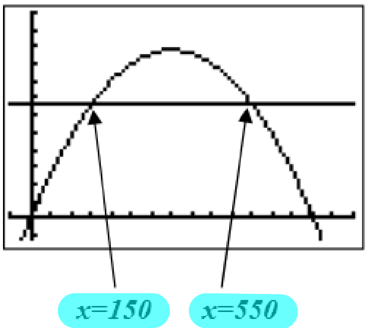
let $y_1 = -0.4x^2 + 280x$ or $y_1 = -\frac{2}{5}x^2 + 280x$





c) How many bicycles were sold when the total sales revenue is \$33 000?
What is the price of one bicycle?

If R = 33 000, let $y_2 = 33000$



Find the intersection points to represent the price of one bicycle when the revenue is \$33 000.

$\therefore p =$ **150** or $p =$ **550**

$\therefore$ the price of one bicycle is **\$150** or **\$550**

Recall: Revenue = (price of a bicycle) x (number of bicycles sold)

$\therefore$ number of bicycles sold = $\dfrac{\text{Revenue}}{\text{price of a bicycle}}$

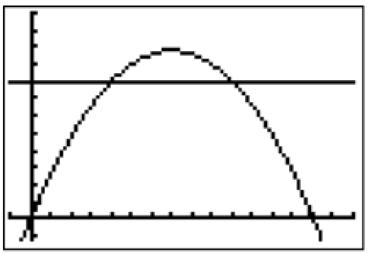
if $p =$ **150** or if $p =$ **550**

number of bicycles = $\dfrac{33\ 000}{\textbf{150}}$ = **220** or number of bicycles = $\dfrac{33\ 000}{\textbf{550}}$ = **60**

$\therefore$ **60** bicycles were sold if the sales revenue is \$33 000.
(since the price *increases* will result in *lower* sales)

d) What range of prices will give sales revenue that exceeds \$40 000?

If R = 40 000, let $y_3 = 40000$



(Don't forget to "turn off" y_2)

Find the intersection points to represent the price of one bicycle when the revenue is exactly \$40 000.

$\therefore p =$ **200** or $p =$ **500**

Because we want when the revenue exceeds \$40 000,
we DO NOT INCLUDE the intersection points in the solution.

$\therefore$ if $R >$ \$40 000, then **200** $< p <$ **500**

Assigned Work pp. 224-225 #4(a-c), 6, 7, 10