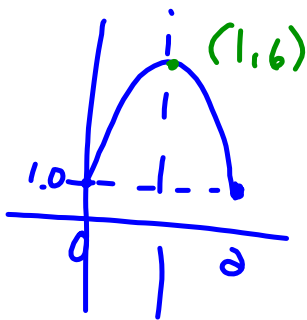


Last Day's Work: pp. 176-179 #1a, 3b, 4c, 7, 10
READ p. 181

Today's Work: pp. 182-183 # 1 – 4, 6 – 8
 p. 184 # 1 – 8 [9, 10]

Time (s)	Height (m)
0	1.0
0.5	4.5
1.0	6.0
1.5	4.5
2.0	1.0

7. The height, at a given time, of a child above the ground when the child is on a trampoline is shown in the table. Determine an algebraic model for the data. Then use the model to predict when the child will reach a height of 3 m.



~~$$y = a(x-r)(x-s)$$~~

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

$$v(h, k)$$

$$y = a(x-1)^2 + 6$$

$$v(1, 6)$$

$$1 = a(2-1)^2 + 6$$

$$\text{use } (2, 1)$$

$$1 = a(1)^2 + 6$$

$$(x, y)$$

$$1 = a + 6$$

$$1 - 6 = a$$

$$\therefore a = -5$$

$$\therefore \text{the equation is } y = -5(x-1)^2 + 6$$

MCF 3MI

Unit 3 - REVIEW 1

Lesson 3_R1

Date: Mar. 23/18

Recall: Form

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

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

Factored form: $f(x) = a(x-r)(x-s)$

Advantage

"c" is the y-intercept

vertex (h, k)

r + s are the x-intercepts

p: 168
s: -2
:
12 -14

- 1a) Write $f(x) = (3x-4)(2x-1)$ in standard form. b) Write $f(x) = 8x^2 - 2x - 21$ in factored form.

$$= 6x^2 - 3x - 8x + 4$$

$$= 6x^2 - 11x + 4$$

$$= 8x^2 + 12x - 14x - 21$$

$$= 4x(2x+3) - 7(2x+3)$$

$$= (2x+3)(4x-7)$$

2. Determine the zeros, the axis of symmetry, and the maximum or minimum value for

$f(x) = x^2 + 6x - 40$. Show your work.

$$0 = (x-4)(x+10)$$

↓

$x=4$ or $x=-10$

Axis:

$$x = \frac{4+(-10)}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{6}{2}$$

$$= -3$$

Zeros:	4, -10
Axis of Symmetry:	$x = -3$
Max/Min value:	-49

$$f(-3) = (-3-4)(-3+10)$$

$$= (-7)(7)$$

$$= -49$$

3. Solve

a) $2x^2 - 3x = 9$

b) $x^2 = 13x - 30$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 9 = 0$$

P: -18
S: -3

$$x^2 - 13x + 30 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 3x - 6x - 9 = 0$$

$$x(2x+3) - 3(2x+3) = 0$$

$$+3-6$$

$$(x-10)(x-3) = 0$$

$$(2x+3)(x-3) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 10 \text{ or } x = 3$$

↓ ↓

$$2x+3=0 \quad x=3$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

4. Can all quadratic equations be solved by factoring?

No; Not all quadratics can be factored.

5. A ball is thrown from a cliff.

The height of the ball above the ground after it is thrown is modelled by the function $h(t) = -4t^2 + 8t + 192$, where $h(t)$ is the height in metres, and t is the time in seconds.

- a) How high is the cliff?
- b) When will the ball be 27 m above the ground?
- c) What is the maximum height that the ball reaches?

a) Let $t=0$ (ball not thrown yet)
 $h(0) = -4(0)^2 + 8(0) + 192$
 $= 192$

∴ the cliff is 192 m.

c) max. height is at vertex

$h(t) = -4t^2 + 8t + 192$
 $= -4(t^2 - 2t) + 192$
 $= -4(t^2 - 2t + 1 - 1) + 192$
 $= -4(t-1)^2 - 4(-1) + 192$
 $= -4(t-1)^2 + 4 + 192$
 $= -4(t-1)^2 + 196$ ∴ the max height is 196 m.

from b) $t = -5.5 + 7.5$
 or Avg: $t = \frac{-5.5 + 7.5}{2}$

b) Let $h(t) = 27$
 $27 = -4t^2 + 8t + 192$
 $0 = -4t^2 + 8t + 192 - 27$
 $= -4t^2 + 8t + 165$
 $= -1(4t^2 - 8t - 165)$
 $= -1(4t^2 + 22t - 30t - 165)$
 $= -1(2t(2t+11) - 15(2t+11))$
 $= -1(2t+11)(2t-15)$

∴ $2t+11=0$ or $2t-15=0$

$\frac{2t}{2} = \frac{-11}{2}$
 $t = -5.5$
 inadmissible

$\frac{2t}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$
 $t = 7.5$

∴ at 7.5 seconds the ball is 27 m above the ground

6. The population of a town $P(t)$ is modelled by the function $P(t) = 6t^2 - 75t + 2100$, where t is time in years. NOTE: $t=0$ represents the year 2000. According to the model,

a) When will the population reach 3000?

$3000 = 6t^2 - 75t + 2100$
 $0 = 6t^2 - 75t + 2100 - 3000$
 $= 6t^2 - 75t - 900$
 $= 3(2t^2 - 25t - 300)$
 $= 3(2t^2 - 40t + 15t - 300)$
 $= 3(2t(t-20) + 15(t-20))$
 $= 3(t-20)(2t+15)$

$t=20$ or $t = \frac{-15}{2} = -7.5$ inadmissible
 ∴ the year will be 2020.

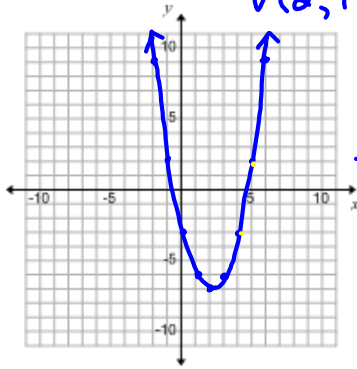
P: -600
 S: -25

1	600
2	300
3	200
4	150
5	120
6	100
7	75
8	75
10	60
12	50
14	40
15	40

b) What will the population be in 2035?

$t = 2035 - 2000$
 $= 35$
 ∴ $h(35) = 6(35)^2 - 75(35) + 2100$
 $= 6(1225) -$

7a) Sketch $f(x) = (x-2)^2 - 7$



b) Write $f(x) = (x-2)^2 - 7$ in standard form.

MG

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 2 \\
 3
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 4 \\
 9
 \end{array}$$

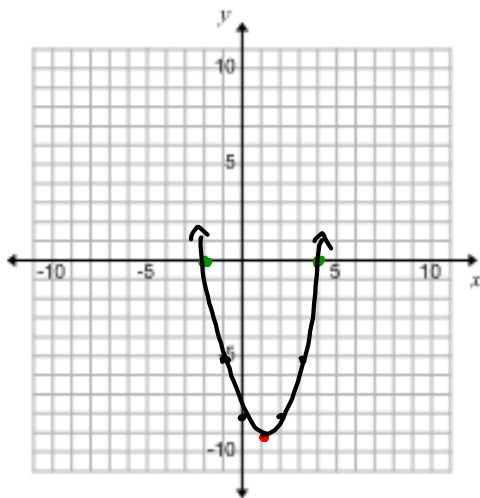
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (x-2)(x-2) - 7 \\
 &= x^2 - 2x - 2x + 4 - 7 \\
 &= x^2 - 4x - 3
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Can $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 3$ be written in factored form?

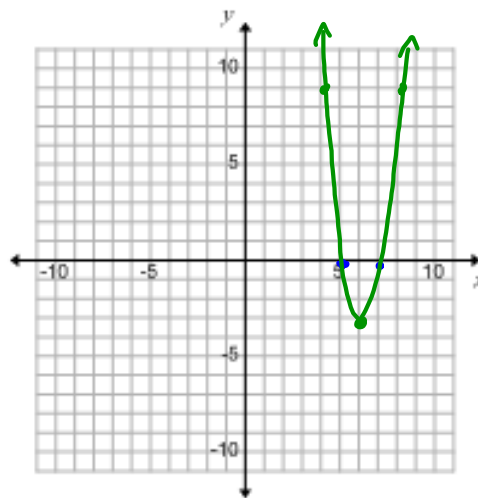
No, there are no numbers that multiply to -3 and add to -4.

P: -3
S: -4, 1, 3

8a) Sketch $f(x) = (x-4)(x+2)$



b) Sketch $g(x) = 3(x-5)(x-7)$



8a) Sketch $f(x) = (x-4)(x+2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= (x-4)(x+2) \\
 &\downarrow \\
 x &= 4 \text{ or } x = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

AoFS: $x = \frac{4+(-2)}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 = \frac{2}{2} \\
 x = 1
 \end{array}$$

$a = 1$
 \therefore MG

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 2 \\
 3
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 4 \\
 9
 \end{array}$$

if $x = 1, y = (1-4)(1+2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (-3)(3) \\
 &= -9
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore v(1, -9)$

b) Sketch $g(x) = 3(x-5)(x-7)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= 3(x-5)(x-7) \\
 &\downarrow \\
 x &= 5 \text{ or } x = 7
 \end{aligned}$$

AoFS: $x = \frac{5+7}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 3(6-5)(6-7) \\
 &= 3(1)(-1) \\
 &= -3 \therefore v(6, -3)
 \end{aligned}$$

MG $a = 3$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \rightarrow 3 \\
 2 \rightarrow 12 \\
 3 \rightarrow 27
 \end{array}$$