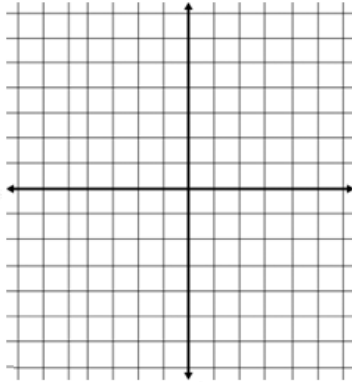


# Factoring

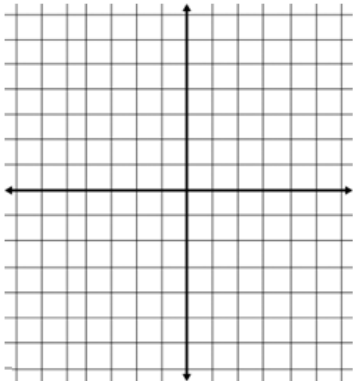
## Factoring and Quadratic Functions

1. Sketch the graph of the quadratic function. Identify the vertex, axis of symmetry, and x-intercept(s), domain, range and state the maximum or minimum value.

(a)  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$



(b)  $f(x) = (x + 4)^2 - 3$



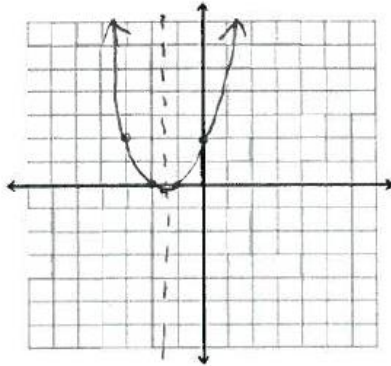
# Factoring

## Answers

### Factoring and Quadratic Functions

1. Sketch the graph of the quadratic function. Identify the vertex, axis of symmetry, and x-intercept(s), domain, range and state the maximum or minimum value.

(a)  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$



$$f(x) = (x+2)(x+1)$$

x-int @  $x = -2, x = -1$

$(-2, 0) (-1, 0)$

y-int @  $y = 2 \rightarrow (0, 2)$

Vertex @  $(-1.5, -0.25)$

$(-3/2, -1/4)$

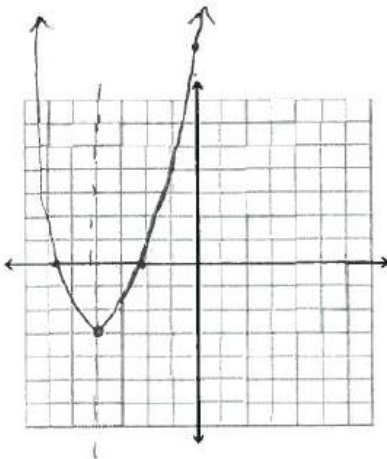
Domain:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Range:  $y \geq -1/4$

Min value:  $y = -1/4$

Axis of symmetry:  $x = -3/2$

(b)  $f(x) = (x+4)^2 - 3$



Vertex:  $(-4, -3)$

y-int:  $y = 13 \quad (0, 13)$

x-int:  $(-2.27, 0) (-5.73, 0)$

Axis of symmetry:  $x = -4$

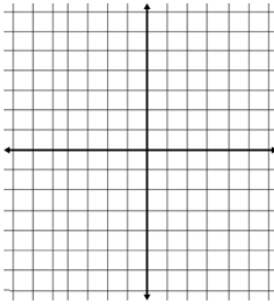
Min value:  $y = -3$

Domain:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Range:  $y \geq -3$

# Factoring

(c)  $m(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 3x - 6$



2. Write the standard form of the equation of the parabola that has the indicated vertex and whose graph passes through the given point.

a) Vertex:  $(-2, 5)$ ; Point:  $(0, 9)$

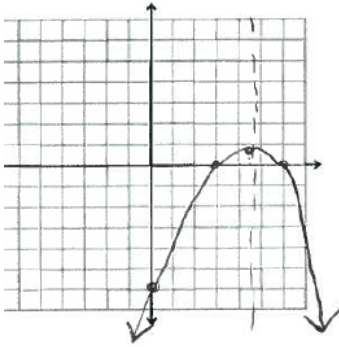
b) Vertex:  $(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{4})$ ; x-intercept =  $-2$

3. Write the standard form of the quadratic function that passes through the following 3 points.  $(0,2), (6,2), (-8,4)$

# Factoring

## Answers

(c)  $m(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 3x - 6$



y-int:  $(0, -6)$

x-int:  $(3, 0)$  &  $(6, 0)$

Vertex  $(9/2, 3/4)$

Max Value:  $y = 3/4$

Axis of Symmetry:  $x = 9/2$

Domain:  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Range:  $y \leq 3/4$

2. Write the standard form of the equation of the parabola that has the indicated vertex and whose graph passes through the given point.

a) Vertex:  $(-2, 5)$ ; Point:  $(0, 9)$

$$f(x) = a(x+2)^2 + 5$$

$$9 = a(0+2)^2 + 5$$

$$9 = 4a + 5$$

$$4 = 4a$$

$$a = 1$$

$$f(x) = 1(x+2)^2 + 5$$

b) Vertex:  $(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{4})$ ; x-intercept =  $-2 \rightarrow (-2, 0)$

$$f(x) = a(x - \frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{27}(x - \frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{4}$$

$\rightarrow$  Plug in  $(-2, 0)$   $0 = a(-2 - \frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{3}{4} = 20.25a \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{27}$$

3. Write the standard form of the quadratic function that passes through the following 3 points.  $(0, 2), (6, 2), (-8, 4)$

axis of symmetry =  $\frac{6-0}{2} = 3$

vertex =  $(3, k)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{56}(x-3)^2 + \frac{103}{56}$$

$$f(x) = a(x-3)^2 + k$$

$$2 = a(-3)^2 + k$$

$$k = 2 - 9a \quad k = \frac{103}{56}$$

$$f(x) = a(x-3)^2 + 2 - 9a$$

$$4 = a(-8-3)^2 + 2 - 9a$$

$$4 = 112a + 2 \quad a = \frac{1}{56}$$

## Factoring

4. What is the maximum area of a rectangle that can be constructed with a perimeter of 64 cm?

### Solving Quadratic Equations

- 1) Solve the following Quadratic Equations (use the method of your choice)

a.  $(x + 13)^2 = 25$

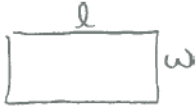
b.  $(2x + 3)^2 - 27 = 0$

c.  $(x - 7)^2 = (x + 3)^2$

# Factoring

## Answers

4. What is the maximum area of a rectangle that can be constructed with a perimeter of 64 cm?



$$2l + 2w = 64$$

(13)

$$l = \frac{64 - 2w}{2} \rightarrow l = 32 - w$$

$$\text{Area} \rightarrow A(l) = w(32 - w)$$

$$A(l) = -w^2 + 32w$$

$$A(l) = -1(w^2 - 32w + 256) + 256$$

$$= -1(w - 16)^2 + 256$$

The maximum area is 256 cm<sup>2</sup>

UNIT 5: Solving Quadratic Equations (CH. 6)

max area occurs when  $w = 16$

- 1) Solve the following Quadratic Equations (use the method of your choice)

a.  $(x + 13)^2 = 25$

$$x + 13 = \pm 5$$

$$x = 5 - 13 = -8$$

$$x = -5 - 13 = -18$$

$$x = -8, -18$$

b.  $(2x + 3)^2 - 27 = 0$

$$(2x + 3)^2 = 27$$

$$2x + 3 = \pm \sqrt{27}$$

$$2x + 3 = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$2x = -3 \pm 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$x$$

c.  $(x - 7)^2 = (x + 3)^2$

## Factoring

d.  $\frac{1}{8}x^2 - x - 16 = 0$

e.  $3x^2 + 24x + 16 = 0$

f.  $\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2x + 7 = 0$

g.  $12x - 9x^2 = -3$

h.  $25x^2 + 80x + 61 = 0$

# Factoring

## Answers

d.  $\frac{1}{8}x^2 - x - 16 = 0$

$$\frac{1}{8}(x^2 - 8x + \underline{\quad}) - 16 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{8}(x^2 - 8x + 16) - 16 - 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{8}(x-4)^2 - 18 = 0$$

$$(x-4)^2 = 144$$

$$\sqrt{(x-4)^2} = \sqrt{144}$$

$$x-4 = \pm 12$$

$$x = 4 \pm 12$$

$$x = 16, -8$$

e.  $3x^2 + 24x + 16 = 0$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-24 \pm \sqrt{24^2 - 4(3)(16)}}{2(3)} = \frac{-24 \pm \sqrt{384}}{6} = \frac{-24 \pm 8\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

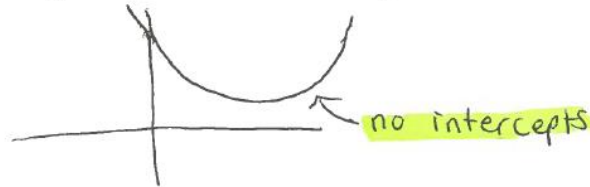
$$x = -0.73, -7.3$$

← OR →

$$= \frac{-12 \pm 4\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

f.  $\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2x + 7 = 0$

Solve by graphing: NO SOLUTION



g.  $12x - 9x^2 = -3$

$$-9x^2 + 12x + 3 = 0$$

$$-3(3x^2 + 4x + 1) = 0$$

$$-3(3x+1)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}, -1$$

h.  $25x^2 + 80x + 61 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-80 \pm \sqrt{80^2 - 4(25)(61)}}{2(25)} = \frac{-80 \pm \sqrt{360}}{50} = \frac{-80 \pm 10\sqrt{3}}{50}$$

$$x = -\frac{8 \pm \sqrt{3}}{5} = -1.25, -1.94$$



## Factoring

1.  $3x + 4 = 2x^2 - 7$

a.  $2x^2 - 3x = 4x + 12$

2. Brian decides to start training for swimming in a river. The current in the river is 4km/hr. If he swims upstream 2 km and then back downstream to where he started in 3 hours, what is his swimming speed?

# Factoring

## Answers

i.  $3x + 4 = 2x^2 - 7$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 11 = 0$$

\* Solved by graphing

$$x = -1.71, 3.21$$

a.  $2x^2 - 3x = 4x + 12$

$$2x^2 - 7x - 12 = 0$$

$$x = 4.76, -1.26$$

2. Brian decides to start training for swimming in a river. The current in the river is 4 km/hr. If he swims upstream 2 km and then back downstream to where he started in 3 hours, what is his swimming speed?

$x$  = Brian's swimming speed



	R	D	t
Up	$x-4$	2 km	$\frac{2}{x-4}$
Down	$x+4$	2 km	$\frac{2}{x+4}$

$$\text{total time} = 3 = \text{time}_{\text{up}} + \text{time}_{\text{down}}$$

$$\frac{2}{x+4} + \frac{2}{x-4} = 3$$

$$\hookrightarrow 2(x-4) + 2(x+4) = 3(x-4)(x+4)$$

$$2x - 8 + 2x + 8 = 3(x^2 - 16)$$

$$4x = 3x^2 - 48$$

$$3x^2 - 4x - 48 = 0$$

$$x = 4.7 \text{ km/hr}$$

Brian's swimming speed is 4.7 km/hr

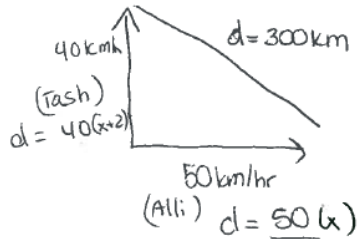
## Factoring

3. Natasha leaves school at 3pm and she drives north at 40 km/hr. 2 hours later (at 5pm), Alli leaves and she drives East at 50 km/hr. How long does it take before the two cars are 300 km apart?

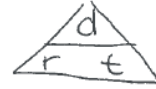
# Factoring

## Answers

3. Natasha leaves school at 3pm and she drives north at 40 km/hr. 2 hours later (at 5pm), Alli leaves and she drives East at 50 km/hr. How long does it take before the two cars are 300 km apart?



$$t_{\text{Alli}} = x$$
$$t_{\text{Tasha}} = x + 2$$



Pythagoras  
Theorem

$$(40(x+2))^2 + (50x)^2 = 300^2$$

$$(40x+80)^2 + 2500x^2 = 90000$$

$$1600x^2 + 6400x + 6400 + 2500x^2 = 90000$$

$$4100x^2 + 6400x - 83600 = 0$$

$$41x^2 + 64x - 836 = 0$$

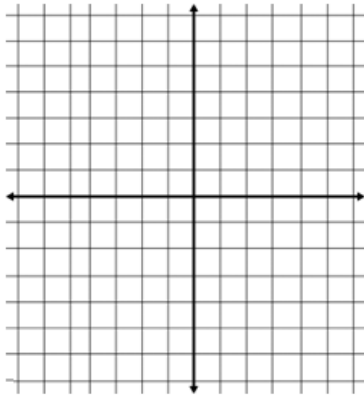
$$x = 3.80 \text{ hrs} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{total time} = \\ \text{Tasha's time} \\ = 5.8 \text{ hrs} \end{array}$$

It takes  
5.8 hrs for  
the cars to  
be 300 km apart

# Factoring

1. Solve the system of equations and inequalities by graphing. If doing on calculator, sketch an accurate graph.

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x - 4 \\ y = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 - 4x + 4 \end{cases}$$

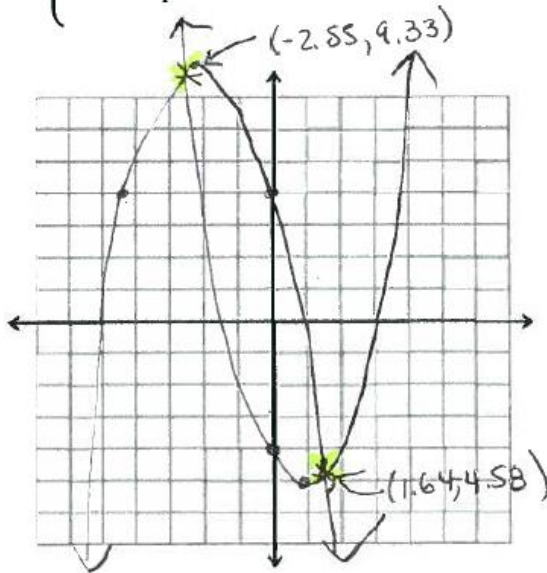


# Factoring

## Answers

1. Solve the system of equations and inequalities by graphing. If doing on calculator, sketch an accurate graph.

$$\text{a) } \begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x - 4 \\ y = -\frac{3}{4}x^2 - 4x + 4 \end{cases}$$

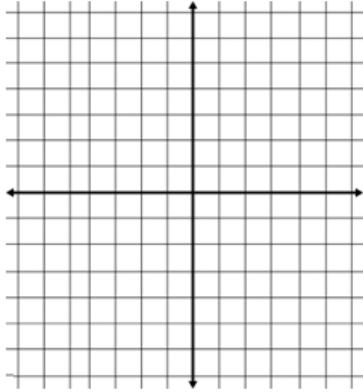


$$(-2.55, 9.32)$$

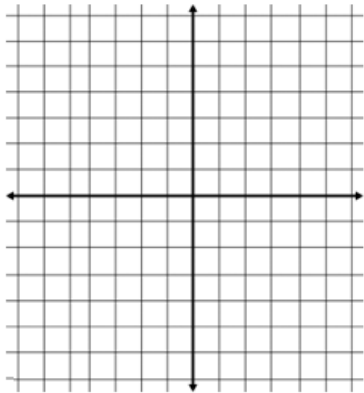
$$(1.64, -4.58)$$

# Factoring

b) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y \leq 7 \\ x \geq -2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



c) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y > 2 \\ 6x + 3y < 2 \end{cases}$$



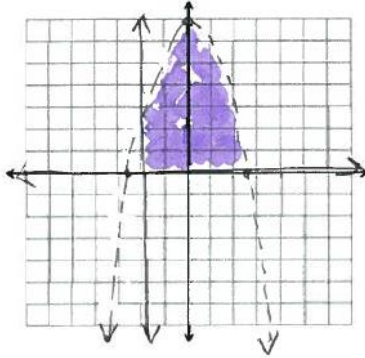
d)  $-2x^2 + 3x + 4 \geq 0$



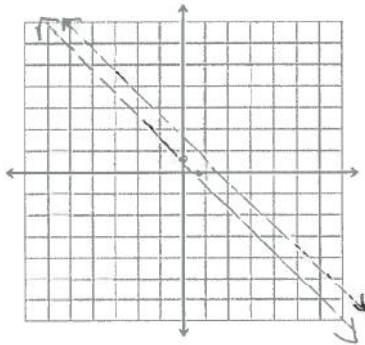
# Factoring

## Answers

b) 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y \leq 7 \\ x \geq -2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



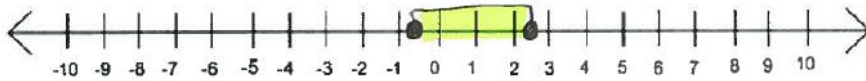
c) 
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y > 2 \\ 6x + 3y < 2 \end{cases} \quad y < \frac{2}{3} - \frac{6x}{3}$$



NO SOLUTION

d)  $-2x^2 + 3x + 4 \geq 0$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(4)(-2)}}{2(-2)} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{41}}{-4} = -0.85 \text{ or } 2.35$$



Check  $x=0$   
 $4 \geq 0$  yes

\* NOTICE FILLED IN CIRCLE

$$-0.85 \leq x \leq 2.35$$



## Factoring

### 2. Solve the following systems algebraically:

a) 
$$\begin{cases} y = -x^2 - 4x + 5 \\ y = -3x + 7 \end{cases}$$

b) 
$$\begin{cases} -7x + 6y = -4 \\ 14x - 12y = 8 \end{cases}$$

- a) The profit for a construction company is  $P(x) = -0.1x^2 + 50x - 5250$ , where  $x$  is the total number of hours worked by the employees in a week. What total hours worked by the employees will produce a profit for the company?

# Factoring

## Answers

2. Solve the following systems algebraically:

a)  $\begin{cases} y = -x^2 - 4x + 5 \\ y = -3x + 7 \end{cases}$

$$-x^2 - 4x + 5 = -3x + 7$$

$$x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

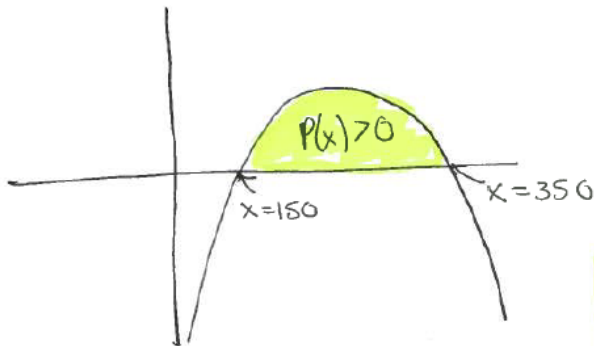
$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(1)(2)}}{2(1)} \leftarrow \text{NO SOLUTION}$$

b)  $\begin{cases} (-7x + 6y = -4)^{\times 2} & -14x + 12y = -8 \\ 14x - 12y = 8 & 14x - 12y = 8 \end{cases}$  Infinite # of solutions (same line)

a) The profit for a construction company is  $P(x) = -0.1x^2 + 50x - 5250$ , where  $x$  is the total number of hours worked by the employees in a week. What total hours worked by the employees will produce a profit for the company?

Graphing calculator  $P(x) > 0$

$$-0.1x^2 + 50x - 5250 > 0$$



$$150 < x < 350$$

The construction company makes a profit when the employees work between 150 and 350 hours

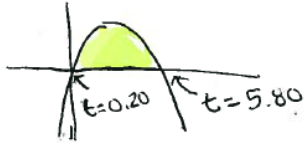
## Factoring

- b) The height in metres of a ball thrown upward from a building is  $h(t) = -4.9t^2 + 29.4t + 24.3$ , where "t" is the time in seconds after releasing the ball. During what time interval will the ball be above 30 meters?

# Factoring

## Answers

- b) The height in metres of a ball thrown upward from a building is  $h(t) = -4.9t^2 + 29.4t + 24.3$ , where "t" is the time in seconds after releasing the ball. During what time interval will the ball be above 30 meters? Graphing calculator



$$30 < -4.9t^2 + 29.4t + 24.3$$

$$0 < -4.9t^2 + 29.4t - 5.7$$

$$\rightarrow 0.2 < t < 5.8$$

the ball will be above 30 meters

between 0.2 and

5.8 seconds