

# Maths Year 11 Notes

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# Contents

## 0.1 Algebraic Techniques

### 0.1.1 Simplifying Algebraic expressions

**Theorem 0.1.1** Simplifying Algebraic expressions

When you add & subtract in algebra you can only combine like terms  
Questions in Fitzgeralds 1.1

**Question 1**

$$5x + 2y - 3 - (x - 7y + 9)$$

$$= 5x + 2y - 3 - x + 7y - 9$$

$$= 4x + 9y - 12$$

**Question 2**

$$3x(x + 2) - 4(x - 1)$$

$$= 3x^2 + 6x - 4x + 5$$

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

### 0.1.2 Substitution in Formulae

**Theorem 0.1.2** Substitution in Formulae

Substitution occurs when you substitute values into an algebraic equation and/or rearrange the equations to make a variable the subject  
More Questions in 1.2 Fitzgeralds textbook

**Question 3**

$$\text{If } S = \frac{a(r^3 - 1)}{r - 1} \text{ find } S \text{ when } a = 5, r = 3$$

$$= \frac{5(3^3 - 1)}{3 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 26}{2}$$

$$= 5 \times 13$$

$$= 65$$

**Question 4**

$$\text{If } A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n, \text{ find } A \text{ when } P = 1000, r = 10, n = 2$$

$$= 1000\left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2$$

$$= 1000 \times 1.21$$

$$= 1210$$

### 0.1.3 Basic Polynomials

**Theorem 0.1.3** Basic Polynomials

There are different types of polynomials include monomial(one term), binomial(two terms) and trinomial(three terms)

Rules for expanding polynomials:

Expanding Perfect/Difference squares  $((y + 4)^2)$ , square first and last terms and multiply the first and last terms together. It should be for  $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$  unless there is a negative between the two expressions in which case  $-2ab$

**Question 5**

$$(2y + 5)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ & = 2y^2 + 25 + 20y \end{aligned}$$

**Question 6**

$$(x + 2)(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = -x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x + 2x^2 - 10x + 12 \\ & = x^3 - 3x^2 \\ & = x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 12 \end{aligned}$$

### 0.1.4 Factorising The Sum/Difference of Two Cubes

**Theorem 0.1.4** Factorising The Sum/Difference of Two Cubes

When factoring Two cubes there are two rules to remember

Rule 1:  $a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$

Rule 2:  $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

To remember the signs used in the factorisation an acronym is SOAP(SAME, OPPOSITE, ALWAYS, POSITIVE)

**Question 7**

$$a^3b - ab^3$$

$$= ab(a - b)(a + b)$$

**Question 8**

$$x^3 - x^2y - 9x + 9y$$

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

## Question 9

$$(x + 5)^3 + (x - 2)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2x + 3)((x + 5)^2 - ((x + 5)(x - 2)) + (x - 2)^2) \\ &= (2x + 3)(x^2 + 10x + 25 - x^2 + 2x - 5x + 10 + x^2 - 2x - 2x + 4) \\ &= (2x + 3)(x^2 + 10x + 35 - x^2 + 2x - 5x + x^2 - 2x - 2x + 4) \\ &= (2x + 3)(x^2 + 10x + 35 + 2x - 5x - 2x - 2x + 4) \\ &= (2x + 3)(x^2 + 3x + 35 + 4) \\ &= (2x + 3)(x^2 + 3x + 39) \end{aligned}$$

**Note:-**

Remember to use FOIL(First, Outside, Inside Last) to expand brackets

## 0.1.5 Simplifying Algebraic Fractions

**Theorem 0.1.5** Simplifying Algebraic Fractions

When simplifying algebraic fractions it is important to use these two steps:

1. Factorise the numerator and denominator
2. After factorising you can cancel any common factors

## Question 10

$$\frac{8x^2 + 4x + 2}{8x^3 - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2(4x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(2x - 1)((2x)^2 + (2x \times 1) + 1^2)} \\ &= \frac{2(4x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(2x - 1)(4x^2 + 2x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{2}{2x - 1} \end{aligned}$$

## Question 11

$$\frac{(x + h)^3 - x^3}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(x + h - x)((x + h)^2 + x(x + h) + x^2)}{h} \\ &= \frac{h(x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + x^2 + xh + x^2)}{h} \\ &= \frac{h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2)}{h} \\ &= 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 \end{aligned}$$

## 0.1.6 Adding &amp; Subtracting Algebraic Fractions

**Theorem 0.1.6** Adding & Subtracting Algebraic Fractions

To Add or Subtract Algebraic fractions there are three important steps you need to follow

Rule 1: Factorise all fractions on the numerator & denominator Rule 2: Find and create a common denominator for all fractions (remember to not repeat the same expression more than once)

Rule 3: Simplifying the fraction using like terms

**Question 12**

$$\frac{5}{2a+6} + \frac{a}{a^2-9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{5}{2(a+3)} + \frac{a}{(a+3)(a-3)} \\ &= \frac{5(a-3) + 2a}{2(a+3)(a-3)} \\ &= \frac{5a - 15 + 2a}{2(a+3)(a-3)} \\ &= \frac{7a - 15}{2(a+3)(a-3)} \end{aligned}$$

**Question 13**

$$\frac{6}{3x-2} - \frac{8}{4x+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6(4x+1) - 8(3x-2)}{(4x+1)(3x-2)} \\ &= \frac{24x+6 - 24x+16}{(4x+1)(3x-2)} \\ &= \frac{22}{(4x+1)(3x-2)} \end{aligned}$$

## 0.1.7 Surds

**Theorem 0.1.7** Rationalising the denominator

Rationalising the denominator involves multiplying the entire fraction by the surd, denominator to rationalise it to a whole number

If the denominator is a binomial and has both a rational and irrational portion you will need to use the conjugate, the conjugate is the denominator with opposite signs.

if  $\frac{1}{3+\sqrt{2}}$  is the fraction, the conjugate is  $3 - \sqrt{2}$  as this results in the difference of squares

**Question 14**

$$\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{12}}{10}$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{10}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

## Question 15

$$\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3} + 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + 4} \times \frac{\sqrt{3} - 4}{\sqrt{3} - 4}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} - 4}{3 - 16}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3} - 4}{13}$$

## 0.1.8 Completing the square

**Theorem 0.1.8** Completing the Square

To complete the square with monic quadratics  $x^2 + bx$ , add  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$  to both sides of the equation

$x^2 + bx + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$  then solve for  $x$  When wanting to complete the square for non-monic quadratics you first must make the equation monic by dividing the equation by  $a$   $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

Then solve like a normal completing the square, the non monic completing the square formula is also how the quadratic formula is derived

## Question 16

$$2x^2 + 6x - 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{19}{4}$$

$$x + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\pm\sqrt{19}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{19}}{2}$$

## Question 17

$$3x^2 - 5x - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 - \frac{5}{3}x + \left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 &= \frac{1}{3} + \left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 \\
 \left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right)^2 &= \frac{37}{36} \\
 x - \frac{5}{6} &= \frac{\pm\sqrt{37}}{6} \\
 x &= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 0.1.9 Indices

#### Theorem 0.1.9 Indices

Index Laws:

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{n+m}$$

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{nm}$$

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

NEGATIVE INDICES:

$$x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}$$

Fractional Indices:

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$$

#### Question 18

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(4x^2 - 1)^2}}$$

$$(4x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

#### Question 19

$$\frac{x - 5 + 6x^{-1}}{1 - 2x^{-1}}$$

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



## 0.2 Functions

### 0.2.1 Functions and Relations

**Theorem 0.2.1** Functions and Relations

A relation is a set of ordered pairs where variables are related to each other according to a rule.

A set is a list of numbers, ordered pairs etc.

Types of Relations:

One-to-One - every element corresponds to one element in the other set.

One-to-Many - where an element in Set A corresponds to 2 or more elements in Set B.

Many-to-One - 2 or more elements of Set A correspond with 2 or more elements in Set B.

Functions: Functions are a special type of relation where every element of Set A corresponds with a unique element of Set B. In a function the domain is the set of all  $x$  values that the function could input, the range in the function is the set of all  $y$  values that can be potentially outputted by the function.

Vertical Line Test: To determine whether something is a function vs a relation we can use the vertical line test which states that if a line only cuts the  $y$  axis at one point it must represent a function.

Horizontal line test: We can use the horizontal line test to determine if a relation is one-to-one or not, if multiple points lie on the same  $y$  coordinate then the function cannot be one-to-one.

**Question 20**

Find the Domain and range of the equation  $\sqrt{x}$

Domain:  $x \geq 0$

Range:  $y \geq 0$

**Question 21**

Find the domain and range of the equation  $2 + x^2$

Domain:  $\mathbb{R}$

Range:  $y \geq 2$

### 0.2.2 Function & Interval notation

**Theorem 0.2.2** Function and Interval notation

Function notation:

With function notation like  $f(x)$ ,  $f$  is the name of our function and  $x$  inside the brackets is the input of the function

So when  $f(x) = 2x$  then  $f(3) = 6$

Interval notation:

A closed interval is when the interval contains all endpoints within it.

Example:  $y \geq x \geq b$  or in bracket notation  $[y, b]$

The open interval:

The open interval occurs when the interval does not contain its endpoints.

Example:  $y < x < b$  or in bracket notation  $(y, b)$

The closed ray:

The closed ray occurs when  $x$  is unbounded in one direction and contains its endpoint.

Example:  $x \geq y$  or in bracket notation  $[y, \infty)$

The open ray:

The open ray occurs when  $x$  is unbounded and does not contain its endpoint.

Example:  $x < y$  or in bracket notation  $(-\infty, y)$

## 0.2.3 Absolute values

**Theorem 0.2.3** Absolute values

Absolute values:

Absolute values are a way of measuring the distance a number is from its origin(0), this means that an absolute value will always be positive. To denote an absolute value we use the symbols  $|x|$

When you are trying to solve an equation with absolute values, it can be positive or negative. Hint, if there is an equation in an absolute value do not solve until you get rid of the absolute value.

For an example if  $|x - b| = a$  then  $x - b = \pm a$

**Question 22**

$$\text{Solve : } |x - 2| = 3$$

$$x - 2 = \pm 3$$

$$x = 2 \pm 3$$

$$x = 5, -1$$

**Question 23**

$$|m - 5| \geq 0$$

$$0 \geq m - 5 \geq 0$$

$$5 \geq m \geq 5$$

$$m = 5$$

## Odd and Even functions

**Theorem 0.2.4** Odd and Even functions

A function/relation is even if when graphed it has line of symmetry from the y axis

To determine whether a function is even  $f(x) = f(-x)$

A function/relation is called odd if the point of symmetry is at the origin, this means that if rotated 180 deg the graph remains unchanged

iiiiiii HEAD To determine whether a function is odd  $f(-x) = -f(x)$  ===== To determine whether a function is odd  $f(x) = -f(x)$  llllllll f1ac2e56f0ced1bedf2e53518bf80fb35816b710

If a function is neither odd nor even you just use "neither"

**Question 24**

Determine whether the function is odd, even or neither  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2 - 4}$

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

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

$\therefore f(x)$  is even function

## Question 25

Determine whether the function is odd, even or neither

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

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

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

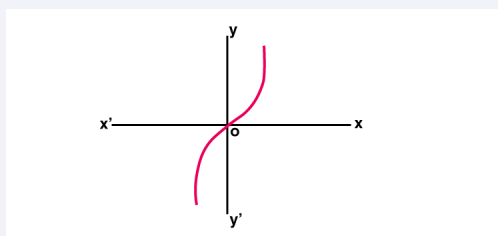
$$-f(x) = \frac{(-x)^3}{(-x)^4 - (-x)^2}$$

$\therefore f(x)$  is odd function

## 0.2.4 Cubic Polynomials

**Theorem 0.2.5** Cubic Polynomials

Cubic polynomials are polynomials of the third degree, a cubic function has one  $y$  intercept but up to three  $x$  intercepts



- in  $f(x) = x^3 + 1$  the constant 1 is the  $y$  intercept

If the form is  $kx^3$  when  $k > 0$  it is an increasing function and when  $k < 0$  it is a decreasing function. The point of inflection in the  $x^3$  function is where the gradient of the line changes

To find the point of inflection we can get the equation in the form  $f(x) = k(x - b)^3 + c$  which is the same as  $kx^3$  however the inflection point is  $(b, c)$

The final way a cubic function can be displayed is of  $f(x) = k(x - a)(x - b)(x - c)$

## Question 26

Find inflexion point of the equation  $2(x - 1)^3 - 16$

$$= k(x - b)^3 + c$$

$$POI = (b, c)$$

$$POI = (1, 16)$$

## Question 27

Find inflexion point of the equation  $(x + 2)^3 + 8 = 0$

$$= k(x - b)^3 + c$$

$$POI = (b, c)$$

$$POI = (-2, 8)$$

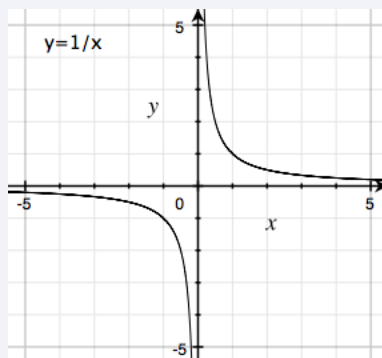
**Note:-**

As the form is  $-b$ , the  $b$  value for POI is negative rather than positive. If the  $b$  value was negative the POI  $b$  would be positive.

**0.2.5 Hyperbolic Function(Inverse variation)****Theorem 0.2.6 Hyperbolic Function**

A hyperbola occurs in the form of  $\frac{k}{x}$  where  $k$  is a constant. This equation tells us that when one variable increases the other decreases..

A hyperbola is a discontinuous function meaning there are gaps. There are two asymptotes in a hyperbolic function one on the  $x$  and one on the  $y$  axis.



To find the  $y$  intercept set  $x = 0$  and solve for  $y$

To find the  $x$  asymptote(Domain) solve expression on the denominator for  $x$ .

To find the  $y$  asymptote(Range) substitute the  $x$  asymptote into the denominator expression and solve for  $y$

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**Question 28**

Find the asymptotes and the Domain and Range of the following function  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x-3}$

$$x - 3 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 3$$

$$y \neq 0$$

$$y \text{ int} \neq \frac{3}{0-3}$$

$$y \text{ int} \neq -1$$

$$\therefore x \text{ asymptote} = 3, y \text{ asymptote} = 0, y \text{ int} = 0$$

Domain:

$$(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$$

Range:

$$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

## Question 29

Find the x and y asymptotes and the y intercept = for the following function  $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2x+4}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 4 &\neq 0 \\ 2x &\neq -4 \\ x &\neq -2 \\ x \text{ asymp} &= -2 \\ y \text{ int} &= -\frac{1}{0+4} \\ y \text{ int} &= -\frac{1}{4} \\ y \text{ asymp} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

## 0.2.6 Linear functions

## Intersection of Two Lines

**Theorem 0.2.7** Intersection of two lines

To find the point where two lines intersect we need to solve the two equations simultaneously

## Question 30

Find the intersection points of the equations  $4x + 2y + 2 = 0$  and  $3x + 5y - 9 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + 2y + 2 &= 0 \dots 1 \\ 3x + 5y - 9 &= 0 \dots 2 \\ \dots 1 \times 3 \\ 12x + 6y + 6 &= 0 \dots 3 \\ \dots 2 \times 4 \\ 12x + 20y - 36 &= 0 \dots 4 \\ \dots 4 - \dots 3 \\ 14y - 42 &= 0 \\ y &= 3 \\ 4x + 6 + 2 &= 0 \\ x &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  the intersection point of the two lines is  $(-2, 3)$

## Question 31

Find the equation of the line above if it passes through points  $(4, -2)$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{3 + 2}{-2 - 4} \\ m &= -\frac{5}{6} \\ y - 3 &= -\frac{5}{6}(x + 2) \\ y - 3 &= -\frac{5}{6}x - \frac{10}{6} \\ 6y - 18 &= -5x - 10 \\ 5x + 6y - 8 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Note:-**

Two straight lines have three possible variations with them intersecting at the same point, being parallel or coinciding(infinite solutions)

**Solving Simultaneous equations using the k method****Theorem 0.2.8 K method**

The k method works for when you need to find the equation of a line that passes through a point as well as the intersection point of two lines. The formula is  $y + k(x) = 0$  Where  $y$  is the first equation and  $x$  is the second equation, It is worth noting that each equations has to equal zero before using the k method. You then substitute the point values in the equation and solve for k. Once you solve for k you substitute into the first form of the k equation and simplify.

**Question 32**

Two equations  $4x + 2y + 2 = 0$  and  $3x + 5y - 9 = 0$  intersect at  $(4, -2)$  Find the equation using the k method

$$4x + 2y + 2 + k(3x + 5y - 9) = 0$$

$$16 - 4 + 2 + k(12 - 10 - 9) = 0$$

$$14 - 7k = 0$$

$$7k = 14$$

$$k = 2$$

$$4x + 2y + 2 + 2(3x + 5y - 9) = 0$$

$$4x + 2y + 2 + 6x + 10y - 18 = 0$$

$$10x + 12y - 16 = 0$$

$$5x + 6y - 8 = 0$$

**0.2.7 Composite functions****Theorem 0.2.9 Composite functions**

Composite functions are functions when the output of one is used as the input for another eg.  $g(f(x))$ . In other words you combine two functions to create a third function with a different output.

**Question 33**

$$f(x) = 3x \quad g(x) = x + 4 \text{ find } g(f(x))$$

$$g(f(x)) = 3x + 4$$

**Question 34**

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{3} \quad g(x) = \frac{3}{x} \text{ find } g(f(x))$$

$$g(f(x)) = x$$

## 0.2.8 Simultaneous equations of the 2nd degree

**Theorem 0.2.10** quadratic simultaneous equations

When dealing with second degree simultaneous equations generally you will have two sets of coordinates. To solve we first either use the substitute or elimination method, we then factor and solve as usual. The reason why we solve these is to find where these two equations intersect each other.

**Question 35**

Solve simultaneously  $y = x - 1$   $y = x^2 + 4x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= x - 1 \dots 1 \\
 y &= x^2 + 4x + 1 \dots 2 \\
 \text{sub 1 in 2} \\
 x - 1 &= x^2 + 4x + 1 \\
 x^2 + 3x + 2 &= 0 \\
 (x + 2)(x + 1) \\
 x &= -2, -1 \\
 y &= -3, -2 \\
 \therefore \text{POI} &: (-2, -3), (-1, -2)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Question 36**

Solve simultaneously  $y - 2x + 1 = 0$   $3y^2 - y - 2x^2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 2x - 1 \dots 1 \\
 3y^2 - y - 2x^2 &= 0 \dots 2 \\
 \text{Sub 1 in 2} \\
 3(2x - 1)^2 - (2x - 1) - 2x^2 &= 0 \\
 3(4x^2 - 4x + 1) - 2x + 1 - 2x^2 &= 0 \\
 12x^2 - 12x + 3 - 2x + 1 - 2x^2 & \\
 10x^2 - 14x + 4 &= 0 \\
 (10x - 4)(10x - 10) &= 0 \\
 (5x - 2)(x - 1) &= 0 \\
 x &= \frac{5}{2}, 1 \\
 y &= 2 - 1 \\
 y &= 1 \\
 y &= 2 \times \frac{2}{5} - 1 \\
 y &= -\frac{1}{5} \\
 y &= 1, -\frac{1}{5} \\
 \therefore \left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right), (1, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$



### 0.2.9 Non-Linear Simultaneous equations

**Theorem 0.2.11** Non-Linear Simultaneous equations

To solve non-linear simultaneous equations, you first want to make a variable the subject of one equation to substitute or eliminate one variable by another operation. After this is complete you can solve like a normal simultaneous equation

**Question 37**

Solve simultaneously  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$   $x + y = 5$

$$x = 5 - y \dots 1$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 25 \dots 2$$

Sub 1 in 2

$$(5 - y)^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$25 - 10y + 2y^2 = 25$$

$$-10y + 2y^2 = 0$$

$$2y(y - 5) = 0$$

$$y = 0, 5$$

$$x = 5, 0$$

$$\therefore (0, 5), (5, 0)$$

**Question 38**

Solve simultaneously  $x + 2y = -8$   $xy = 8$

$$x = -2y - 8 \dots 1$$

$$xy = 8 \dots 2$$

Sub 1 in 2

$$y(-2y - 8) = 8$$

$$2y^2 + 8y + 8 = 0$$

$$(2y + 4)^2 = 0$$

$$(y + 2)^2 = 0$$

$$y = -2$$

$$x = -4$$

$$\therefore (-4, -2)$$

## 0.2.10 Quadratic functions

**Theorem 0.2.12** Quadratic function

Quadratic functions are polynomials of the 2nd degree  $ax^2 + bx + c$ , these equations form parabolas

**Turning point****Theorem 0.2.13** Turning point

Minimum and maximum values:

The minimum or maximum value of a parabola defines where its turning point will be

If  $a > 0$  we use call it the minimum value and if  $a < 0$  we call it the maximum value

Turning point:

The turning point of a parabola lies on the axis of symmetry, the axis of sym is halfway between the x intercepts.

To find the axis of symmetry we use  $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

Once we know the value of the axis of symmetry we then substitute its value as x. After the equation is solved the answer is our y coordinate.

Here is an equation for the value of the coordinate pair for the turning point  $(\frac{-b}{2a}, a(\frac{-b}{2a})^2 + b(\frac{-b}{2a}) + c)$

**Question 39**

Find the turning point of the equation  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{5}{2} \\y &= \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) + 1 \\y &= \frac{25}{4} - \frac{25}{2} + 1 \\y &= -\frac{25}{4} + 1 \\y &= -\frac{21}{4} \\y &= -5\frac{1}{4} \\\therefore \text{minval} &= (2\frac{1}{2}, -5\frac{1}{4})\end{aligned}$$

**Question 40**

Find the turning point of the equation  $f(x) = -3x^2 + x - 5$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{-1}{-6} \\x &= \frac{1}{6} \\y &= -3\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} - 5 \\y &= -\frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{12} - 5\end{aligned}$$

$$y = -\frac{59}{12}$$

$$y = -4\frac{11}{12}$$

$$\therefore \maxval\left(\frac{1}{6}, -4\frac{11}{12}\right)$$

### The discriminant

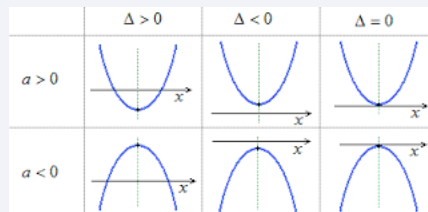
#### Theorem 0.2.14 The discriminant

The discriminant gives information about the roots of a quadratic equation. The discriminant is  $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

If the  $\Delta > 0$  then there are two real roots (two x intercepts), if the discriminant is a square number these roots are rational and if the discriminant is not a square number then the roots are irrational.

If  $\Delta = 0$  there are 2 equal rational roots (one x intercept)

If  $\Delta < 0$  there are no real roots (no x intercept)



#### Question 41

Find  $k$  for which  $5x^2 - 2x + k = 0$  has real roots and  $\Delta \geq 0$

$$a > 0$$

$$4 - 4(5 \times k) \geq 0$$

$$4 - 20k \geq 0$$

$$-20k \geq -4$$

$$k \leq \frac{1}{5}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{5}$$

#### Note:-

if  $a < 0$  we would use a  $\leq$  symbol instead of  $\geq$

#### Question 42

Show that  $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$  has 2 real roots

$$\Delta = 1 - 4(1 \times -2)$$

$$= 1 + 8$$

$$= 9$$

$\therefore \Delta > 0$  and is a perfect square so  $x^2 - x - 2$  has two real rational roots

**Finding a quadratic equation****Theorem 0.2.15** Finding a quadratic equation

To find a quadratic equation we use substitute the coordinate pairs and solve like a simultaneous equation

**Question 43**

Find the equation that passes  $(-1, -3), (0, 3), (2, 21)$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c =$$

$$-3 = a - b + c \dots 1$$

$$3 = c \dots 2$$

$$21 = 4a + 2b + c \dots 3$$

Sub 2 in 1

$$a - b = -6 \dots 4$$

Sub 2 in 3

$$4a + 2b + 3 = 21 \dots 5$$

From 5

$$4a + 2b = 18$$

$$2a + b = 9 \dots 6$$

Add 6 and 7

$$3a = 3$$

$$a = 1$$

$$1 - b = -6$$

$$b = 7$$

$$\therefore a = 1, b = 7, c = 3$$

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**Question 44**

Find x and y asymptotes and y intercept of the following equation  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$

$$x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -1$$

$$y \neq x + 1$$

$$y \neq -1 + 1$$

$$y \neq 0$$

$$y_{int} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$\therefore$  y asymptote = 0, x asymptote = -1 and y intercept = 1

**Question 45**

Find y and x asymptotes and the y intercept of the function  $f(x) = \frac{4}{x-1}$

$$x - 1 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$y \neq x - 1$$

$$y \neq 1 - 1$$

$$y \neq 0$$

$$y_{int} = -\frac{4}{1}$$

$\therefore$  y asymptote = 0, x asymptote = 1 and y intercept = -4

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