

# Quadratic Function

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## Objectives

Objectives for today:

- Introducing specific vocabulary.
- Quick revision of quadratic function.
- Factorising Quadratics.
- Proving Vieta's formulas.
- Carrying out gained knowledge by working out some word problems.

## Quick Revision

### Forms of Quadratic Function

- $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  is called the **standard form**.
- $f(x) = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$  is called the **factored form**, where  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are the roots of the quadratic function.
- $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$  is called the **vertex form**.

### Delta $\Delta$

$\Delta$  determines tells us how many solutions quadratic equation have:

$$\text{number of solutions} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{when } \Delta > 0 \\ 1 & \text{when } \Delta = 0 \\ 0 & \text{when } \Delta < 0 \end{cases}$$

### The Quadratic Formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

### Graph of Quadratic Function

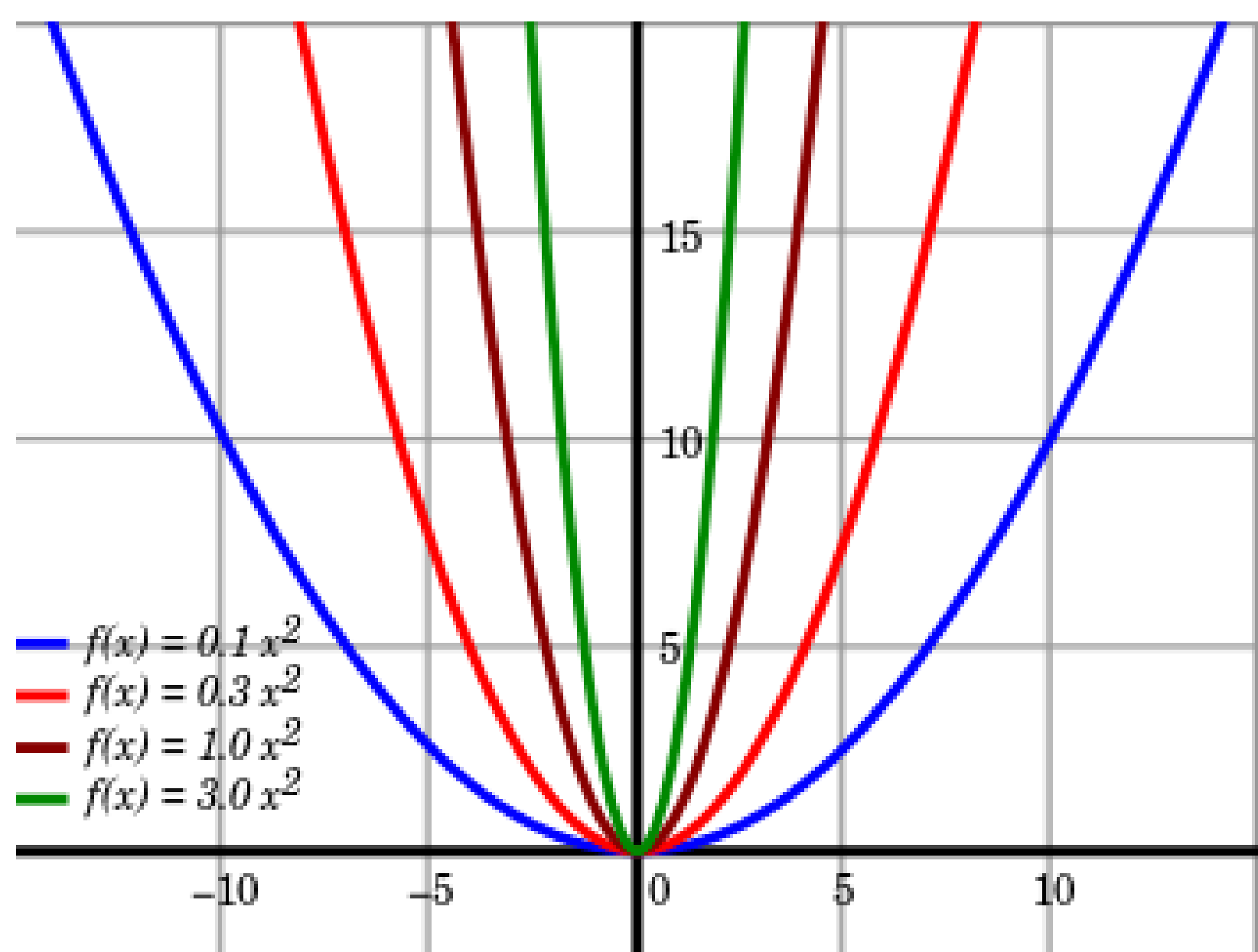


Figure 1: Graph of  $f(x) = ax^2 |_{\{0.1, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0\}}$

## Factorising a Quadratic

Factorising a quadratic means putting it into two brackets, and is useful if you're trying to draw a graph of a quadratic solve a quadratic equation. It's pretty easy if  $a = 1$  (in  $ax^2 + bx + c$  form), but can be a real pain otherwise.

In order to factorise a quadratic you should follow steps outlined below:

- Rearrange the equation into the standard  $ax^2 + bx + c$  form.
- Write down two brackets:  $(x \quad)(x \quad)$
- Find two numbers that multiply to give 'c' and add or subtract to give 'b' (ignoring signs).
- Put the numbers in brackets and choose their signs.

## Myth of Delta $\Delta$

It's commonly believed that in order to work out roots of a quadratic function you must count  $\Delta$  and use other previously established formulas. However this is untrue since factorising in many cases is as good or even better than simply counting  $\Delta$ .

## Example of Factorisation

Solve  $x^2 + 4x - 21 = 0$  by factorising.

$$x^2 + 4x - 21 = (x \quad)(x \quad)$$

1 and 21 multiply to give 21 - and add or subtract to give 22 and 20.

3 and 7 multiply to give 21 - and add or subtract to give 10 and 4.

$$x^2 + 4x + 21 = (x + 7)(x - 3)$$

And solving the equation:

$$(x + 7)(x - 3) = 0$$

we get

$$x = -7, \quad x = 3$$

## Factorising- Tasks

1. Factorise  $x^2 - x - 12$ .

2. Solve  $x^2 - 8 = 2x$  by factorising.

## Vieta's Formulas- Task

1. Prove that

$$x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

## Glossary

| verb       | noun           | meaning        |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| add        | addition       | +              |
| subtract   | subtraction    | -              |
| multiply   | multiplication | ·              |
| divide     | division       | ÷              |
| solve      | solution       | getting answer |
| substitute | substitution   | $t = x^2$      |

Table 1: Word Formation

## Some Necessary and Useful Vocabulary

- (n.) sign  $\rightarrow +$  or  $-$
- (n.) equation  $\rightarrow something = 0$
- (n.) factor  $\rightarrow$  two multiplied factors give result
- (v.) factorise  $\rightarrow$  putting into brackets
- (n.) coefficient  $\rightarrow$  a constant number i.e.  $a, b, c$  in a pattern  $ax^2 + bx + c$
- (n.) quadratic function  $\rightarrow f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
- (n.) root  $\rightarrow \sqrt{sth}$  or solution of quadratic equation
- (n.) formula = pattern