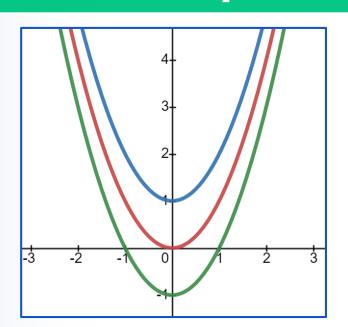
Quadratic Equations













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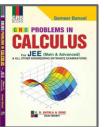






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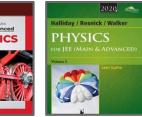


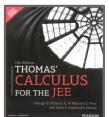














Top Results 🚡











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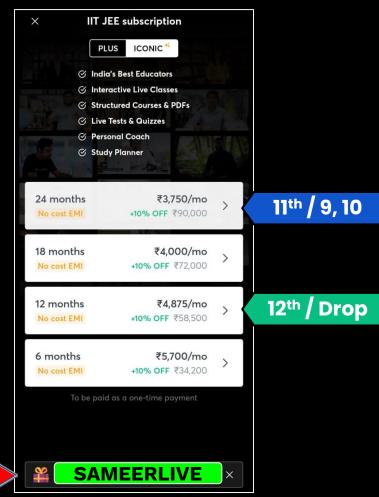
Naman Goyal 98.48



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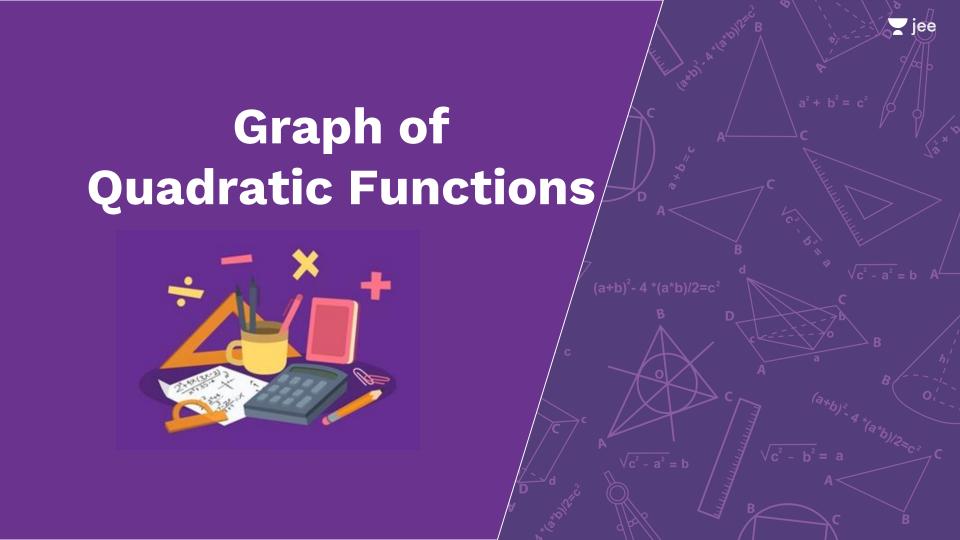








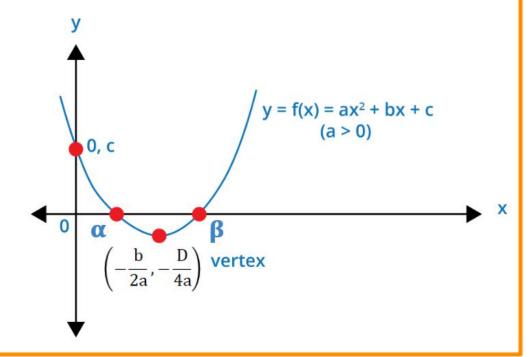
LET'S BEGIN!!





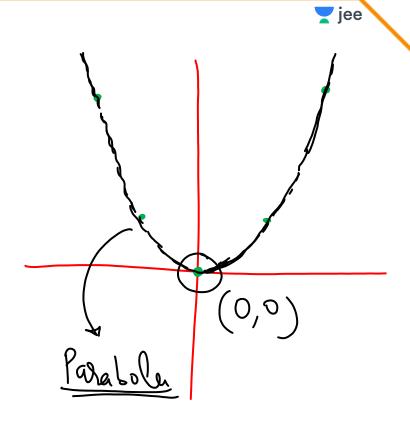
$$y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\left(y + \frac{D}{4a}\right) = a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$





Graph of x²



Location of Vertex

$$y = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow (7-1) = (x)$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$y = x^2 - 1$$

$$=)(7+1)=(X)$$

$$-3$$

$$-2$$

$$-1$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

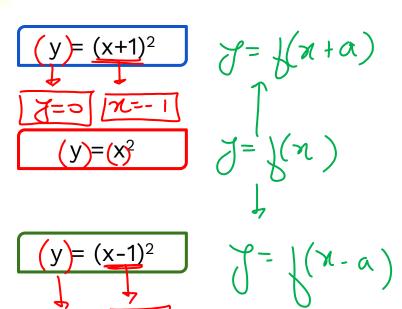
$$0$$

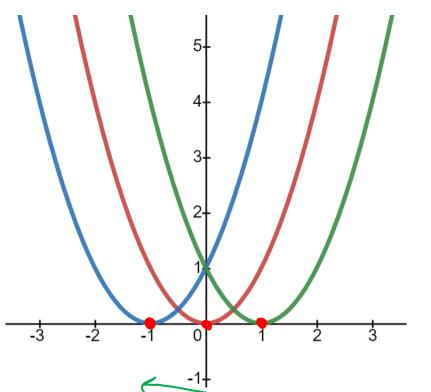
$$0$$





Location of Vertex





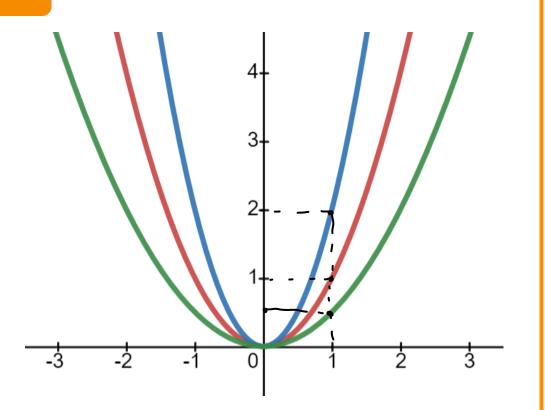


Width of Graph

$$y = 2x^2$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$y = (1/2)x^2$$

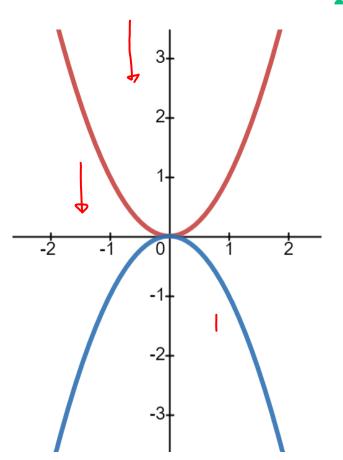




Orientation of Graph

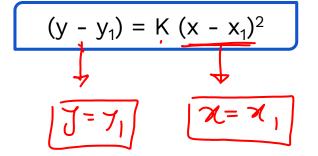
$$y = x^2$$

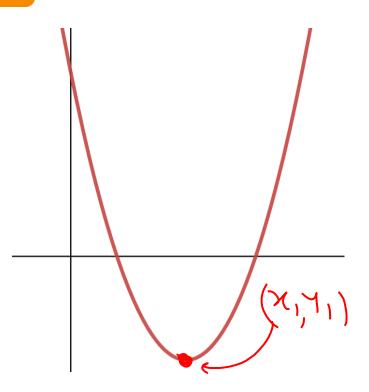
$$y = -x^2$$













$$y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$J = a \left(n^2 + \frac{1}{a}n \right) + ($$

$$J = \alpha \left(\left(x + \frac{5}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{5^2}{5a^2} \right) + C$$

$$J = a \left(n + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c$$

$$\left(y + \frac{L^2}{4a} - C\right) = a\left(x + \frac{L}{2a}\right)^2$$

$$\left(J + \frac{D}{4a}\right) = \alpha \left(x + \frac{5}{2a}\right)$$

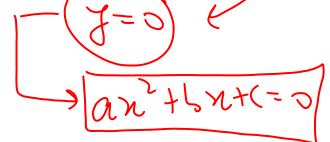
$$V = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2a}, -\frac{1}{4a} \end{pmatrix}$$

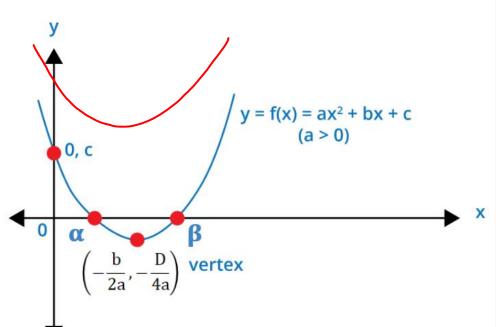




$$y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\left(y + \frac{D}{4a}\right) = a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$









Important Results

For
$$y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

The graph between x- y is always a parabola.



The coordinate of vertex are

Te
$$\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{D}{4a}\right)$$

If a > 0 then the shape of the parabola is concave upwards & if a < 0 then the shape of the parabola is concave downwards.





Important Results

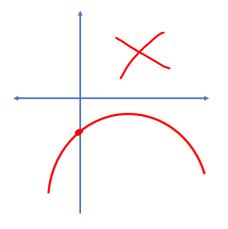


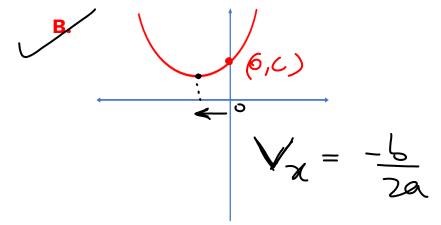
The parabola intersect the y-axis at point (0, c).



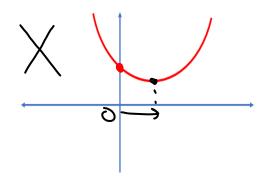
The x-coordinate of point of intersection of parabola with x-axis are the real roots of the quadratic equation f(x) = 0. Hence the parabola may or may not intersect the x-axis at real points. If $ax^2+bx+c = 0$ has imaginary roots and a, b, c > 0Then possible graph of $y = ax^2+bx+c$ is:

A.

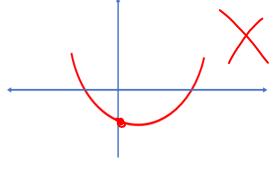




C.



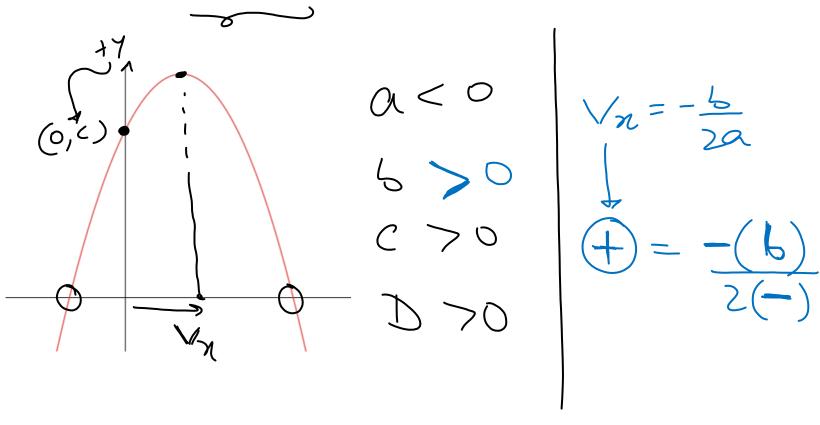
D.





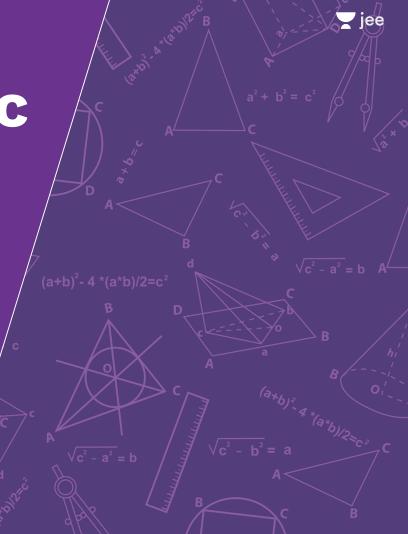
If the graph of $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ is given then identify sign of a, b, c and D.

0





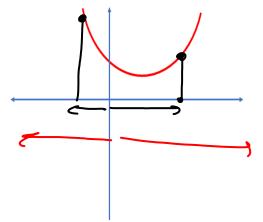












$$J = ax^2 + bx + c$$

Always + Ve

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ D < 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ x^2 + x + 1 \end{cases}$$

For all $\frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{2ax}{10} - \frac{3a}{2} > 0$, then the interval in which 'a' lies

A. a < -5

B. -5 < a < 2

C. a > 5

jee

D. 2 < a < 5 (a+5)(a-1) < 9

 $\pi^2 + 2a\pi + (10 - 3a) > 0$

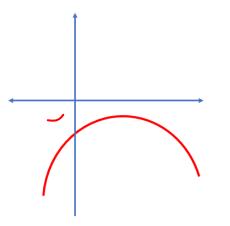
4a²-4(10-3a)<0 a2+3a-1020







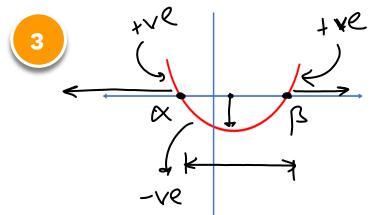
2







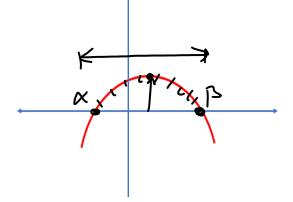












jee If the quadratic $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has imaginary roots 4a - 2b + c < 0hen4a+2b+c > 0**4** a+b+c = 0 a-2b+4c < 0 $\gamma = \alpha n^2 + 5 n + C$ M=-27=37=4a-26+C<0

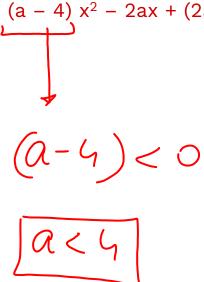
$$J = an^2 + bn + c$$

$$n = -1$$

$$J = \frac{\alpha}{4} - \frac{5}{2} + c = \frac{1}{4}(\alpha - 2b + 4a) < 0$$

Find all values of 'a' for which the inequality

$$(a - 4) x^2 - 2ax + (2a - 6) < 0$$
 is satisfying for all real values of x.



0

$$4a^{2} - 4(a-4)(2a-6) < 0$$
 $a^{2} - (2a^{2} - 6a - 8a + 24) < 0$
 $-a^{2} + 14a - 24 < 0$



$$\left(-\infty,2\right)$$



#JEELiveDaily Schedule





Namo Sir | Physics

6:00 - 7:30 PM



Ashwani Sir | Chemistry

7:30 - 9:00 PM



Sameer Sir | Maths

9:00 - 10:30 PM

12th



Jayant Sir | Physics

1:30 - 3:00 PM



Anupam Sir | Chemistry

3:00 - 4:30 PM



Nishant Sir | Maths

4:30 - 6:00 PM

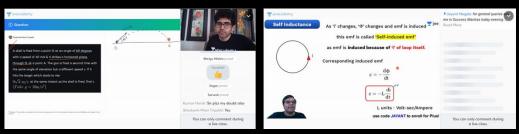


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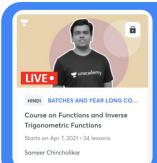


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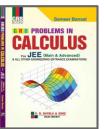






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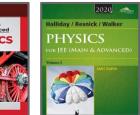


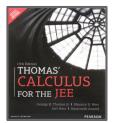














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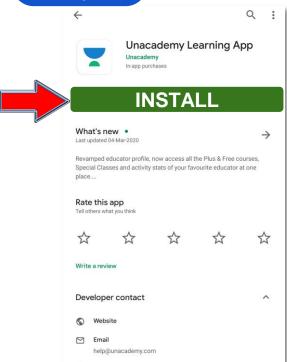
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Step 1



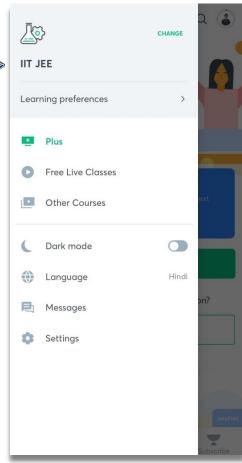








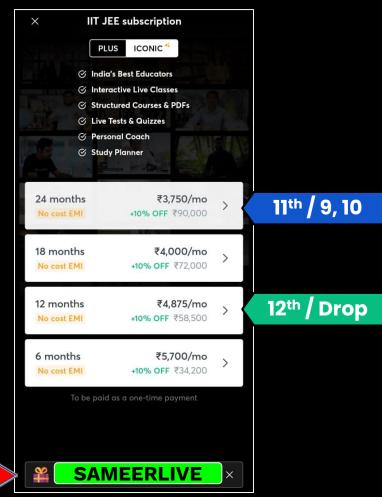
















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Evolve Batch (Class 12th): JEE Main & Advanced 2022 Starts on 9th June 2021

Starts on 9th June 2021

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