Atelier LaTeX

Candix & DAO

Jeudi 20/02

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kots à projet

Quadratic Function

matematika.pl

2015

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 Δ

Δ 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 $f(x) = ax^2|_{\{0.1,0.3,1.0\}}$

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:

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

Myth of Delta Δ

It is commonly believed that in order to work out roots of a quadratic function you must use other previously established formulas. However this is untrue since factorising in many cases is even better than simply counting Δ.

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.

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

Now solving the equation:

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

we get

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

Factorising

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

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

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getting answer $t = x^2$

Word Formation

Proof of Vieta's Formulas

Let's prove that:

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-b}{a}$$

When Δ is positive we have two roots:

$$x_1 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}, \quad x_2 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

Substituting for x_1 and x_2 respectively, we receive:

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} + \frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} =$$

$$= \frac{(-b - \sqrt{\Delta}) + (-b + \sqrt{\Delta})}{2a} = \frac{-2b}{2a} = \frac{-b}{a}$$

The same we could do with another method, which [illegible] but proving this is going to be your task in next section.

Some Necessary and Useful Vocabulary

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