

Quadratic Functions

Hitchman

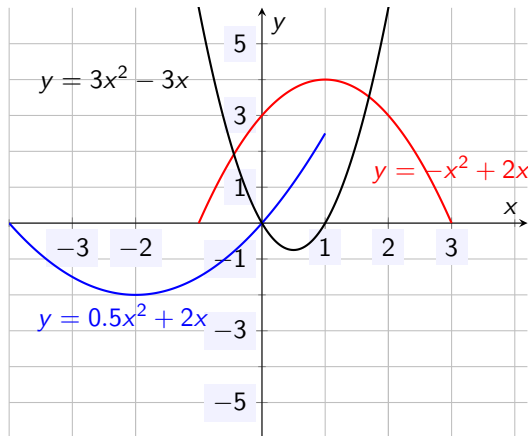
Linfield Academic Academy 2023

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Quadratic Functions - Quick Review

- ▶ A quadratic function has the form $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
 - ▶ The graph of a quadratic function is a parabola
 - ▶ The constant c is the y -intercept
 - ▶ If $a > 0$ the parabola “opens up”
 - ▶ If $a < 0$ the parabola “opens down”
 - ▶ If $a = 0$ the function is linear!
 - ▶ The *vertex* of the parabola occurs when $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

Some parabolas



Example: Find key features of $f(x) = 2x^2 + 8x - 1$

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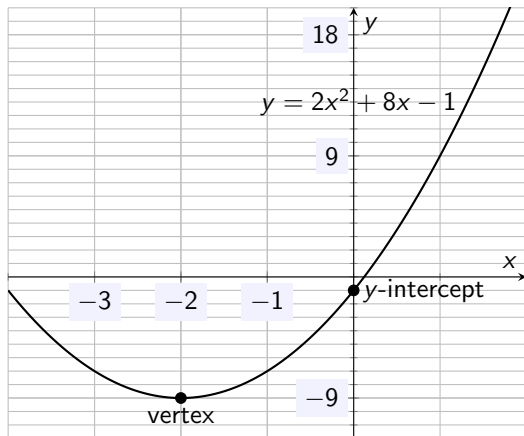
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 - ▶ Up! Since the leading coefficient $a = 2$ is positive.
- ▶ **What is the y -intercept?**
 - ▶ The graph crosses the y -axis at -1 since $f(0) = -1$. ($c = -1$ here)
- ▶ **What are the coordinates of the vertex of the parabola?** The x -coordinate is given by

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-8}{2 \cdot 2} = -\frac{8}{4} = -2.$$

The y -coordinate is then

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= 2 \cdot (-2)^2 + 8 \cdot (-2) - 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot 4 - 16 - 1 \\ &= 8 - 17 \\ &= -9. \end{aligned}$$

Example: Find key features of $f(x) = 2x^2 + 8x - 1$



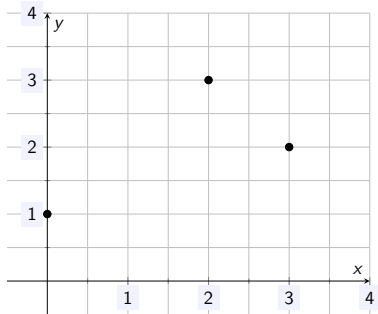
Fitting a quadratic to three points

Question: Is there a quadratic function whose graph goes through the points $(1,0)$, $(2,3)$, and $(3,1)$?

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Hmm... let's start by plotting the points.



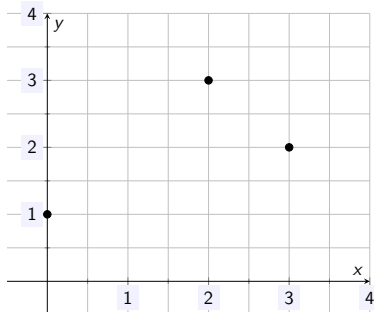
Fitting a quadratic to three points

Question: Is there a quadratic function whose graph goes through the points $(1,0)$, $(2,3)$, and $(3,1)$?

A solution looks like $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ where a , b , and c are constants.

Goal: Find values of the constants a , b , and c .

We plug in our three points to get three equations with three unknowns:



$$\text{Point } (0,1) \rightarrow 1 = a(0)^2 + b(0) + c$$

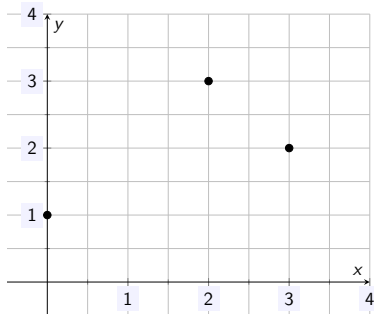
$$\text{Point } (2,3) \rightarrow 3 = a(2)^2 + b(2) + c$$

$$\text{Point } (3,2) \rightarrow 2 = a(3)^2 + b(3) + c$$

Fitting a quadratic to three points

Question: Is there a quadratic function whose graph goes through the points $(1,0)$, $(2,3)$, and $(3,1)$?

Simplifying the three equations:



$$(1) \quad 1 = c$$

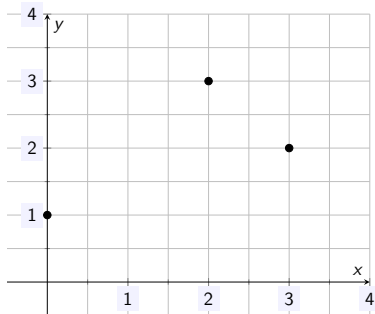
$$(2) \quad 3 = 4a + 2b + c$$

$$(3) \quad 2 = 9a + 3b + c$$

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Question: Is there a quadratic function whose graph goes through the points $(1,0)$, $(2,3)$, and $(3,1)$?

Plug in $c = 1$ into the 2nd and 3rd equations:



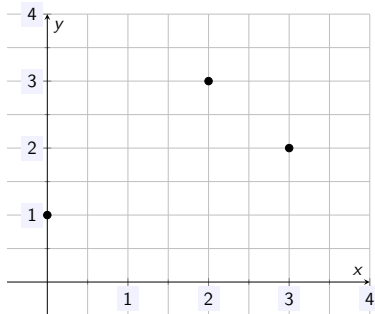
$$(2) \quad 2 = 4a + 2b$$

$$(3) \quad 1 = 9a + 3b$$

Fitting a quadratic to three points

Question: Is there a quadratic function whose graph goes through the points $(1,0)$, $(2,3)$, and $(3,1)$?

Solve the 2nd equation for b :



$$(2) \quad 2 = 4a + 2b$$

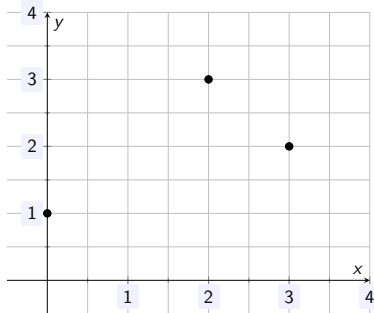
$$(2) \quad 1 = 2a + b$$

$$(2) \quad b = 1 - 2a$$

Fitting a quadratic to three points

Question: Is there a quadratic function whose graph goes through the points $(1,0)$, $(2,3)$, and $(3,1)$?

Substitute this expression for b into Eqn 3, and solve for a :



$$(2) \quad b = 1 - 2a$$

$$(3) \quad 1 = 9a + 3b$$

$$(3) \quad 1 = 9a + 3(1 - 2a)$$

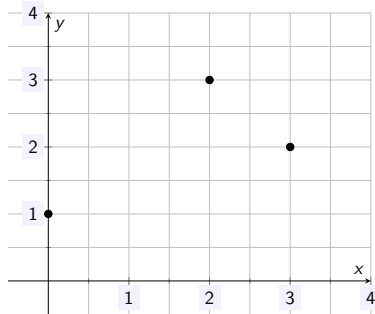
$$(3) \quad -2 = 3a$$

$$(3) \quad a = -2/3$$

Fitting a quadratic to three points

Question: Is there a quadratic function whose graph goes through the points $(1,0)$, $(2,3)$, and $(3,1)$?

Now that we know a , we solve for b :



$$(3) \quad a = -2/3$$

$$(2) \quad b = 1 - 2a$$

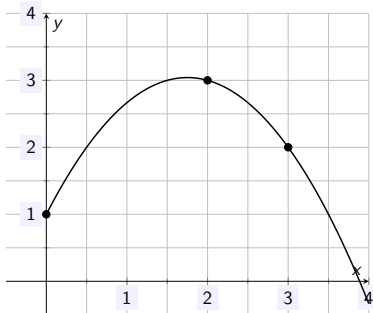
$$(3) \quad b = 7/3$$

Fitting a quadratic to three points

Question: Is there a quadratic function whose graph goes through the points $(1,0)$, $(2,3)$, and $(3,1)$?

Answer: Yes! It's

$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{7}{3}x + 1.$$



Quadratic or not?

Are the 2nd differences constant (when generated from equally spaced x values)?

x	y
1	4
2	8
3	10
4	14
5	20

Quadratic or not?

Are the 2nd differences constant (when generated from equally spaced x values)?

x	y
1	4
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5	20

Yep! The slope between any two pairs of points is the same! y increases by 2 for each increase of x by 1!

Model?

x	y
1	2.0
2	4.0
3	6.0
4	7.9
5	10.1

Model?

x	y
1	2.0
2	4.0
3	6.0
4	7.9
5	10.1

As x increases by 1, y increases by about 2 each time - constant differences. So the relationship appears to be *linear*.

Model?

x	y
1	2.1
2	7.0
3	13.8
4	23.0
5	33.9

Model?

x	y
1	2.1
2	7.0
3	13.8
4	23.0
5	33.9

First differences are about 5, 7, 9, 11 - so not linear
Second differences are 2, 2, 2 - constant! So
quadratic fit.

Model?

x	y
1	2.3
2	1.1
3	0.4
4	0
5	0
6	0.4
7	1.2
8	2.5

Model?

x	y
1	2.3
2	1.1
3	0.4
4	0
5	0
6	0.4
7	1.2
8	2.5

1st diffs: -1.2, -0.7, -0.4, 0, 0.4, 0.8, 1.3

2nd diffs: 0.5, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5

Model?

x	y
1	2.3
2	1.1
3	0.4
4	0
5	0
6	0.4
7	1.2
8	2.5

1st diffs: -1.2, -0.7, -0.4, 0, 0.4, 0.8, 1.3

2nd diffs: 0.5, 0.3, 0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 0.5

Quadratic fit seems reasonable!

Model?

x	y
1	0.51
2	4.01
3	13.52
4	32.02
5	62.47
6	108.09
7	171.48
8	255.97

Model?

x	y
1	0.51
2	4.01
3	13.52
4	32.02
5	62.47
6	108.09
7	171.48
8	255.97

1st diffs: 3.50, 9.51, 18.50, 30.45, 45.62, 63.39, 84.49

2nd diffs: 6.01, 8.99, 11.95, 15.17, 17.77, 21.10

3rd diff: 2.98, 2.96, 3.22, 2.60, 3.33

Model?

x	y
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Hmm... 3rd differences nearly constant. *Cubic?*