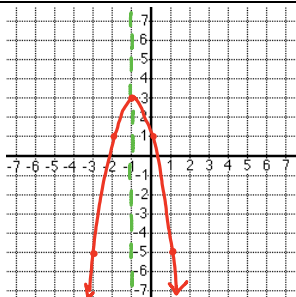
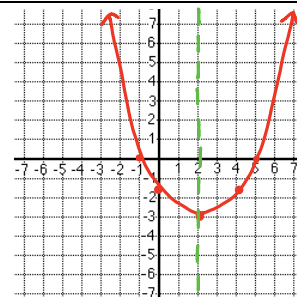


① GRAPHING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

① GRAPHING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

1 vertex: $(-1, 3)$
y-int: $y = -2(1)^2 + 3$
 $y = -2 + 3 = 1$

~~$x = 1$~~
 ~~$1 - 2(2)^2 + 3 = -2(4) + 3 = -5$~~


$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad y &= \frac{1}{3}(x-5)(x+1) \quad y = \frac{1}{3}(-5)(1) \\ \text{if } x &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - \frac{4}{3}}}{2} = -\frac{2}{3} = -1\frac{1}{3} \\ &\frac{1}{3}(2-5)(2+1) \quad (2, 3) \\ &\frac{1}{3}(-3)(3) = -3 \\ &\frac{1y}{1} \mid \frac{1}{3}(x-5)(x+1) = \frac{1}{3}(-4)(2) \\ &= -\frac{8}{3} = -2\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$


② SOLVING QUADRATICS

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \quad & x^2 - 12x - 14 = 0 \\ & x^2 - 12x + 36 = 14 + 36 \\ & (x - 6)^2 = 50 \\ & x - 6 = \pm \sqrt{50} \\ & x = 6 \pm 5\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad & -3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \\ & \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(-3)(-1)}}{2(-3)} \\ & \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 12}}{-6} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{-6} \\ & \frac{-2 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}}{-6} = \frac{1 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} 3 \quad & 5 + 4(x+3)^2 = 4 \\ & 4(x+3)^2 = -1 \\ & (x+3)^2 = -\frac{1}{4} \\ & x+3 = \pm \frac{1}{2}i \\ & x = -3 \pm \frac{1}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

③ SOLVING QUADRATICS PART 2

- $3x^2 + 18x = -60$
 $x^2 + 6x = -20$
 $x^2 + 6x + 9 = -20 + 9$
 $(x+3)^2 = -11$
 $x+3 = \pm i\sqrt{11}$
 $x = -3 \pm i\sqrt{11}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad & 18x^2 - 50 = 0 \\ & 2(9x^2 - 25) = 0 \\ & 9(3x+5)(3x-5) = 0 \\ & x = \pm \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} 3 \quad 0 &= x^2 - 2x - 35 \\ (x-7)(x+5) &= 0 \\ x &= 7, -5 \end{aligned}$$

④ COMPLEX NUMBERS

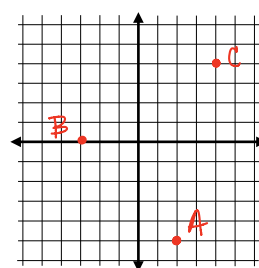
$$\begin{aligned} 1. & (2-5i)(6+i) \\ & 12 - 30i + 2i - 5i^2 \\ & 12 - 28i + 5 \\ & 17 - 28i \end{aligned}$$

2.
 $(-3+i) - (9-2i)$
 $-3+i-9+2i$
 $-12+3i$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. & \frac{(4+9i)(2+2i)}{(2-2i)(2+2i)} \\ &= \frac{8+8i+18i+18i^2}{4-4i^2} \\ &= \frac{26+26i}{8} = \frac{13}{4} + \frac{13}{4}i \end{aligned}$$
$$4 \quad (6+i) + (4-3i) \\ 10-2i$$
$$5 \quad \frac{1}{4i} \cdot \frac{i}{i} : \frac{i}{4i^2}$$

$$= -\frac{i}{4}$$

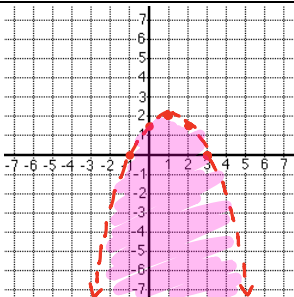
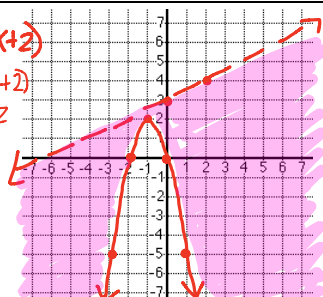
⑤ COMPLEX NUMBERS PART 2

$$\sqrt{1+64} = \sqrt{65}$$
$$\sqrt{9+25} = \sqrt{34}$$
$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$
$$4 \quad 2 - 10i$$
$$\sqrt{4 + 100} = \sqrt{104}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \wedge 52 \\ 2 \wedge 26 \end{array}$$
$$2 \sqrt{26}$$


⑥ USING THE DISCRIMINANT

1 $x^2 + 5x = -9$ $x^2 + 5x + 9 = 0$ $5^2 - 4(1)(9)$ $25 - 36 = -11$ 2 imaginary	2 $2x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ $(-4)^2 - 4(2)(2)$ $16 - 16 = 0$ 1 real solution	3 $y = x^2 + 5x - 9$ $25 - 4(1)(-9)$ $25 + 36 = 61$ 2 x-intercepts	4 $y = -10x - 2x + 1$ $4 - 4(-10)(1)$ $4 + 40 = 44$ no x-intercepts
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⑦ GRAPH QUADRATIC INEQUALITIES

1 $y < -\frac{1}{2}(x-3)(x+1)$ $v: \frac{3-1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ $-\frac{1}{2}(-2)(2) = 2$ $(1, 2)$ $0 = -\frac{1}{2}(-3)(1) = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$		2 $y \geq -2x^2 + 4x \rightarrow y \geq -2x(x+2)$ $y < \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ $-2(-1)(-1+2)$ $2(1) = 2$	
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⑧ WRITING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

1 $-1 = a(-3+4)^2 - 4$ $-1 = a(1)^2 - 4$ $3 = a$ $y = 3(x+4)^2 - 4$	2 $-6 = a(4+3)(4+2)$ $-6 = a(7)(6)$ $-\frac{6}{42} = a$ $a = -\frac{1}{7}$ $y = -\frac{1}{7}(x+3)(x+2)$	3 $0 = a + b + c$ $4 = 4a + 2b + c$ $2 = c$ $0 = a + b + 2$ $4 = 4a + 2b + 2$ $2 = 4a + 2b$ $4 = -2a - 2b$ $2 = 4a + 2b$ $2 = 2a$ $a = 1$ $0 = a + b + c$ $0 = 1 + b + 2$ $0 = b + 3$ $b = -3$ $y = x^2 - 3x + 2$
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⑨ MODELING DROPPED AND LAUNCHED OBJECTS

1 $0 = -16t^2 + 500$ $-500 = -16t^2$ $31.25 = t^2$ $t \approx 5.6$	2 $10 = -16t^2 + 32t + 266$ $0 = -16t^2 + 32t + 256$ $0 = -16(t^2 - 2t - 16)$ $\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(-16)}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{68}}{2}$ $\frac{2 + 8.2}{2} = 5.1$	3
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⑩ FIND THE ERROR

1 mistake that was made: The 9 wasn't multiplied by 2 when added to the left side. correct answer: $y + 1 + 18 = 2(x+3)^2$ $y + 19 = 2(x+3)^2$ $y = 2(x+3)^2 - 19$	2 mistake that was made: The square root of 36 is ± 6 correct answer: $\pm 6 = x + 2$ $x = -2 \pm 6 = 4, -8$	3 mistake that was made: $2ix - 2i$ is $4i^2$, not $2i^2$ correct answer: $\frac{50 - 10i}{104} = \frac{25}{52} - \frac{5}{52}i$
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