

QUADRATICS

Function

$$f(x) = x + 3$$

$$f(2) = 2 + 3$$

$$f(5) = 5 + 3$$

equation

$$x^2 + 3x + 5 = 2 \quad x = ?$$

vs

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 5$$

expression.

} Not a function.



Quadratic expression.

Linear Expressions: $mx + b$

Quadratic " : $ax^2 + bx + c$

✓ Factorised Form

$$(x+m)(x-m)$$

E.g. $(x+3)(x-5)$

✓ Completed Square

$$a(x-b)^2 + c$$

E.g. $2(x-3)^2 + 4$

✓ Quadratic Formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Express $2x^2 + 8x + 12$ in the form $p(x+q)^2 + r$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2(x^2 + 4x + 6) \\
 & 2\left(\underbrace{x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 + 2^2}_{(x+2)^2} + 2^2 + 6\right) \\
 & 2\left[(x+2)^2 - 2^2 + 6\right] \\
 & 2\left[(x+2)^2 + 2\right] \\
 & 2(x+2)^2 + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

completing the square

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 a^2 + 2ab + b^2 &= \boxed{x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 + 2^2} \\
 &= (x+2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$2x^2 + 8x + 12$$

Step 1: Divide every term by a : and then multiply everything by a .

$$2(x^2 + 4x + 6)$$

Half 4 \rightarrow 2
Add 2^2 , Subtract 2^2

Step 2:

$$2(x^2 + 4x + 2^2 - 2^2 + 6)$$

Step 3:

$$2((x+2)^2 - 2^2 + 6)$$

$$2[(x+2)^2 + 2]$$

$$2(x+2)^2 + 4$$

$$3x^2 - 18x + 30 \rightarrow \text{Complete square}$$

$$3(x^2 - 6x + 10) \rightarrow \text{Step 1}$$

$$3\left(\underbrace{x^2 - 6x + 3^2}_{(x-3)^2} - \underbrace{3^2}_{+9} + 10\right) \rightarrow \text{Step 2}$$

$$3\left((x-3)^2 - 3^2 + 10\right)$$

$$3\left((x-3)^2 + 1\right)$$

$$3(x-3)^2 + 3$$

1) Take 'a' common

2) Add middle term's half's square and subtract it again.

3) form $(\quad)^2$ by looking at the terms.

$$2x^2 - 10x + 5 \rightarrow \text{Completing the square.}$$

$$2\left(x^2 - 5x + \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$2\left(x^2 - 5x + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$2\left(\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$2\left[\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{25}{4} + \frac{5}{2}\right]$$

$$2\left[\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{15}{4}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$2\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{15}{2}$$

Homework:

Complete the squares for the following:

i) $x^2 - 6x + 6$

ii) $2x^2 - 16x - 4$

① $2[x^2 - 8x - 2]$

② $2[(x^2 - 8x + 4^2 - 4^2 - 2)]$

$2[(x - 4)^2 - 16 - 2]$

$= 2[(x - 4)^2 - 18]$

$= 2(x - 4)^2 - 36$ ✓

Factorising Quadratic Expression.

Factorising: $4x + 10 \Rightarrow 2(2x + 5)$

$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

factor $\rightarrow x^2 - 16 = (x^2 - 4^2) \rightarrow a^2 - b^2$
 $= (x - 4)(x + 4)$

factor: $x^2 - 5 \rightarrow (\sqrt{5})^2$

$x^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2$
 $\rightarrow (x + \sqrt{5})(x - \sqrt{5})$

$(\sqrt{5})^2 = 5$

Factorise: $x^2 + 6x - 16$ } 3 terms
 ↳ Middle term break

Step 1: Multiply the coefficient of x^2 and the constant number. (ignore sign)

Step 2: Write all the factorisation of 16

	16	Add	Sub
①	1×16	17	15
②	2×8	10	6
③	4×4	8	0

Step 3: Break the middle term.

$$x^2 + 8x - 2x - 16$$

Step 4: Group the terms into 2 pieces

$$\rightarrow (x)(x+8) - 2(x+8)$$

Step 4: Transform into factors.

$$(x-2)(x+8)$$

$x^2 - 2x - 24$: Factorise.

$$x^2 + 4x - 6x - 24$$

$$x(x+4) - 6(x+4)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+4)(x-6)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \underline{1 \times 24} \\ 2 \times 12 \\ 3 \times 8 \\ 4 \times 6 \\ \hookrightarrow 4-6 \end{array}$$

$2x^2 + 29x - 15$ } Factorise.

① $2 \times 15 = 30$

② $2x^2 + 30x - 1x - 15$

③ $2x(x+15) - 1(x+15)$

④ $(2x-1)(x+15)$

Ans

30

$1 \times 30 = 30$

2×15

3×10

5×6

a) $\underline{4x^2 - 32x + 40}$ } complete the square form.

① $4(x^2 - 8x + 10)$

$\hookrightarrow \underline{a(x+b)^2 + c}$

② $4(\underbrace{x^2 - 8x + 4^2}_{(x-4)^2} - 4^2 + 10)$

③ $4((x-4)^2 - 4^2 + 10)$

$= 4((x-4)^2 - 6)$

$= \boxed{4(x-4)^2 - 24}$

$x+5=3$

$\boxed{x = -2}$

b) Solve $1u^2 - 5u - 14 = 0$ } factorise this.

To solve any quadratic equation you need to factorise it.

$u^2 - 7u + 2u - 14$

$u(u-7) + 2(u-7)$

$(u-7)(u+2) = 0$

$\rightarrow u-7=0 \text{ or } u+2=0$

$\boxed{u=7 \text{ or } u=-2}$

14	
1x14	
2x7	

c) solve

$$\frac{w^2-10}{w+2} + \cancel{w-4} = \cancel{w-3}$$

$$\frac{w^2-10}{w+2} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$w^2-10 = w+2$$

$$(1)w^2 - w - (12) = 0$$

$$w^2 + 3w - 4w - 12 = 0$$

$$w(w+3) - 4(w+3) = 0$$

12
1 × 12
2 × 6
3 × 4
3, -4

$$(w+3)(w-4) = 0$$

$$w+3=0 \quad \text{or} \quad w-4=0$$
$$w=-3 \quad \text{or} \quad w=4$$

Ans: $w=-3$
or $w=4$

$$2x^2 + 8x + 8$$
$$2x^2 + 4x + 4x + 8$$

Factorise $\times 16$

16
2×8
$4 \times 4 \rightarrow 8$

$$2x(x+2) + 4(x+2)$$

$$(x+2)(2x+4)$$
$$\rightarrow 2(x+2)$$

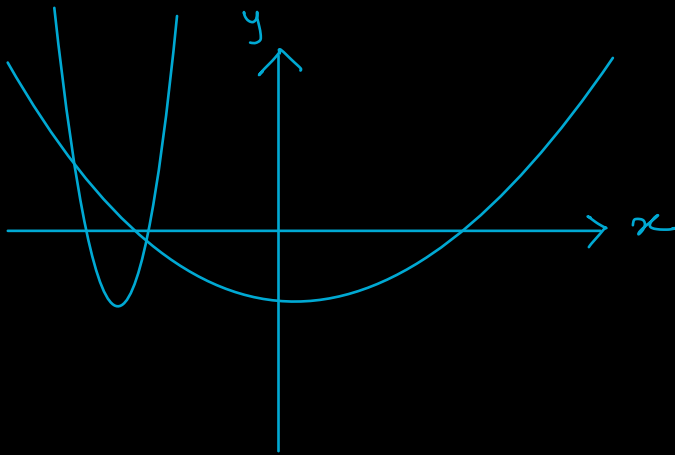
$$\Rightarrow (x+2) \times 2(x+2)$$
$$\Rightarrow 2(x+2)^2$$

Sketching Quadratic functions.

- ① $ax^2 + bx + c$
if a is +ve \rightarrow happy face ☺
if a is -ve \rightarrow sad face ☹

- ② Completing the square form.

$$y = a(x-b)^2 + c$$



Thursday : 1.5 hrs
X — Sunday : 1.5 hrs