Math AA HL at KCA - Chapters 1 & 2 Notes

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1 Discriminants

The discriminants of a quadratic function

$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

is given by

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

- 1. When D = 0, there is **only one** distinct root
- 2. When D > 0, there are **two** distinct roots
- 3. When D < 0, there are **two complex** roots, pairwise conjugate

Typical Exam Question

Let f(x) be a quadratic and g(x) be another quadratic or a linear function. Now the question is, "Find some sort of constant, e.g. k, in the coefficient of f(x)", when

- 1. Either f(x) and g(x) has no intersections,
- 2. Or f(x) and g(x) has two intersections
- 3. Or f(x) and g(x) has exactly one intersection

Key idea: set f(x) - g(x) = 0 and use the discriminant of the resulting function f(x) - g(x) to tackle the target case.

2 Linear Functions and Gaussian Elimination

The straight line distance between two points is given by

$$\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

Properties of linear functions

- Two parallel lines have gradients $m_1 = m_2$
- Two perpendicular lines have gradients $m_1 = -\frac{1}{m_2} \iff m_2 = -\frac{1}{m_1}$
- The point of intersection between f(x) and g(x) is found by solving f(x) = g(x)

Gaussian elimination is a way of solving a system of linear equations. The goal is to transform all numbers below the main diagonal to zero.

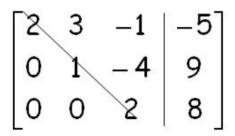


Figure 1: Gaussian Elimination

Let the third column represent the variable z and the final row after elimination be az = b. The following summarizes the implications of the final row

- 1. $0z = b, b \neq 0 \implies z$ has no solution; **inconsistent**
- 2. $0z = 0 \implies z$ has infinitely many solutions, and the values of the other variables will be written in forms such as parametric equations. E.g. $z = t, x = 3t 2, y = \frac{t}{2}$; **consistent**
- 3. az = b with $a \neq 0 \implies$ the system has a unique solution; **consistent**.