

Gr. 11 Pre-cal

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3.2 QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS IN STANDARD FORM

The standard form for a quadratic function is: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, where a , b , and c are real numbers and $a \neq 0$.

Sometimes equations of a quadratic function may not be given to you in standard form.

Practice writing these quadratic functions in standard form:

a) $f(x) = (x-3)(3x+7)$
 $f(x) = 3x^2 + 7x - 9x - 21$
 $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 21$

$a = 3$ $b = -2$ $c = -21$

b) $f(x) = x(3x+7) + 2x^2$
 $f(x) = 3x^2 + 7x + 2x^2$
 $f(x) = 5x^2 + 7x$

$a = 5$ $b = 7$ $c = 0$

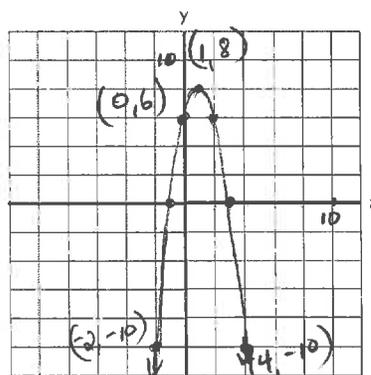
The graph of every quadratic function (polynomial of degree 2) is a curve called a parabola.

Identify the characteristics of a graph of a quadratic function, including:

- Vertex
- Domain and range
- Direction of opening
- Axis of symmetry
- X- and y-intercepts
- Maximum or minimum value

$y = -2x^2 + 4x + 6$ Use these values of x : $-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ to sketch a graph.

x	y
-2	-10
-1	0
0	6
1	8
2	6
3	0
4	-10



$v: (1, 8)$
domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
range: $(-\infty, 8]$
opens down
A.S. $x = 1$
x-int: $-1, 3$ (by inspection)
y-int: 6
Max. value: 8

Note: By writing the equation $y = a(x-p)^2 + q$ in standard form ($y = ax^2 + bx + c$), you will see that p (the x-coord of the vertex), is equivalent to $\frac{-b}{2a}$, when the equation is in standard form. **Try to show why this is so.

Thus, given: $y = 3x^2 - 6x + 4$, the x-coord of the vertex is: $\frac{-(-6)}{2(3)} = 1$

To find the y-coord of the vertex, substitute for x and solve.

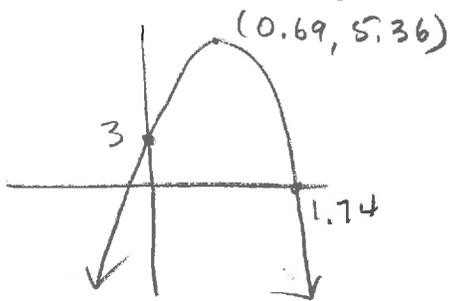
$$y = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) + 4 = 1$$

Therefore the vertex is: $(p, q) = (1, 1)$

$a > 0$, parabola opens up, min. value is 1.

Suppose a diver jumps from a 3-m springboard with an initial vertical velocity of 6.8 m/s. Her height, h , in meters, above the water t seconds after leaving the diving board can be modelled by the function $h(t) = -4.9t^2 + 6.8t + 3$.

a) Graph the function using technology. (zoom std.)



Calc. Max: 5.36
Calc. x-int: 1.74

b) What does the y-intercept represent?

height at time $t = 0$

c) What maximum height does the diver reach? When does she reach that height?

max. height is 5.36 m at time $t = 0.69$ s.

d) How long does it take before the diver hits the water?

(h is zero) time = 1.74 s.

e) What domain and range are appropriate in this situation?

domain: $0 \leq x \leq 1.74$ range: $0 \leq y \leq 5.36$

f) What is the height of the diver 0.6 seconds after leaving the board?

$$h(0.6) = -4.9(0.6)^2 + 6.8(0.6) + 3 = 5.32 \text{ m}$$

or use graph & calc. value at $x = 0.6$

Suppose that at a children's music festival, the organizers are roping off a rectangular area for stroller parking. There is 160 m of rope available to create the perimeter.

- a) Write a quadratic function in standard form to represent the area for the stroller parking.

$$A = L \cdot W \quad P = 2L + 2W$$

$$160 = 2L + 2W$$

$$80 = L + W \quad W = 80 - L$$

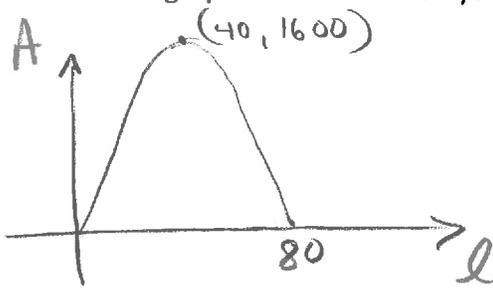
$$A = L(80 - L)$$

$$= 80L - L^2$$

$$A = -L^2 + 80L$$

- b) What are the coordinates of the vertex? What does the vertex represent in this situation? ^{guess}
- graph on calc. + adjust window : (0, 80) by (0, 3000)
- V : (40, 1600) = means the max area of 1600 m² occurs when the length is 40 m

- c) Sketch the graph for the function you determined in part a).



- d) Determine the domain and range for this situation.

domain: $0 < L < 80$

range: $0 < A \leq 1600$

- e) Identify any assumptions you made.

area > 0 ($\neq 0$)

no obstacles

Assignment: 3.2 p.174 #1, 3, 4a,b, 5d, 6-8, 10a,b, 15

(#15: Graph using x-intercepts and axis of symmetry to find the maximum.)