

## Review: Quadratics Review and Graphing

### 1. Expand the following expressions

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (x-3)(x+5) \\ = x^2 + 5x - 3x - 15 \\ = x^2 + 2x - 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } (x-8)^2 \\ = (x-8)(x-8) \\ = x^2 - 8x - 8x + 64 \\ = x^2 - 16x + 64 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } 2(x+4)(x-6) \\ = 2(x^2 - 6x + 4x - 24) \\ = 2(x^2 - 2x - 24) \\ = 2x^2 - 4x - 48 \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Evaluate each equation for $y$ when $x = -2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } y = x^2 + 3x - 5 \\ y = (-2)^2 + 3(-2) - 5 \\ y = 4 - 6 - 5 \\ y = -7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } y = -2x^2 + 5x - 1 \\ y = -2(-2)^2 + 5(-2) - 1 \\ y = -2(4) - 10 - 1 \\ y = -8 - 10 - 1 \\ y = -19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } y = 3(x-3)(x-1) \\ y = 3(-2-3)(-2-1) \\ y = 3(-5)(-3) \\ y = 45 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Fully factor each expression.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 5x^2 - 35x \\ = 5x(x-7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } x^2 - 11x + 30 \\ = (x-5)(x-6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } 100 - x^2 \\ = (10-x)(10+x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } 3x^2 + 9x - 12 \\ = 3(x^2 + 3x - 4) \\ = 3(x+4)(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } 9x^2 - 9 \\ = 9(x^2 - 1) \\ = 9(x-1)(x+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } x^2 + 2x - 24 \\ = (x-4)(x+6) \end{aligned}$$

4. Complete the table of values and graph the function. Label and write the equation of the axis of symmetry and the optimal value.

a)  $y = 2x^2 - 4x - 1$

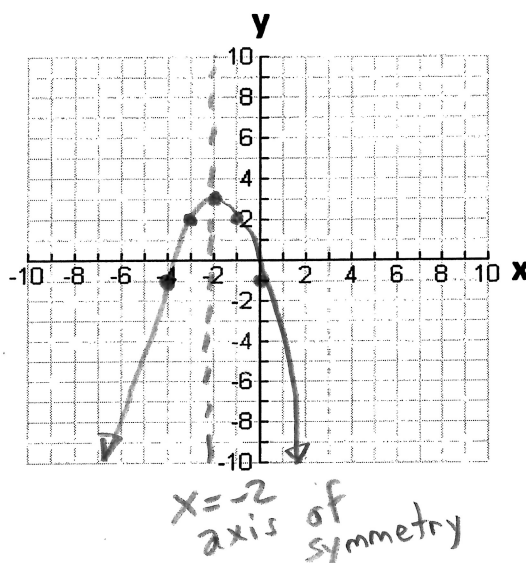
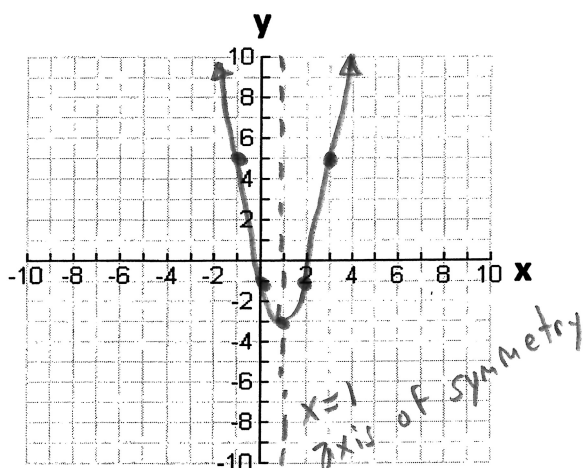
x	y
-1	5
0	-1
1	-3
2	-1
3	5

$y = 2(-1)^2 - 4(-1) - 1$   
 $= 2 + 4 - 1$   
 $= 5$   
 $y = 2(0)^2 - 4(0) - 1$   
 $= 0 - 0 - 1$   
 $= -1$

b)  $y = -x^2 - 4x - 1$

x	y
-4	-1
-3	2
-2	3
-1	2
0	-1

$y = -(-4)^2 - 4(-4) - 1$   
 $= -16 + 16 - 1$   
 $= -1$   
 $y = -(-3)^2 - 4(-3) - 1$   
 $= -9 + 12 - 1$   
 $= 2$



5. For each quadratic equation below, determine the x-ints, the y-int, and the vertex.

a)  $y = x^2 + 4x - 5$

$y = (x-1)(x+5)$

x-ints: 1 & -5

y-int: -5

vertex

$x = \frac{(1) + (-5)}{2}$

$x = -\frac{4}{2}$

$x = -2$

$y = (-2-1)(-2+5)$   
 $= (-3)(3)$

$y = -9$

vertex is (-2, -9)

b)  $y = -x^2 - 6x - 5$

$y = -(x^2 + 6x + 5)$

$= -(x+1)(x+5)$

x-ints: -1 & -5

y-int: -5

vertex

$x = \frac{(-1) + (-5)}{2}$

$x = -\frac{6}{2}$

$x = -3$

$y = -(-3+1)(-3+5)$   
 $= -(-2)(2)$

$y = 4$

vertex is (-3, 4)

6. The height of a flare that is launched from a cruise ship is given by the equation:  $h = -5t^2 + 30t + 35$  where  $h$  is the height of the flare 'above the water' in metres and  $t$  is the time in seconds after launch.

a) Determine the  $h$ -intercept, the  $t$ -intercepts, and vertex. Use this information to sketch a graph of the height vs time.

$$h = -5t^2 + 30t + 35$$

$$= -5(t^2 - 6t - 7)$$

$$= -5(t+1)(t-7)$$

$$t\text{-ints: } -1 \text{ \& } 7, \quad h\text{-int} = 35$$

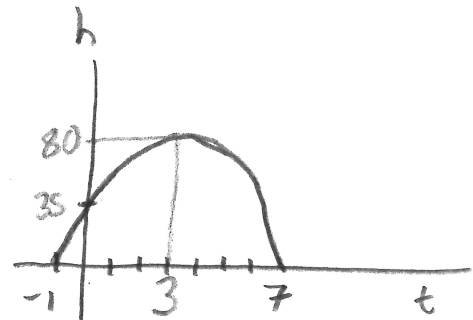
vertex

$$t = \frac{-1 + 7}{2} \quad h = -5(3+1)(3-7)$$

$$= -5(4)(-4)$$

$$t = 3$$

$$h = 80$$



b) When was the flare at its highest point and how high above the water did it reach?

The flare reached the highest point of 80m after 3 seconds.

c) What is the height of the cruise ship? Hint: What is the height of the flare at the time it is launched (when  $t = 0$ )?

The cruise ship height is 35m.

d) How long did it take until the flare came down and landed in the water?

The flare was airborne for 7 seconds