

Quadratic:

Standard Form:

* $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

abscissa

* Vertex $x = (x, y)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -b/2a \rightarrow \text{axis of symmetry} \\ y = P(x) \rightarrow \text{Max, Min, Range} \end{array} \right.$

* Sum of roots = $-b/a$ y-ordinate.

* Product of roots = c/a

* Factored Form:

$$P(x) = (x-a)(x-b)$$

roots = a, b

* vertex = (x, y) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{a+b}{2} \\ y = P(x) \end{array} \right.$

* Sum of roots = $a+b$

* Product of roots = ab

* vertex Form:

$$P(x) = (x-h)^2 + k$$

vertex = (h, k)

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

$$\text{vertex} = (2, 3)$$

$$L(x) = (x+5)^2$$

$$\text{vertex} = (-5, 0)$$

$$L(x) = x^2 - 7$$

$$\text{vertex} = (0, -7)$$

* what is the solution: ?

* Factoring.

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

* Calculator.

* Binomial: 2 Terms $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Diff of two squares.} \\ \rightarrow \text{Sum and diff of two cubes.} \end{array} \right.$

$$* x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$$

$$* x^2 - 9 = (x + 3)(x - 3)$$

$$* 4x^2 - 25 = (2x - 5)(2x + 5)$$

$$* 2x^2 - 32 = 2(x^2 - 16)$$

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

$$x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

$$x^3 - 8 = (x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$$

$$x^3 + 27 = (x + 3)(x^2 - 3x + 9)$$

* Trinomial \rightarrow 3 Terms.

$$x^2 - 5x - 6 = (x + 1)(x - 6)$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 10 = (x - 2)(x - 5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 7x + 6 &= x^2 - 7x + 12 \\ &= \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{4}{2}\right) \\ &= (2x - 3)(x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} - 6x + \sqrt{9} = (x - 3)^2$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} + 10x + \sqrt{25} = (x + 5)^2$$

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$(x + 5)^2 = x^2 + 10x + 25$$

Grouping $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 \\ 3 \times 1 \end{array} \right.$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 9x - 27$$

$$(x^3 - 3x^2) + (9x - 27)$$

$$x^2(x-3) + 9(x-3)$$

$$(x-3)(x^2+9)$$

If $a = c + d \leftarrow$

$$x^2 - \underbrace{c^2 + 2cd + d^2}$$

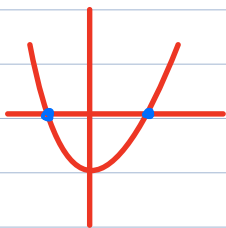
$$x^2 - (c^2 + 2cd + d^2)$$

$$x^2 - (c + d)^2$$

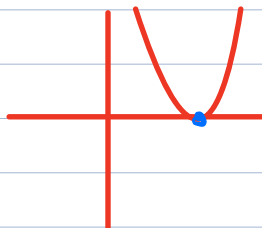
$$x^2 - a^2 = (x-a)(x+a)$$

How many solution? Intersect with x-axis.

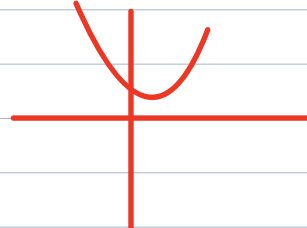
Discriminant $b^2 - 4ac$



2 real diff
 $b^2 - 4ac > 0$



one real
2 real equal
 $b^2 - 4ac = 0$



No real.
2 Complex
 $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

How many Solution Per

$$49x^2 - 144x - 100 = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-144)^2 - 4(49)(-100)$$

+ve

+ve = +ve > 0

• 2 real diff

How many real Solution?

$$2x(x^2 + 4)(mx^2 - x - m) = 0$$

$$2x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = -4$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{-4}$$

α

$$mx^2 - x - m = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$(-1)^2 - 4(m)(-m)$$

$$1 + 4m^2 \rightarrow +ve$$

2 real d.f.p.

= 3 Solutions
