5 Quadratic Functions

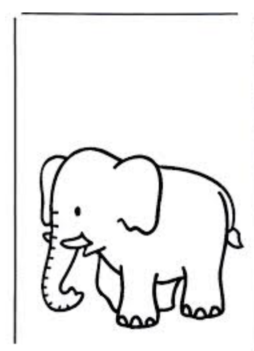
Essential Questions

1. What is the shape of the quadratic function and how can we use its features productively?
2. How can we find the zeros of a quadratic function?
3. How do we calculate the max or min of a quadratic function?

5.1 Rectangular fences

Question 5.1 You want to make a rectangular pen for Ellie, your pet elephant. What?! You don't have a pet elephant? That's rather unfortunate; they're quite cute. Well, imagine you have one. You want to make sure Ellie has as much space as possible. Unfortunately, you only have 28 feet of fencing available. If you use all of your fencing to make the pen, what is the biggest possible area?

Outline here possible approaches to answering this question. What might you, or someone else, try to do to solve this problem?



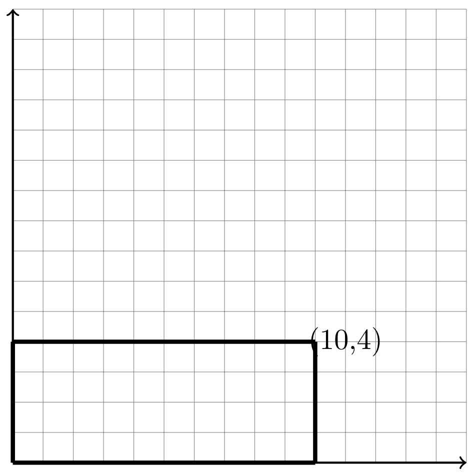
Hi! I'm Ellie, your pet elephant for a few days!

Question 5.2 We will investigate our main problem in several steps.

a. Draw 6 rectangular pens having a perimeter of 28 on the coordinate axis. Like below.

b. Label the coordinate in the upper right hand corner of each pen.

c. Make a table showing all the coordinates on your graph. Look for a pattern and make three more entries in the table.



length	height
10	4

d. Write an equation for the function described by your graph and table. This is a function that will relate the height of the rectangle as a function of the length.

Question 5.3 The point $(4, 10)$ is the upper right corner of a plausible pen.

a. What does the sum of these numbers represent in this problem?

b. What does the product of these two numbers represent in this problem?

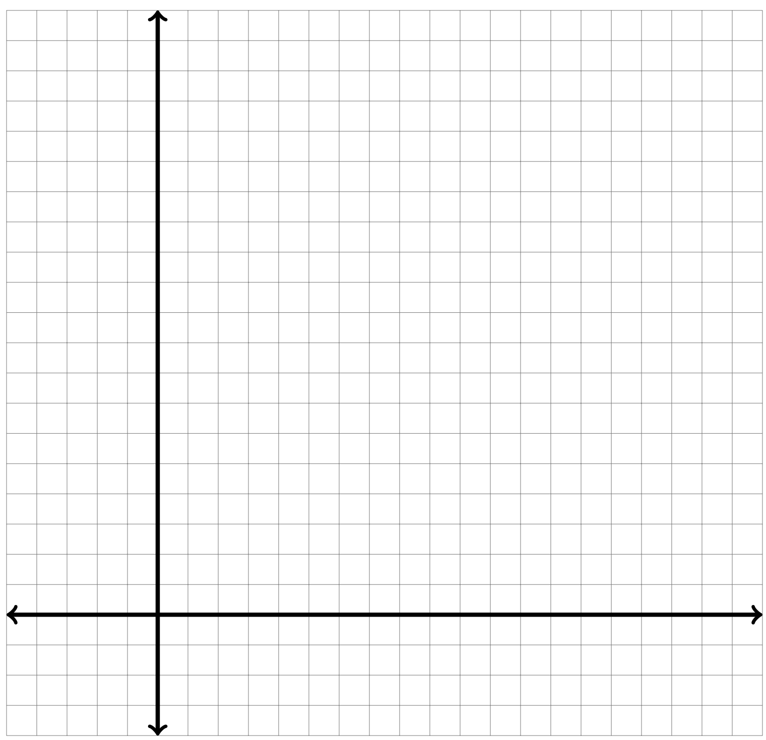
c. Of all the rectangular pens recorded on your chart, which rectangular pen enclosed the largest area?

d. How many rectangles are there whose perimeter is 28?

Question 5.4 For each rectangle from question c. compute the area.

length	height	area
10	4	

Question 5.5 Make a graph of the area as a function of length. Connect the points on your graph with a smooth curve. What kind of curve is it?



Question 5.6 On the same coordinate system, make a graph of the area as a function of height. Connect the points on your graph with a smooth curve. What kind of curve is it? What else do you notice?

Question 5.7 Why did it make sense to connect the dots of both graphs?

Question 5.8 In this question we will interpret the graph.

a. Label the highest point on your graph from 5.5 with its coordinates. Interpret these two numbers in terms of this problem. [1]

b. Where does the graph cross the x-axis? What do these numbers mean?

c. If you increase the length by one foot, does the area increase or decrease? Does it change the same amount each time? Explain.

Question 5.9 We will now articulate our findings.

a. Describe in words how you would find the area of the rectangular pen having perimeter 28, if you knew its length.

b. If the perimeter of the rectangular pen is 28 and its length is L, write an algebraic expression for its area in terms of L.

c. If you had 28 feet of fencing and wanted to make the largest possible rectangular pen, what would its length, width, and area be? Explain.

[1] This means: write a complete sentence explaining what your interpretation is.

Question 5.10 Now let us generalize our findings. You should make a sketch.

a. Describe in words how you would find the area of the rectangular pen having perimeter P if you knew its length.

b. If the perimeter of the rectangular pen is P and its length is L, write an algebraic expression for its area in terms of L and P.

c. If you had P feet of fencing and wanted to make the largest possible rectangular pen, what would its length, width, and area be? Explain.

5.2 Graphs of quadratic functions

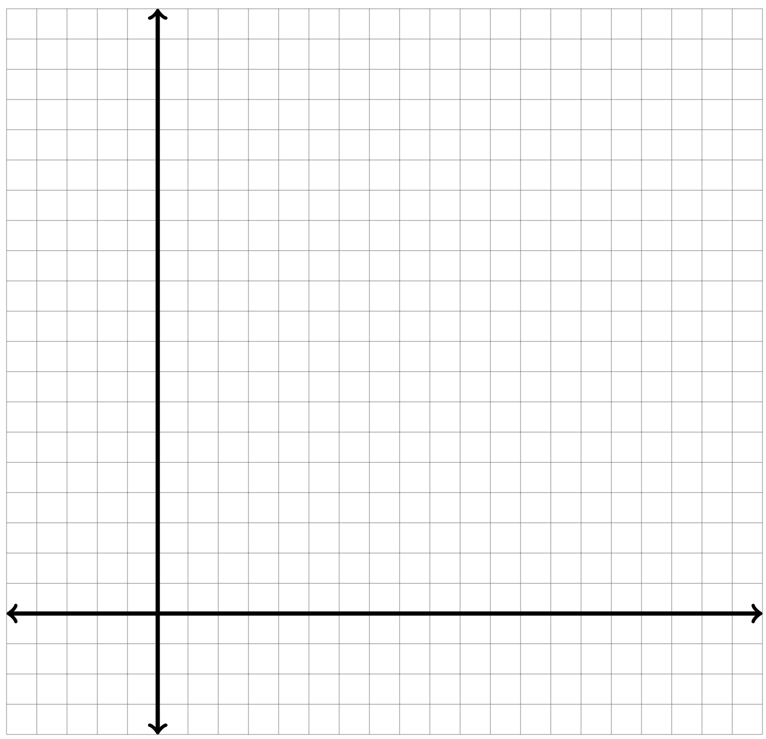
Question 5.11 Graph each of the following functions. Use a scale that will show values from -5 to 20 for the domain and from -20 to 100 for the target. To graph the functions, make a table and plot points.

a. $f(x) = x(8 - x)$

b. $g(x) = x(15 - x)$

c. $h(x) = x(12 - x)$

d. $k(x) = x(5 - x)$



Question 5.12 For each of the parabolas in question 5.11,

a. label the graph with its equation;

b. label the x-intercepts;

c. label the y-intercepts;

d. label the vertex;

e. draw the line of symmetry;

f. note if the graph opens up or opens down.

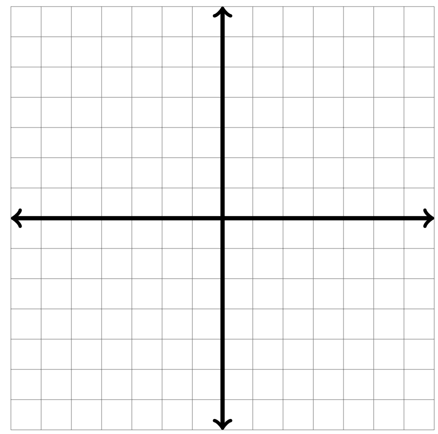
g. by looking at the graph note if any of the functions have an inverse function.

Question 5.13 Describe the graph of the quadratic equation $f(x) = x(b - x)$. Write an expression for the coordinates of its intercepts and maximum value in terms of b.

a. the x-intercepts:

b. the y-intercepts:

c. What is the line of symmetry for the graph?



Sketch the graph!

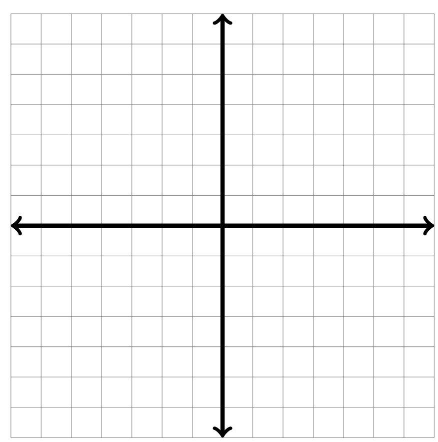
d. What is the maximum value of f.

Question 5.14 Describe the graph of the quadratic equation $f(x) = x(x - q)$. Write an expression for:

a. the x-intercepts:

b. the y-intercept:

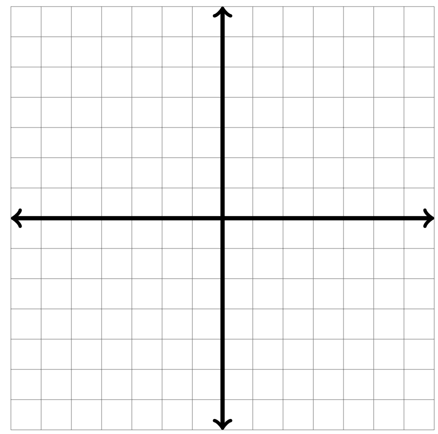
c. What is the line of symmetry for the graph?



Sketch the graph!

d. What is the minimum value of f.

Question 5.15 Describe the graph of the quadratic equation $f(x) = (x-a)(x-b)$. Write an expression for:



Sketch the graph!

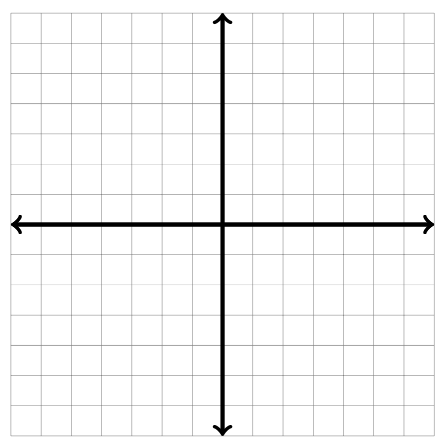
a. the x-intercepts:

b. the y-intercept:

c. What is the line of symmetry for the graph?

d. What is the minimum value of f.

Question 5.16 Graph the function $f(x) = x^2 + x - 6$. Write an expression for



Sketch the graph!

a. the x-intercepts;

b. the y-intercept.

c. What is the line of symmetry for the graph?

d. What is the minimum value of f.

5.3 The Zero Product Property

Question 5.17 If $ab = 0$, which of the following is impossible? Explain.

a. $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$

b. $a \neq 0$ and $b = 0$

c. $a = 0$ and $b \neq 0$

d. $a = 0$ and $b = 0$

Property 1 When the product of two quantities is zero, one of the quantities must be zero.

Question 5.18 If $(x-6)(-2x-1) = 0$, what are the possible values for x? (Hint: use Property 1)

Question 5.19 What would Property 1 say if the product of three quantities equaled 0?

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = 0$$

Question 5.20 Use Property 1 to solve the following equations:

a. $(3x+1)x = 0$

b. $(2x+3)(10-x) = 0$

c. $(3x-3)(4x+16) = 0$

d. $6x^2 = 12x$

Definition 1 An integer q is a **factor** of the integer p if there is a third integer g such that

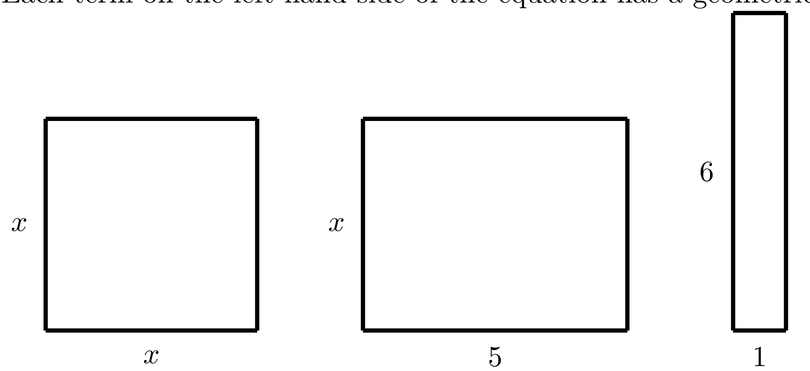
$$p = gq.$$

Definition 2 A polynomial $q(x)$ is a **factor** of the polynomial $p(x)$ if there is a third polynomial $g(x)$ such that

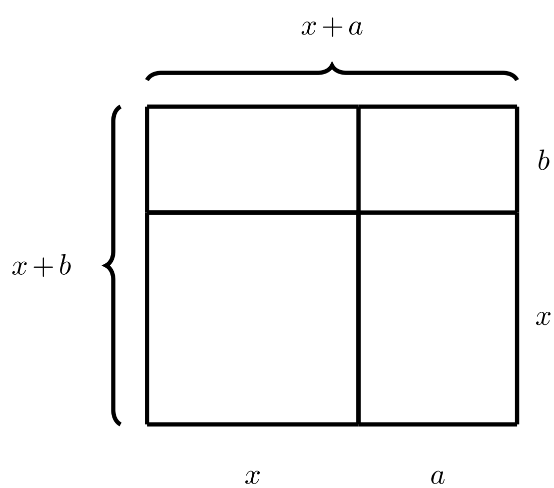
$$p(x) = q(x)g(x).$$

Question 5.21 Solve $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$. Our goal is to accomplish this by writing the left hand side as a product of two linear expressions, and then using the zero product property to find the solutions.

1. Each term on the left hand side of the equation has a geometric meaning:



2. When we factor $x^2 + 5x + 6$ we are representing the above area as the area of a rectangle.



3. Find a and b such that $x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + a)(x + b)$. Use the picture.

4. Now that we have factored $x^2 + 5x + 6$, solve the equation $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$

Question 5.22 Solve the following equations by factoring. To help you factor draw the picture from Question **??**.

a. $x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$

b. $x^2 + 12x + 35 = 0$

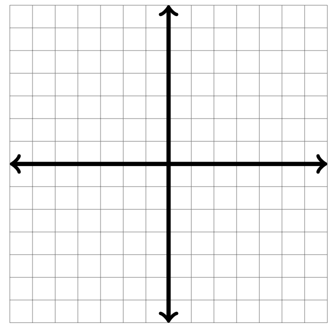
c. $x^2 + 9x + 20 = 0$

Question 5.23 Is $x = 4$ a solution to the equation $x^2 + 4x - 4 = 0$? Explain what it means to solve an equation.

Question 5.24 Not every quadratic polynomial can be factored. Which one of following polynomial functions can not be factored? You will want to graph each of them. Filling out a table should help.

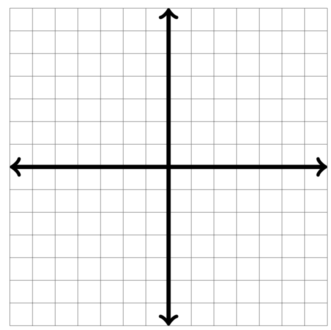
a. $f(x) = x^2 + 10x + 25$

x	$f(x)$



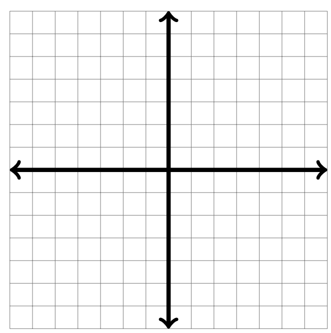
b. $g(x) = x^2 + 7x + 5$

x	$g(x)$



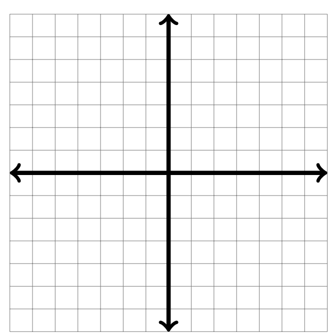
c. $h(x) = x^2 + 10x + 21$

x	$h(x)$



d. $k(x) = x^2 - 6x + 10$

x	$k(x)$



5.4 Completing the Square

Question 5.25 Solve the following equations (hint each equation has two solutions):

a. $x^2 = 4$

b. $x^2 = 25$

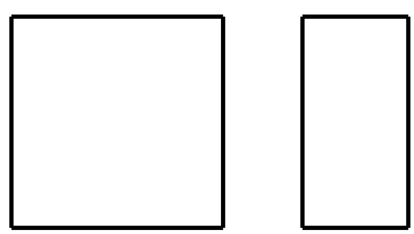
c. $x^2 = 7$

d. $(x+3)^2 = 16$

e. $(x+4)^2 = 5$

Question 5.26 In Question 5.25 we were able to solve the equation $x^2+8x+11=0$. Try and factor $x^2+8x+11$. In this question we are going to investigate how to turn $x^2+8x+11=0$ into the more convenient form of $(x+4)^2=5$.

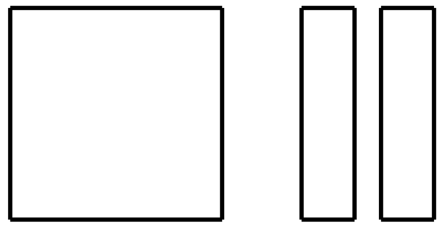
a. Label the sides of the square and rectangle below so that the total area is x^2+8x.



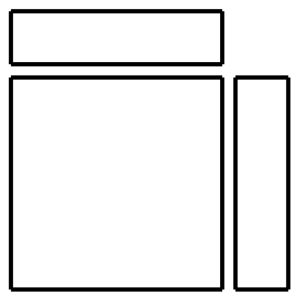
b. Our goal is to cut and rearrange the pieces we have so that the new shape resembles a square as much as possible. What would you do?

c. Why do we want a square?

d. Here is how one student did this: she chopped the $8x$ rectangle in half. Label each side length. Has the area changed?



e. In the picture below one of the rectangles has been moved to the top. Label the side lengths. Has the area changed?



f. Notice that this arrangement almost makes a square. What would be the area of the entire square?

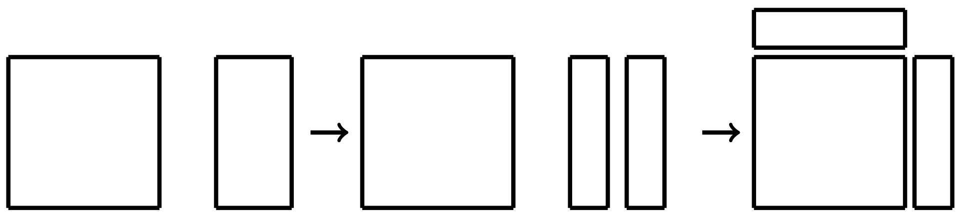
g. What is the area of the missing piece?

h. Write an algebraic equation that relates: the area of the entire square, the area of missing piece, and $x^2 + 8x$.

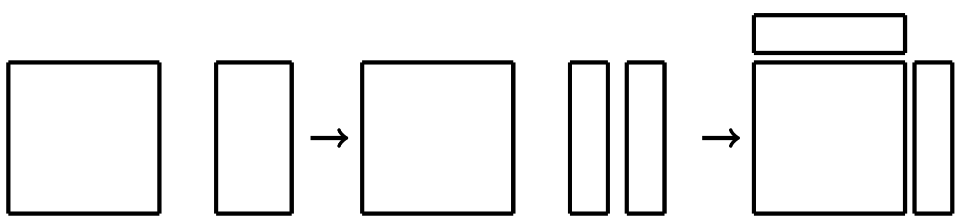
i. Use Part h. to substitute for $x^2 + 8x$ in the equation $x^2 + 8x + 11 = 0$.

Question 5.27 The process that we carried out in Question 5.26 is called completing the square. It is **wonderfully useful**. Complete the square for the following expression. Use the pictures provided to organize your thoughts.

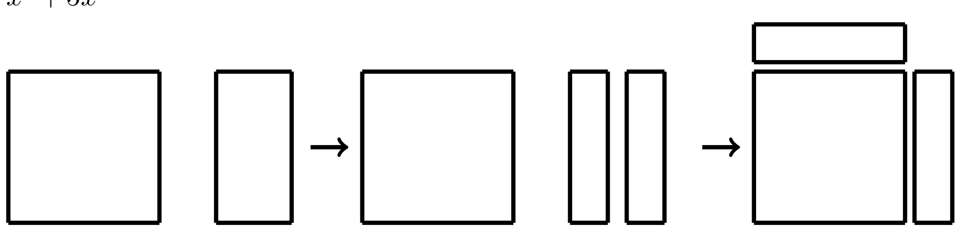
a. $x^2 + 10x$



b. $x^2 + 12x$



c. $x^2 + 5x$



Question 5.28 In Question 5.27 we completed the square for several expressions. Use that information to solve the following equations:

a. $x^2 + 10x = 10$

b. $x^2 + 12x = 14$

c. $x^2 + 5x = 7$

Question 5.29 Let's take this up a notch. Solve the following equations:

a. $2x^2 - 4x - 16 = 0$

b. $2x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

5.5 Calculating Maximum and Minimum Values of Quadratic Functions

Question 5.30 David Ortiz of the Boston Red Sox has an average off the bat speed of 102.2 miles per hour in the 2013 play off season. The average vertical speed off the bat is 67.5 miles per hour. This means that the height of the ball is given by
$h(t) = -21.9t^2 + 67.5t$.

a. How long is the ball in the air?

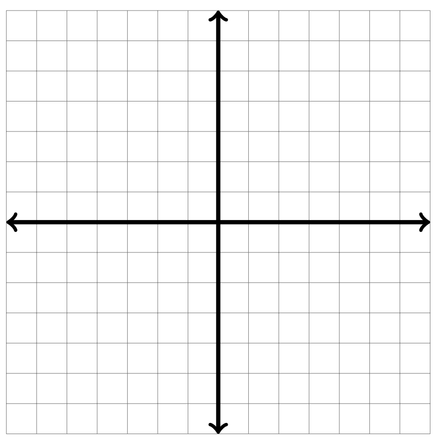
b. What is the maximum height of the ball?

Question 5.31 Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 4$. Does f have a maximum or a minimum. How were you able to tell?

Question 5.32 The following questions lead us to discover what minimum value of $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 4$ is.

a. Given that $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 4$ what are the values of x such that $f(x) = 0$?

b. Use the symmetry of the graph of f to calculate the value of x where f achieves its minimum or maximum.



c. Use Part b. to find the minimum or maximum value of f.

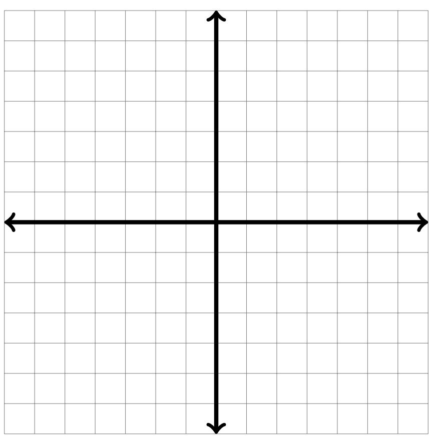
d. Write $f(x)$ in a completed square form.

Question 5.33 Let $g(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 2$.

a. Does g have a maximum or a minimum. How are you able to tell?

b. What are the values of x such that $g(x) = 0$?

c. Use the symmetry of the graph of g to calculate the value of x where g achieves its maximum.



d. What is the maximum value of g?

e. Write $g(x)$ in a completed square form.

Question 5.34 So why might you bother with different forms of the function expression?

a. In what circumstances would the completed square form be more useful?

b. In what circumstances would the factored form be more useful?

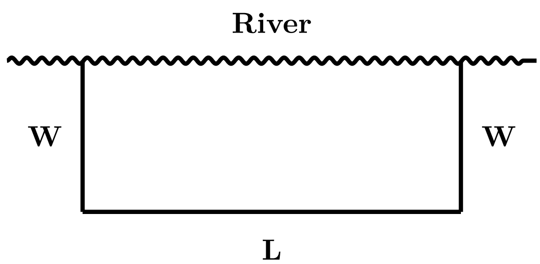
c. In what circumstances would the standard form be more useful?

Question 5.35 Find a number between 0 and 1 such that the difference of the number and its square is maximum.

5.6 Homework

5.6.1 Rectangular fences

Exercise 1 What if we have 50 feet of fencing but we can build Ellie's pen next to a river so that we only need to enclose 3 sides as in the picture below.



a. Make a table for values of L and W.

b. Graph W as a function of L.

c. Write the width W as function of the length L.

d. Make a table of L and Area.

e. Write a function of the area as a function of L.

f. What choice of L maximizes the area?

Exercise 2 Let $f(x) = x(x-20)$. This problem will assess your ability to identify qualities of quadratic functions.

a. What are the x-intercepts? How did you find the x-intercepts?

b. For a general quadratic function $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ how do you find the x-intercepts?

c. What are the y-intercepts? How did you find the y-intercept?

d. For a general quadratic function $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ how do you find the y-intercepts?

e. Let g be a general quadratic function. How many y-intercepts can g have? How many x-intercepts can g have?

f. What is the axis of symmetry? How did you know this?

g. In general what is symmetry?

h. Does this f have a maximum value or a minimum value?

i. What is the sign of the x^2 term in $f(x)$?

j. What is the maximum or minimum value?

5.6.2 Graphs of Quadratic Functions

Exercise 3 If $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, where a, b, c are constants and y, x are variables answer the following questions.

a. What does the graph look like?

b. When is the parabola opening up?

c. Opening down?

d. When does the graph have a maximum value?

e. Minimum value? Will it always have x-intercepts?

f. Will it always have a y-intercept?

Exercise 4 Graph the following functions:

a. $f(x) = (3x-1)(x+\sqrt{12})$

b. $g(x) = (x-3)(x+3)-2$

c. $h(x) = x^2 - 2x$

d. $m(y) = y^2 - 16$

e. $p(c) = c^2 - 12 - c$

Exercise 5 If they exist, how do you find the x-intercepts and y-intercept of a parabola, given its equation?

Exercise 6 Each table represents either a linear, quadratic or "neither" function. Identify whether each table is linear, quadratic, or neither, and then **write a sentence explaining how you know**.

1. Table A

x	$f(x)$
-1	1.5
0	2
1	3
2	5

Table A is (circle one):
Linear · **Quadratic** · **Neither**

because:

2. Table B

x	$f(x)$
-1	4
0	3
1	4
2	7

Table B is (circle one):
Linear · **Quadratic** · **Neither**

because:

3. Table C

x	$f(x)$
-1	3
0	1
1	-1
2	-3

Table C is (circle one):
Linear · **Quadratic** · **Neither**

because:

Exercise 7 Find the x-intercepts, and the y-intercept of the graph whose equation is $y = x(x-7)$

Exercise 8 What is the relationship between an equation and its graph?

5.6.3 The Zero Product Property

Exercise 9 What does it mean to "solve" an equation?

Exercise 10 How do you draw a picture to show the factorization of a quadratic expression? What do the factors tell you geometrically? Where is the expression in standard form in your picture?

Exercise 11 Factor the following quadratic expressions (given to you in standard form; your job is to rewrite the expressions in factored form) by drawing a picture:

a x^2+8x+7

b $x^2+8x+15$

c $x^2+8x+16$

d x^2+4x+3

e $2x^2+4x+2$

Exercise 12 Factor the following quadratic expressions. Check your answers.

a x^2-x-6

b $x^2-7x+12$

c $x^2+16x-17$

d $x^2+29x+100$

Exercise 13 How do you solve a quadratic equation when the quadratic expression is factorable? What principle are you using?

Exercise 14 If $a \cdot b = 0$, what can you say about a or b? This question will assess your ability to use the zero product property.

a Solve the equation $(3x+3)(4x+5)=0$ for x. How did you accomplish this task?

b Given an equation what does it mean to solve the equation for a variable?

c Could you solve $x+4$?

d Solve $(x+4)(x-4)(x+1)=0$ for x. How many solutions did you find?

e Multiply: $(x+4)(x-4)(x+1)$. What is the degree of the product?

f If you graph $f(x)=(x+4)(x-4)(x+1)$, what would the x-intercepts be? What would the y-intercepts be?

Exercise 15 This question will assess your ability to factor.

a. Draw a geometric representation for $(x+a)(x+b)$.

b. Factor $x^2+12x+36$. How does this relate to the question above?

c. Solve $x^2+12x+36=0$ for x.

d. Graph the function $f(x) = x^2 + 12x + 36$. What are the x-intercepts? What are the y-intercepts? What is the axis of symmetry? Does f have a minimum or a maximum? What is the vertex?

e. Solve $x^2 + 8x + 15 = 0$ for x (hint: factor).

f. Graph $f(x) = x^2 + 8x + 15$.

Exercise 16 Draw a picture (similar to the one done in class) to visually show that $x^2 + 10x + 16 = (x+8)(x+2)$. Explain how your picture shows the factorization by using the words “rectangle”, “area”, “length”, and “width”. Underline each of these words in your explanation.

Exercise 17 Factor the following quadratic expressions. Check your factorization by distributing it back out, verifying that your factorization indeed equals the original expression.

1. $x^2 - 5x - 6$
2. $x^2 - 4x - 12$

Exercise 18 Solve the following equations:

1. $(3x-1)(x+\sqrt{12}) = 0$
2. $(x-3)(x+3) = 2$
3. $x^2 - 2x = 0$
4. $y^2 - 16 = 0$
5. $c^2 - 12 = c$
6. $\frac{x}{9} = \frac{4}{x}$

Exercise 19 Write a quadratic equation, in the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, whose roots are 2 and 5.

5.6.4 Completing the Square

Exercise 20 The square of a number exceeds 5 times the number by 24. Find the number(s).

Exercise 21 Solve the following quadratic equations:

a. $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

b. $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$

c. $x^2 + 16x - 17 = 0$

d. $x^2 + 29x + 100 = 0$

e. $x^2 + 8x = -7$

f. $x^2 + 8x + 15 = 0$

g. $x^2 = -8x - 16$

h. $x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$

i. $2x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$

j. $x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$

k. $2x^2 + 4x = -2$

l. $(2x+3)(x-1) = 0$

m. $(x+3)^2 = 2$

n. $(x+3)^2 = 2x - 7$

o. $-9(x-5)(x+2) = 0$

p. $x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$

q. $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

Exercise 22 Solve the following quadratic equation using the completed square form: $x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$

Exercise 23 Looking back at the entire chapter on quadratic functions, answer the following essential questions:

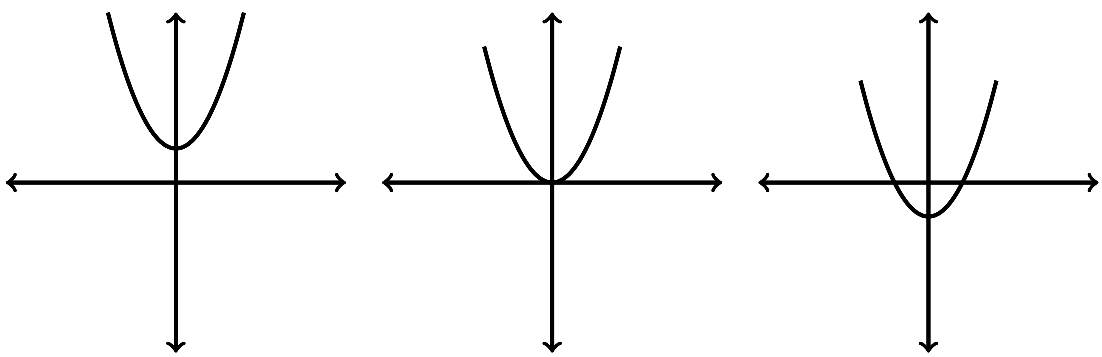
a. How can we find the zeros of a quadratic function?

b. How do we calculate the max or min of a quadratic function?

5.7 Summary

Definition 3 A **quadratic function** $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is a function given by an algebraic rule of the form:
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \text{ with } a \neq 0.$$

The graph of a quadratic function f is a parabola. The y-intercept of the graph of a quadratic function f is the point $(0, f(0))$. This is a common feature with any function, since the y-intercept occurs when the x-coordinate is 0. A parabola can have $0, 1$, or 2 x-intercepts. This is demonstrated by the following three pictures:



No x-intercepts: $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

One x-intercept: $f(x) = x^2$

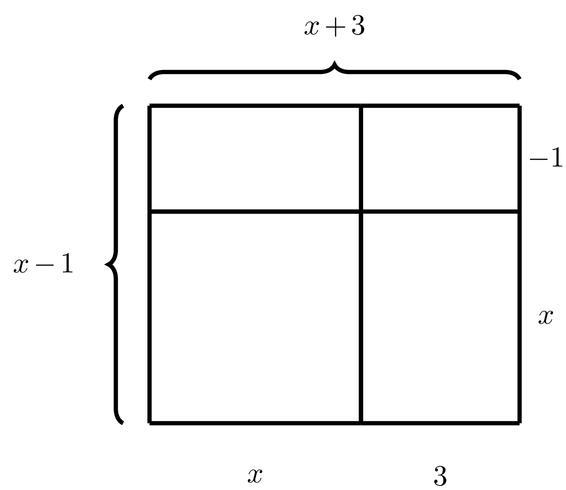
Two x-intercepts: $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

To find the x-intercepts of the graph of a quadratic function we solve the equation $f(x) = 0$. We have developed two techniques for solving a quadratic equation: factoring and completing the square, which we will outline below.
The parabola associated to a quadratic functions opens up if the leading coefficient is positive, and the parabola opens down if the leading coefficient is negative. A parabola has a vertical line of symmetry, and the location of the axis of symmetry can be calculated by looking at the average of the x-intercepts, if they exist. If the x-intercepts do not exist, it is still possible to locate the axis of symmetry by locating to inputs that yield the equal outputs. Again, averaging these two inputs will yield the x-coordinate of the points on the axis of symmetry.

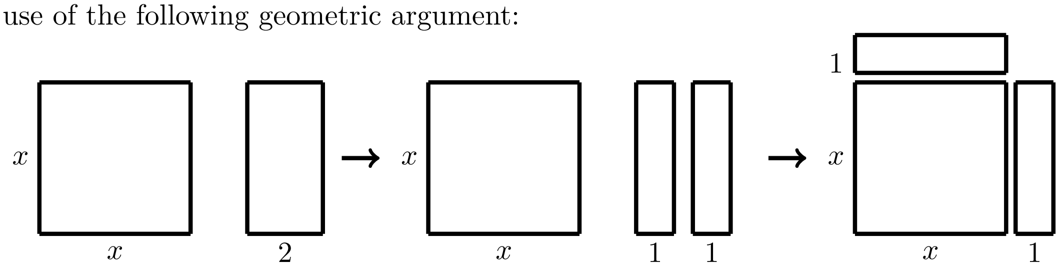
Example 1 In this example we will work through how to graph a function $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$.

y-intercept: This is is always the point $(0, f(0))$, so in this example we have the y-intercept is:
$$(0, f(0)) = (0, 0^2 + 2 \cdot 0 - 3) = (0, -3)$$
x-intercept: To find the x-intercepts we need to solve the equation
$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0.$$

The following highlights how to use both the factoring method and the completing the square method. The quadratic expression $x^2 + 2x - 3$ factors as $(x+3)(x-1)$. This can be shown by using algebra tiles or drawing the following picture:



Now we use the zero product property to conclude that $x-1=0$ or $x+3=0$. Solving these two linear equations, gives the solutions to the original quadratic equation; $x=1$ or $x=-3$. This tells us that the x-intercepts for the graph are $(1,0)$ and $(-3,0)$.
To solve the equation $x^2+2x-3=0$ using the the completing the square method we make use of the following geometric argument:



Which shows that $x^2+2x=(x+1)^2-1$. This is used to substitute in the original equation:

$$x^2+2x-3=(x+1)^2-1-3=(x+1)^2-4=0$$

Now we add 4 to both sides:

$$(x+1)^2=4$$

Take the square root of both sides:

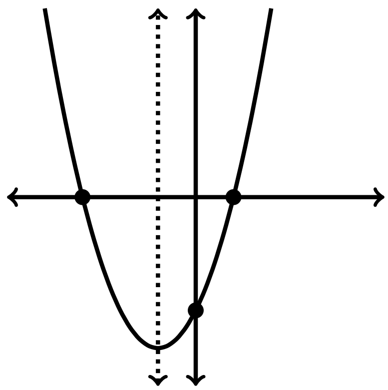
$$x+1=\pm 2$$

Subtract one from both sides:

$$x=1\pm 4=3,-1$$

Axis of symmetry: There are two ways to find the axis of symmetry. The first is to make use of the idea that it is a line of symmetry and therefore must lie half way between the two roots. So we take the average of the roots: $\frac{-3+1}{2}=-1$ and conclude that the axis of symmetry is the line given by $x=-1$. The second way to find the axis of symmetry is by looking at the completed square form: $(x+1)^2-4$. Here we can note that the $(x+1)^2$ will achieve a minimum value at $x=-1$, since something squared is always nonnegative. This means that the function f achieves its minimum at $x=-1$. The axis of symmetry always passes through the max/min so the line of symmetry is given by the equation $x=-1$.

max/min: We know that f has a local minimum because the parabola opens up. The minimum occurs on the axis of symmetry, and so the minimum is therefore the point $(-1,f(-1))=(-1,(-1)^2+2\cdot(-1)-3)=(-1,-4)$.



x-intercepts: $(-3,0)$ and $(1,0)$
y-intercepts: $(0,-3)$
axis of symmetry: $x=-1$
minimum at $(-1,-4)$

5.8 Student learning outcomes

1. Students will understand a geometric model for factoring/multiplying.
2. Students will be able to apply a geometric understanding to the process of completing the square.
3. Given a quadratic function in standard form students will be able to graph the function.

Have you accomplished these outcomes? Use the homework exercises to ensure that you have. Are there any questions that remain? Make sure to clarify those in class or while collaborating with your peers.