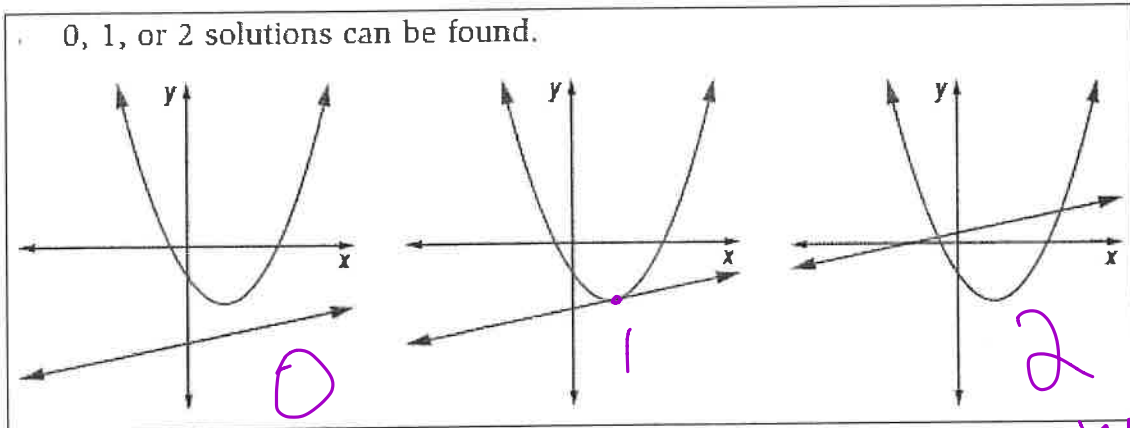


- When a linear function and a quadratic function are graphed on the same coordinate plane, the graphs below represent the possible number of solutions for the system of equations.



- Solve each system of equations graphically:

$y = x^2 - x + 3$ $y = 2x - 1$ <p>$(x, y) = \emptyset$</p>	$y = x^2 - 3x + 2$ $y = x - 2$ <p>$(x, y) = (2, 0)$</p>	$y = 10x^2 - 28x - 39$ $y = 2x + 1$ <p>$(x, y) = (-1, -1)$ $(4, 9)$</p>
---	--	--

*type into DESMOS
 Look for intersection*

- Solve each system of equations algebraically:

$y = x^2 - x + 3$ $y = 2x - 1$ $2x - 1 = x^2 - x + 3$ $-2x + 1 \quad -2x + 1$ $0 = x^2 - 3x + 4$ $0 = (x - 1)(x - 4)$ <p>$(x, y) = \emptyset$</p>	$y = x^2 - 3x + 2$ $y = x - 2$ <p>$(x, y) =$ _____</p>	$y = 10x^2 - 28x - 39$ $y = 2x + 1$ <p>$(x, y) =$ _____</p>
--	---	--

$$3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(1)(4)} = 3 \pm \sqrt{-7}$$

2(1) 2

➤ Applications of Linear/Quadratic Systems:

Example #1: A ball thrown is modeled by the function: $y = -16x^2 + 22x + 3$.
Using what you know about quadratic functions, answer the following questions.

- 1) Sketch the graph :
- 2) Given the context of the problem, what is an appropriate domain and range for the graph?

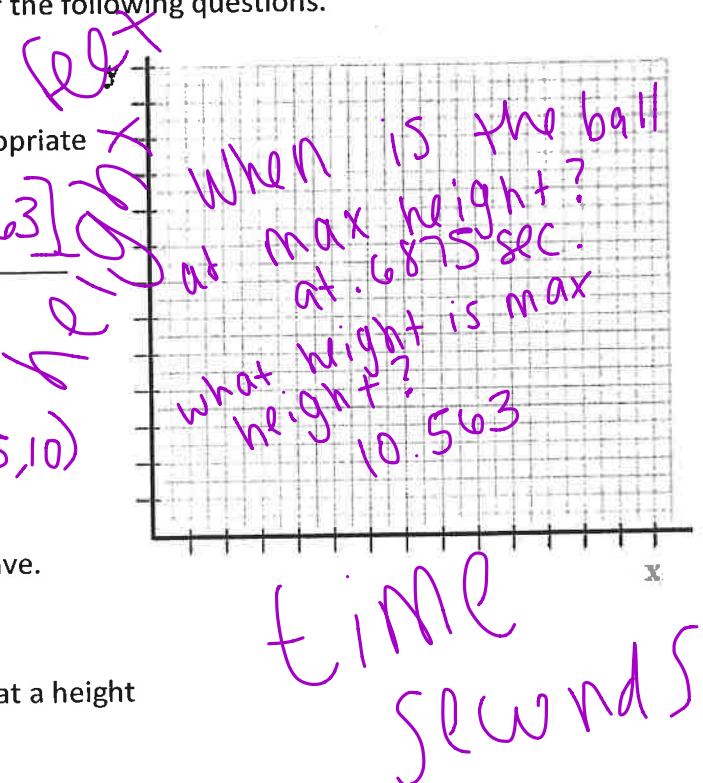
D: $[0, 1.5]$ R: $[0, 10.563]$

- 3) Write an equation to show when the ball will be exactly 10 feet in the air and then solve.

$y = -16x^2 + 22x + 3$
 $y = 10$
 $(.5, 10) (.875, 10)$

- 4) Write an inequality to show when the ball will be at a height less than 10 feet in the air and then solve.

- 5) Write an inequality to show when the ball will be at a height higher than 10 feet in the air and then solve.

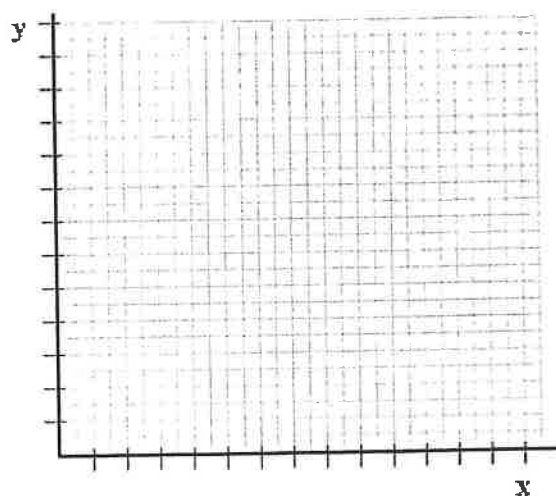


Example #2: The student council decides to put on a concert to raise money for an after school program. They have determined that the price of the ticket will affect their profit. The functions shown below represent their potential income and cost of putting on the concert, where t represents ticket price.

Income: $I(t) = -30t^2 + 330t$

Cost: $C(t) = -30t + 330$

- 1) Sketch the graph of each function:
- 2) Find algebraically and graphically the break-even point. (Hint: $Income = Cost$)
- 3) Write an inequality to show where the cost is greater than the income and then solve.
- 4) Write an inequality to show where the income is greater than the cost and then solve.

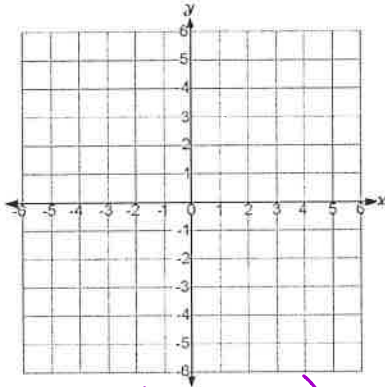


- 5) Which ticket price would you use in order to maximize your profit? Where is this shown on the graph?

Lesson 6 → Linear vs. Quadratic Systems HOMEWORK

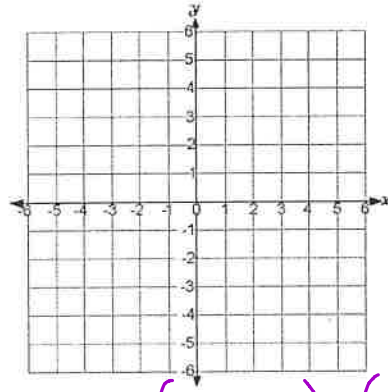
Solve each of these equations, sketch graphs showing the functions involved, and label points corresponding to solutions with their coordinates.

1. $y = x + 2$
 $y = x^2 + 3x - 6$



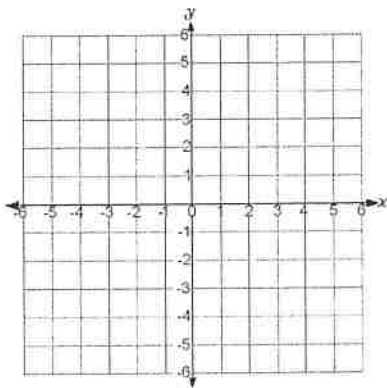
$(x, y) = (-4, -2) (2, 4)$

2. $y = -x + 2$
 $y = x^2 + x - 6$



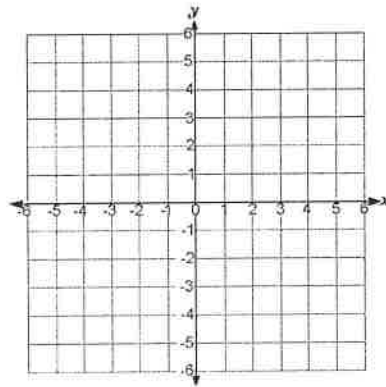
$(x, y) = (-4, 6) (2, 0)$

3. $y = 2x + 3$
 $y = 4 + x^2$



$(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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



$(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Solve each system algebraically:

5. $y = x^2 - 6x + 10$
 $y = -x + 4$

$(x, y) = (2, 2) (3, 1)$

6. $y = -x + 2$
 $y = x^2$

$(x, y) = (-2, 4) (1, 1)$

Review:

➤ Steps to Graph an Inequality:

- ✓ Graph the boundary line
 - ➔ If the symbol is $<$ or $>$ use a dotted line
 - ➔ If the symbol is \leq or \geq use a solid line

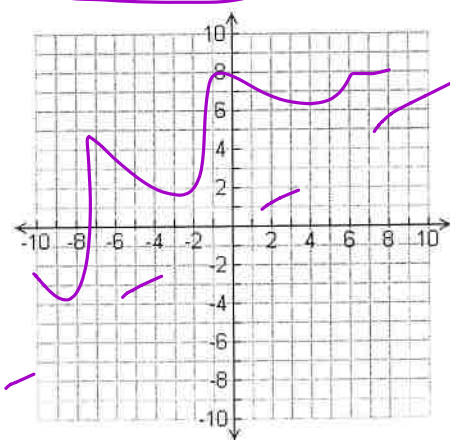
- ✓ Determine the shading
 - ➔ If the symbol is $>$ or \geq then shade above the line or curve
 - ➔ If the symbol is $<$ or \leq then shade below the line or curve

- ✓ You can check your shading by picking a point on the graph and plugging it into the inequality. If it is a solution then shade that way. If it is not a solution, then shade the other way.

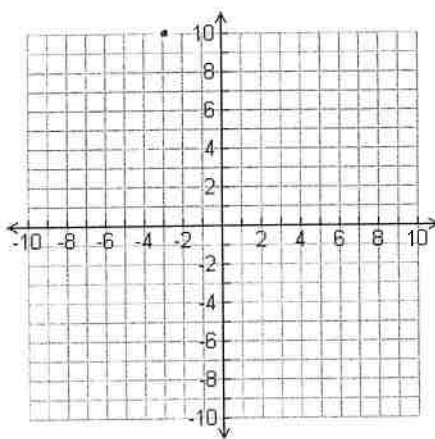
➤ EXAMPLES: Graph each linear or quadratic inequality

Examples

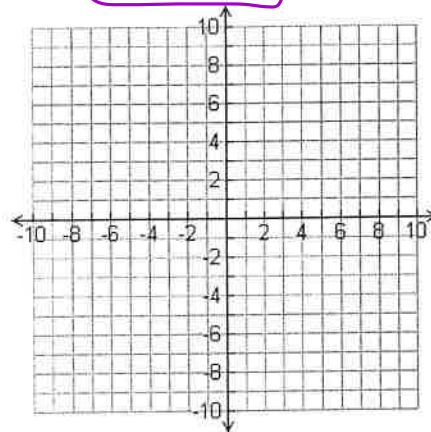
1) $y > x - 2$



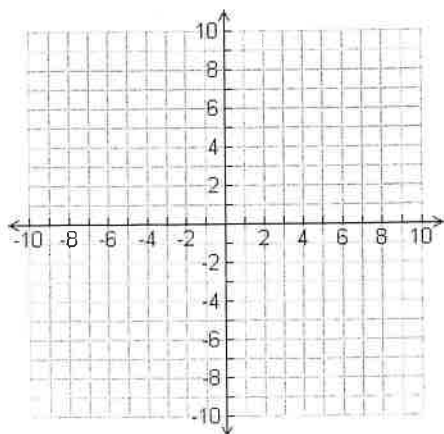
2) $y \leq -2x + 1$



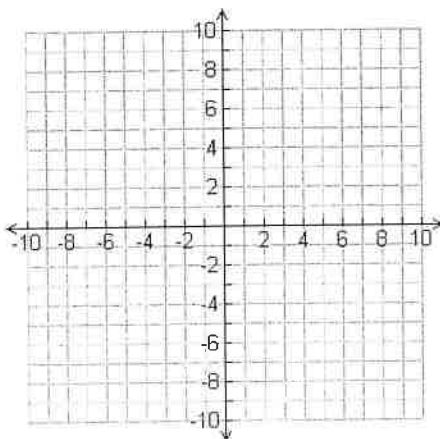
3) $y \geq \frac{-2}{3}x - 1$



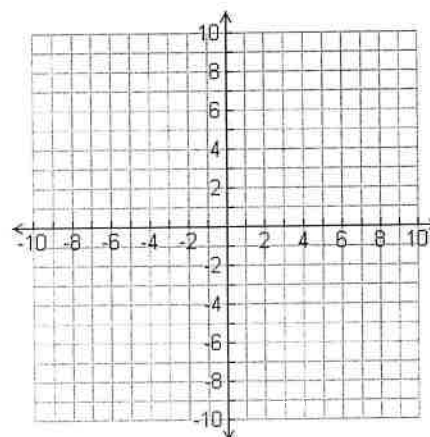
4) $y > x^2 + 4x + 4$



5) $y \geq -x^2 - 2x - 3$

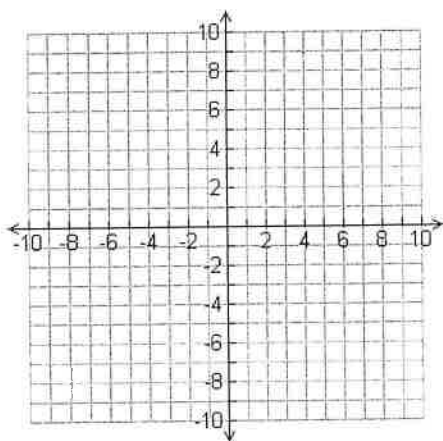


6) $y < x^2 - 7x + 10$

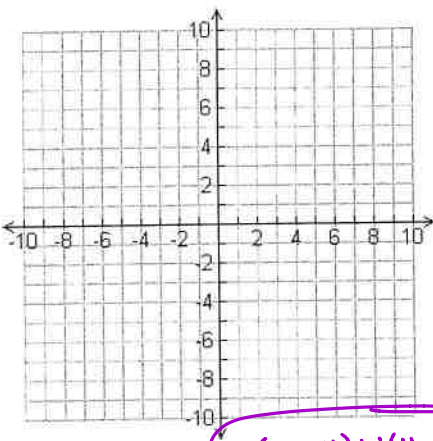


➤ Graph each system of inequalities. Be sure to shade the solution.

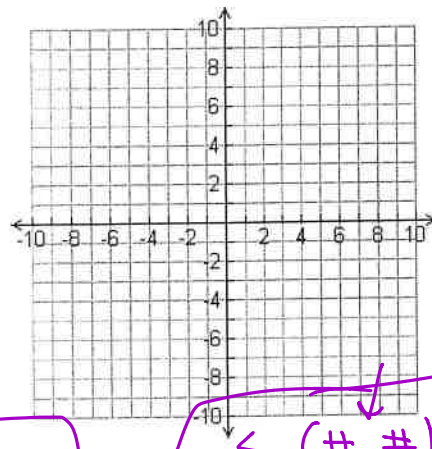
7) $y \geq x^2 + 4x + 3$
 $y \leq 2x + 6$



8) $y < -x^2 + 2x + 4$
 $y > -x + 4$



9) $y \geq x^2 - 6x + 8$
 $y \geq -x(x - 4)$



$(-\infty, \#) \cup (\#, \infty) >$
 $(-\infty, \#] \cup [\#, \infty) \geq$
 $< (\#, \#)$
 $\leq [\#, \#]$

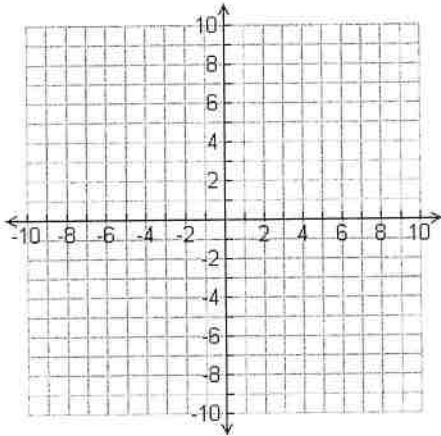
➤ How can we use graphing to solve an inequality in one-variable?

• Solve each of the inequalities. Write your solution as an inequality and graph on a number line.

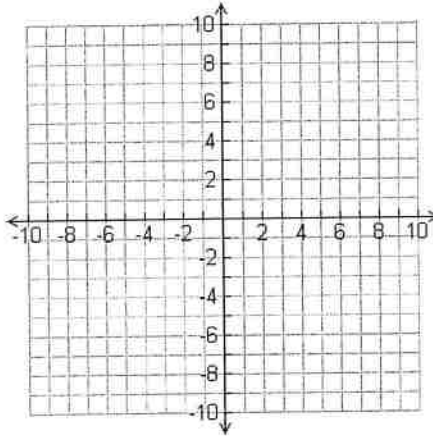
$x^2 - x - 6 \leq 0$ $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ $(x-3)(x+2) \leq 0$ $x=3 \quad x=-2$ $[-2, 3]$	$x^2 - x - 6 \geq 0$ $(x-3)(x+2)$ $x=3 \quad x=-2$ $(-\infty, -2] \cup [3, \infty)$	$x^2 + 2x > 0$ $x(x+2)$ $x=0 \quad x=-2$ $(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, \infty)$
$x^2 + 2x - 24 \leq 0$ $(x+6)(x-4)$ $x=-6 \quad x=4$ $[-6, 4]$	$3x^2 - 5x > 8$ $3x^2 - 5x - 8 > 0$ $x^2 - 5x - 24 > 0$ $(x-8)(x+\frac{3}{3})$ $(3x-8)(x+1)$ $x=8/3 \quad x=-1$ $(-\infty, -1) \cup (8/3, \infty)$	$x^2 + 2x > 2x + 36$ $-2x - 2x - 36$ -36 $x^2 - 36 > 0$ $(x-6)(x+6) > 0$ $x=6 \quad x=-6$ $(-\infty, -6) \cup (6, \infty)$

➤ Graph each quadratic inequality. Be sure to shade the solution.

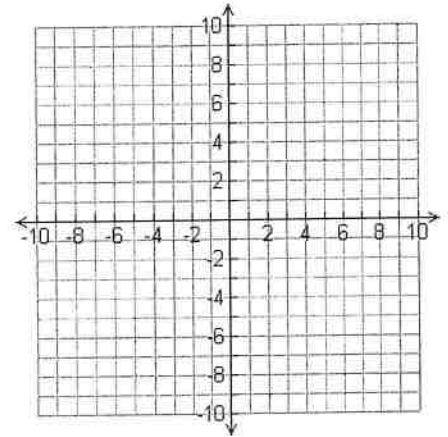
1) $y \geq x^2 - 1$



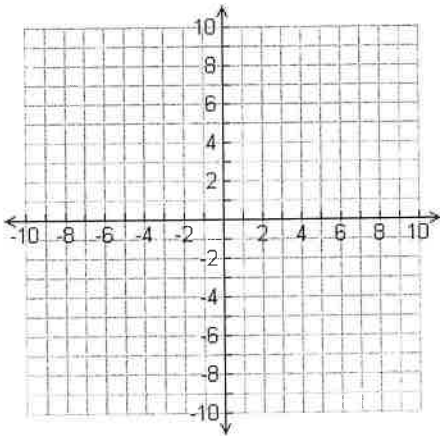
2) $y < x^2 - 4x - 4$



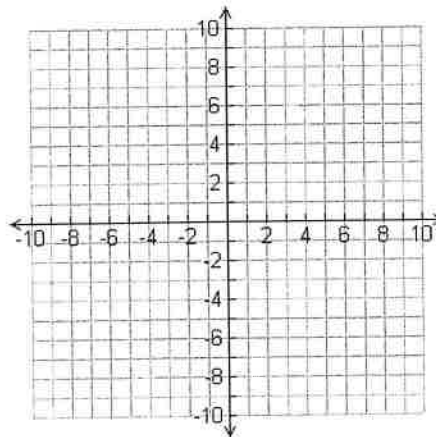
3) $y \leq -x^2 + 2x - 3$



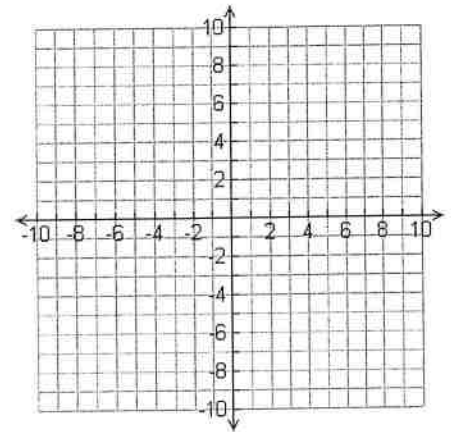
4) $y > -x^2 + 4x + 5$



5) $y \leq 4x^2 - 1$

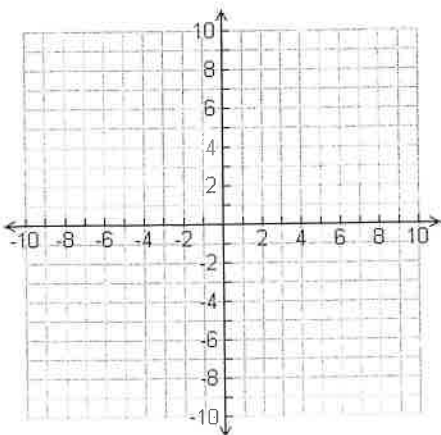


6) $y \leq x^2 + 6x + 8$



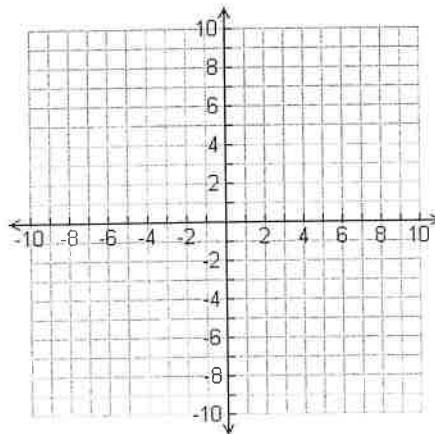
7) $y \geq x^2 - 3$

$y \leq 2x$



8) $y > x^2 - 5x + 4$

$y > -x + 1$



9) $y \leq -x^2 + 4x$

$y \geq 3x + 2$

