

# Unit 2 Lesson 4

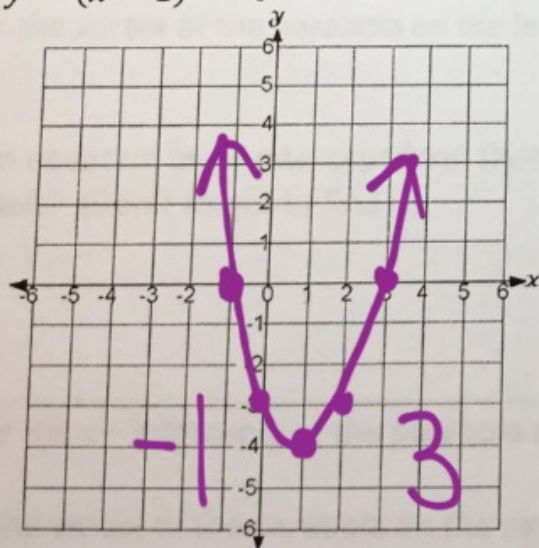
X-intercept Form

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➤ Review: Graph the following quadratic function and find the following information.

Graph:  $y = (x - 1)^2 - 4$



1. Vertex:

$(1, -4)$

2. Maximum or Minimum

3. Axis of Symmetry:

$x = 1$

4. y - intercept:

$(0, -3)$

5. x - intercepts:

$(-1, 0)(3, 0)$

6. Domain:

$\mathbb{R}$

7. Range:

$[-4, \infty)$

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I. Writing quadratic equations using x – intercept form:  $y = a(x - \text{int.})(x - \text{int.})$

A) Let's use the above information to help write the same equation in x – intercept form

✓ Step 1:  $y = a(x - (-1))(x - (3))$   
 $y = a(x + 1)(x - 3)$

$V: (1, -4)$

✓ Step 2: Now we need to find  $a$ . We can do this by substituting in any other ordered pair that lies on the parabola. (For example try using either the vertex or the y – intercept)

$y = a(x + 1)(x - 3)$   $V(1, -4)$   $a = 1$   $y = 1(x + 1)(x - 3)$

✓ Step 3: Now write the final equation using the  $a$  and the intercepts together:  $y = 1(x + 1)(x - 3)$

➤ Think back to MATH 1 and let's prove why  $y = (x - 1)^2 - 4$  and  $y = 1(x + 1)(x - 3)$  are the same equations, just in different forms.

2 sides over

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Step 2:  $(1, -4)$   
 $x'$   $y'$

$$y = a(x+1)(x-3)$$

$$-4 = a(1+1)(1-3)$$

$$-4 = a(2)(-2)$$

$$\frac{-4}{-4} = \frac{-4a}{-4} \quad a = 1$$

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

$$(x-1)(x-1) - 4$$

$$x^2 - 3x + 1x - 3$$

$$x^2 - 1x - 1x + 1 - 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3$$



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B) Given the following graph, write a quadratic function in  $x$  - intercept form that describes the graph.

Remember:  $y = a(x - \text{int.})(x - \text{int.})$

$$y = a(x - 0)(x - 200)$$

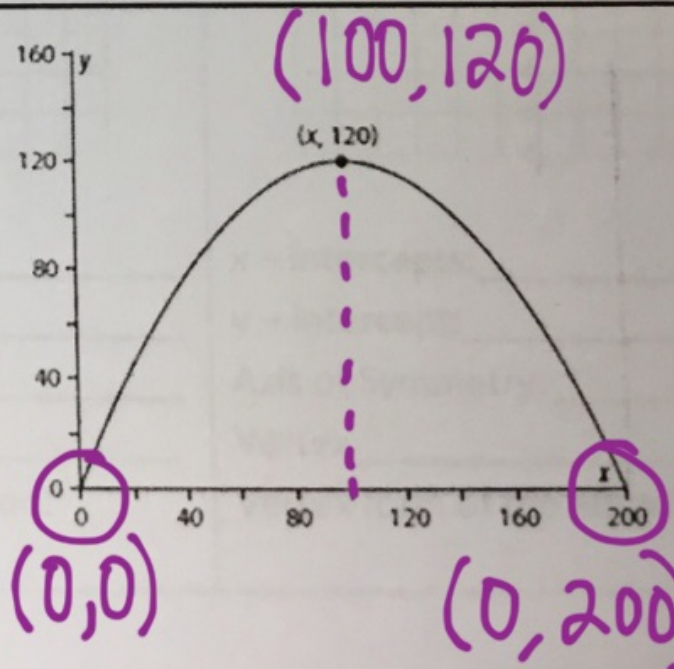
$$120 = a(100 - 0)(100 - 200)$$

$$120 = a(100)(-100)$$

$$\frac{120}{-10000} = \frac{-10000a}{-10000}$$

$$-0.012 = a$$

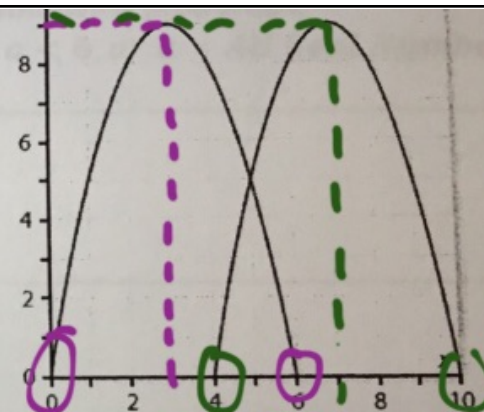
$$f(x) = -0.012(x - 0)(x - 200)$$



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c) The logo chosen for Magic Moments uses a parabola theme with a large letter M drawn using two intersecting parabolas. The idea of the logo is shown on the graph.



1. What are the x – intercepts of the parabola on the left?

$(0,0)(6,0)$

2. What is the vertex of the parabola on the left?

$(3,9)$

3. Write an equation in x – intercept form that describes the parabola on the left? (Don't forget to find a).

$y = a(x-0)(x-6)$

$x = 3 \quad y = 9$

$9 = a(3-0)(3-6)$

$9 = a(3)(-3)$

$\frac{9}{-9} = \frac{-9a}{-9} \quad -1 = a$

$f(x) = -1(x-0)(x-6)$

4. What are the x – intercepts of the parabola on the right?

$(4,0)(10,0)$

5. What is the vertex of the parabola on the right?

$(7,9)$

6. Write an equation in x – intercept form that describes the parabola on the right? (Don't forget to find a).

$9 = a(7-4)(7-10)$

$9 = (3)(-3)a$


$9 = -9a$

$a = -1$

$f(x) = -1(x-4)(x-10)$

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<p>1. <math>y = (x + 3)(x - 1)</math>  <math>y = (0+3)(0-1)</math></p> <p>x – intercepts: <u><math>(-3, 0)(1, 0)</math></u>            y – intercept: <u><math>(0, -3)</math></u>            Axis of Symmetry: <u><math>x = -1</math></u>            Vertex <u><math>(-1, -4)</math></u>            Vertex form of the equation:  <u><math>y = (x + 1)^2 - 4</math></u></p>	<p>2. <math>y = (x - 1)(x - 3)</math>  <math>(0-1)(0-3)</math></p> <p>x – intercepts: <u><math>(1, 0)(3, 0)</math></u>            y – intercept: <u><math>(0, 3)</math></u>            Axis of Symmetry: <u><math>x = 2</math></u>            Vertex <u><math>(2, -1)</math></u>            Vertex form of the equation:  <u><math>y = (x - 2)^2 - 1</math></u></p>	<p>3. <math>y = -2(x + 2)(x - 3)</math>  <math>-2(2)(-3)</math></p> <p>x – intercepts: <u><math>(-2, 0)(3, 0)</math></u>            y – intercept: <u><math>(0, 12)</math></u>            Axis of Symmetry: <u><math>x = .5</math></u>            Vertex <u><math>(.5, 12.5)</math></u>            Vertex form of the equation:  <u><math>y = -2(x - .5) + 12.5</math></u></p>
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$$y = 3x$$

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1. x - intercepts at (4, 0) and (-1, 0)  $f(x) = (x-4)(x+1)$   $a = \text{TR}$

2. x - intercepts at (7, 0) and (1, 0) and the graph opening upward  $f(x) = (x-7)(x-1)$   $a > 0$


3. x - intercepts at (7, 0) and (1, 0) and a minimum point at (4, -10)  $-10 = a(4-7)(4-1)$   $-10 = (-3)(3)a$   $\frac{-10}{-9} = \frac{9a}{-9}$   $a = 10/9$   $f(x) = 10/9(x-7)(x-1)$

4. x - intercepts at (-5, 0) and (0, 0) and the graph opening downward  $f(x) = (x+5)(x-0)$   $a < 0$

5. x - intercepts at (3, 0) and (-5, 0) and a maximum point at (-1, 8)  $8 = (-1-3)(-1+5)a$   $8 = (-4)(+4)a$   $8 = -16a$   $\frac{8}{-16} = \frac{-16a}{-16}$   $a = -1/2$   $f(x) = -1/2(x-3)(x+5)$

6. x - intercepts at (3.5, 0) and (0, 0) and the graph opening upward  $f(x) = (x-3.5)(x-0)$   $a > 0$

7. x - intercepts at (4.5, 0) and (1, 0) and y - intercept at (0, 9)  $9 = (0-4.5)(0-1)a$   $9 = (-4.5)(-1)a$   $9 = 4.5a$   $a = 2$   $f(x) = 2(x-4.5)(x-1)$

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8.  $x$  - intercepts at  $(m, 0)$  and  $(n, 0)$

$$f(x) = (x - m)(x - n)$$

9. only one  $x$  - intercept at  $(0, 0)$

$$f(x) = (x - 0)(x - 0) \quad a = \mathbb{R}$$

10. only one  $x$  - intercept at  $(2, 0)$  and  $y$  - intercept at  $(0, 6)$

$$f(x) = (x - 2)^2 \quad f(x) = \frac{3}{2}(x - 2)(x - 2)$$

$$6 = (0 - 2)(0 - 2)a \quad 6 = (-2)(-2)a$$

$$\frac{6}{4} = \frac{4a}{4} \quad a = \frac{3}{2}$$

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1.

x - intercepts:  $(1, 0)$   $(5, 0)$

a =  $1$

Equation:  $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 5)$

$-4 = a(3 - 1)(3 - 5)$

$-4 = a(+2)(-2)$

$\frac{-4}{-4} = \frac{-4a}{-4}$

$1 = a$