

Pg 185 # 5.

x Ints: $x = -2$
 $x = 5$

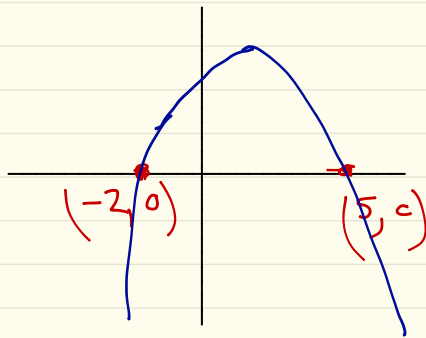
The 2nd differences are negative

↙ parabola opens down



∴ The y coordinate is the maximum value

b)



c) A.O.S.

$$x = \frac{-2 + 5}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

Pg 187 #2

$(-9, 0)$ and $(19, 0)$

zeros $x = -9$
 $x = 19$

Factored form:

$$y = a(x-r)(x-s)$$

Std. Form 2

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

a) A.O.S. $x = \frac{-9 + 19}{2}$

$$x = \frac{-10}{2}$$

$$x = 5$$

b) $y = a(x-s)(x-r)$

$$y = a(x+9)(x-19)$$

$$-28 = a(5+9)(5-19)$$

$$-28 = a(14)(-14)$$

$$-28 = -196a$$

$$\frac{-28}{-196} = a$$

$$\frac{28}{196} = a$$

$$\frac{2}{14} = a$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{7} = a}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{7}(x+9)(x-19)$$

EXPANDING QUADRATIC EXPRESSIONS



LEARNING GOAL

- Determine the product of two binomials using a variety of strategies.

→ 2 terms



BIG IDEAS

- Expanding is **MULTIPLYING** using the distributive property.
- Simplifying is **COLLECTING** the like terms by adding and subtracting.



BIG IDEAS (CONT)

- Strategies that can be used to multiply two binomials are:
 - Algebra Tiles \rightarrow in textbook
 - Area Diagram
 - Distributive Property ✓



EX 1) AREA DIAGRAM

■ Expand and simplify

a) $(x-6)(x+2)$

b) $(x-3)(x-9)$

c) $(x+4)(x-11)$

	x	-6
x	x^2	$-6x$
+2	$+2x$	-12

$$= x^2 + 2x - 6x - 12$$
$$= x^2 - 4x - 12$$

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

$$= x^2 - 9x - 3x + 27$$
$$= x^2 - 12x + 27$$

	x	+4
x	x^2	$+4x$
-11	$-11x$	-44

$$= x^2 - 11x + 4x - 44$$
$$= x^2 - 7x - 44$$



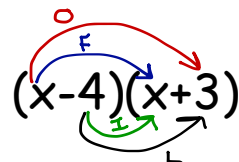
EX 2) DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

- Also known as FOIL,
 - First
 - Outside
 - Inside
 - Last

Just draw the arrows!!!

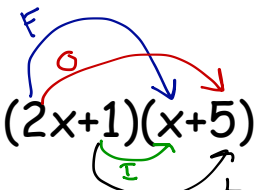
- *Expand and simplify.*

a) $(x-4)(x+3)$



$$\begin{aligned} &= x^2 + 3x - 4x - 12 \\ &= x^2 - x - 12 \end{aligned}$$

b) $(2x+1)(x+5)$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 2x^2 + 10x + 1x + 5 \\ &= 2x^2 + 11x + 5 \end{aligned}$$



MORE EXAMPLES

- Expand and simplify.

- (a) $2(x-8)(x-1)$
 $= 2[x^2 - 1x - 8x + 8]$
 $= 2[x^2 - 9x + 8]$
 $= 2x^2 - 18x + 16$

- (b) $-3(x+5)^2$ → Write the bracket 2 times
 $= -3(x+5)(x+5)$
 $= -3[x^2 + 5x + 5x + 25]$
 $= -3[x^2 + 10x + 25]$
 $= -3x^2 - 30x - 75$



CONSOLIDATION

- Make the connection!
- How did we go from factored form of the quadratic relation $y = (x - 3)(x + 6)$ to standard form of the same quadratic relation $y = x^2 + 3x - 18$?

Expand and simplify!!



REINFORCEMENT

- Pages 166 - 168

- #3 - 10, 17*

tricky but
try!

