

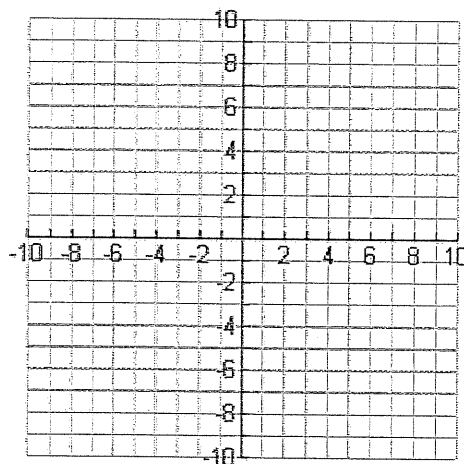
Review: A quadratic equation is an equation that can be written in the form \_\_\_\_\_  
 where a, b and c are real numbers and a cannot equal zero.

Review:

Ex. 1. Graph  $y = x^2 - 6x + 8$  Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Vertex: \_\_\_\_\_ x - intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Positive: \_\_\_\_\_ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_



Notes:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) $f(x) > 0$ is everything <b>above</b> the x-axis, <b>not including</b> the intercepts (use parenthesis) | b) $f(x) < 0$ is everything <b>below</b> the x-axis, <b>not including</b> the intercepts (use parenthesis) |
| c) $f(x) \geq 0$ is everything <b>above</b> the x-axis, <b>including</b> the intercepts (use brackets)     | d) $f(x) \leq 0$ is everything <b>below</b> the x-axis, <b>including</b> the intercepts (use brackets)     |

Ex. 2 Find solution for:  $x^2 - 6x + 8 < 0$

Steps:

- 1) Confirm standard (or intercept) form
- 2) Find x-intercepts
- 3) Sketch graph of function
- 4) Determine solution in interval notation

Ex. 3:  $x^2 - 6x + 8 \geq 0$

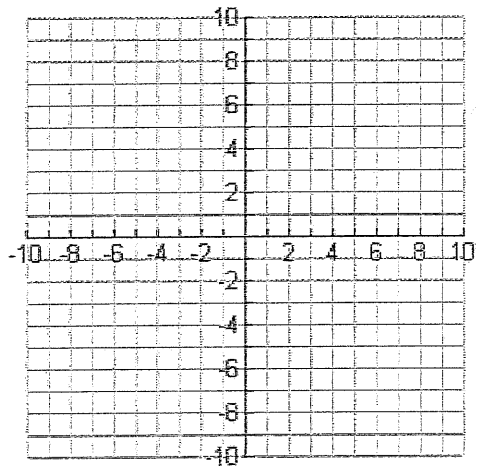
Ex. 4:  $x^2 - 6x + 8 \leq 0$

Review:

Ex. 5. Graph  $y = 3(x + 1)(x - 3)$  Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Vertex: \_\_\_\_\_ x - intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Positive: \_\_\_\_\_ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_



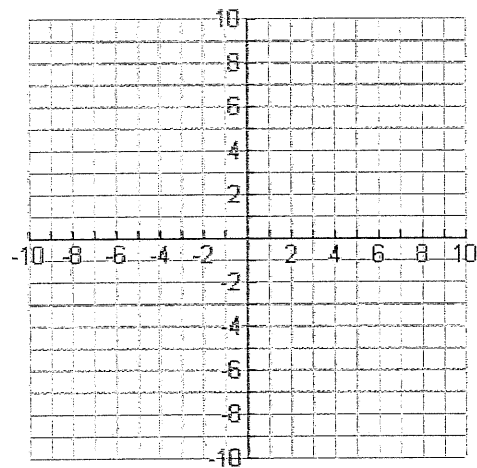
Ex. 6:  $3(x + 1)(x - 3) > 0$  \_\_\_\_\_

Ex. 7:  $3(x + 1)(x - 3) \leq 0$  \_\_\_\_\_

Ex. 8. Graph  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 3$  Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Vertex: \_\_\_\_\_ x - intercept(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Positive: \_\_\_\_\_ Negative: \_\_\_\_\_



Ex. 9:  $-x^2 + 4x - 3 > 0$  \_\_\_\_\_

Ex. 10:  $-x^2 + 4x - 3 \geq 0$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Reminder Steps:** 1) Confirm standard (or intercept) form 2) Find x-intercepts 3) Sketch graph of function 4) Determine solution in interval notation

a)  $f(x) > 0$  is everything above the x-axis, not including the intercepts (use parenthesis)

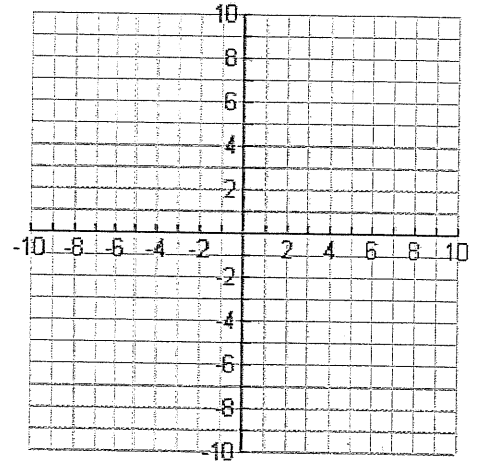
b)  $f(x) < 0$  is everything below the x-axis, not including the intercepts (use parenthesis)

c)  $f(x) \geq 0$  is everything above the x-axis, including the intercepts (use brackets)

d)  $f(x) \leq 0$  is everything below the x-axis, including the intercepts (use brackets)

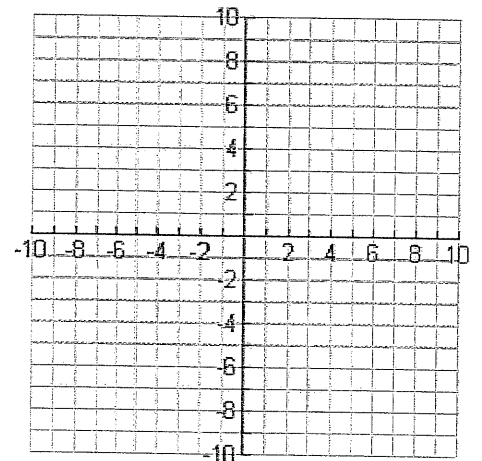
1.  $x(x - 4) > 0$

\_\_\_\_\_



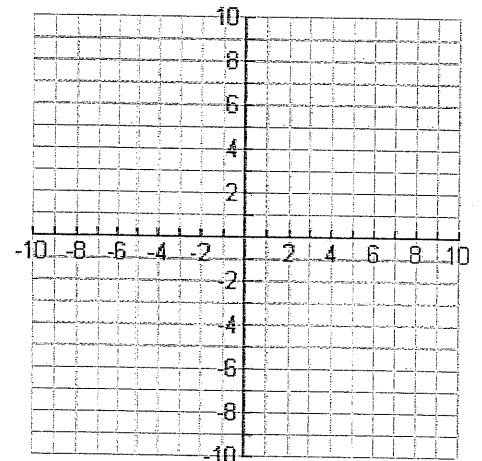
2.  $x^2 + 9x \leq -18$

\_\_\_\_\_



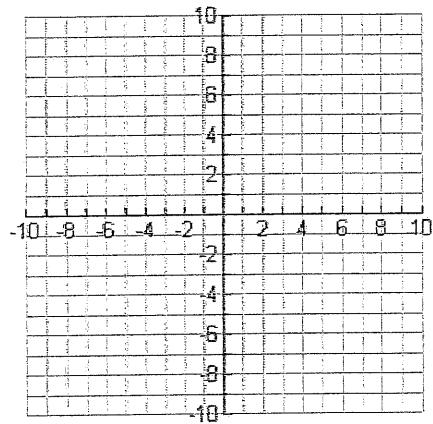
3.  $x^2 + 2x \geq 8$

\_\_\_\_\_



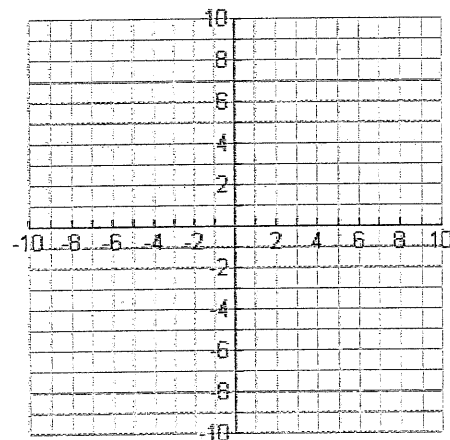
$$4. (x - 5)(x + 1) \leq 0$$

\_\_\_\_\_



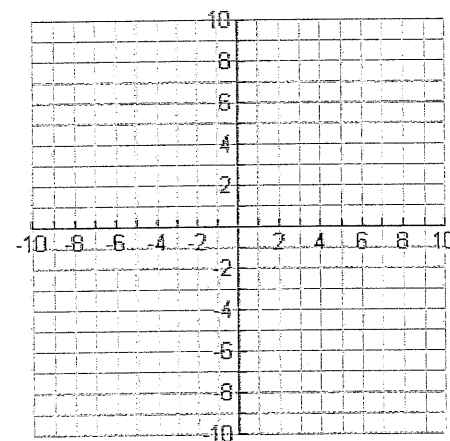
$$5. x^2 + x > 2$$

\_\_\_\_\_



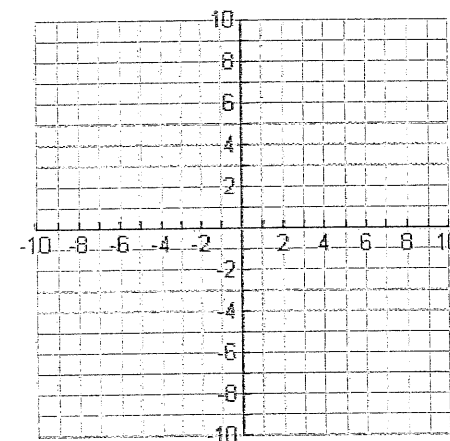
$$6. -2x(x - 4) \leq 0$$

\_\_\_\_\_



$$7. x^2 \geq 5x - 4$$

\_\_\_\_\_



Key

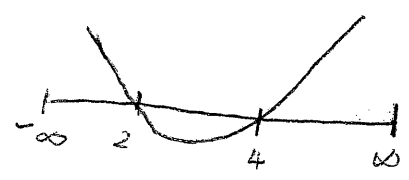
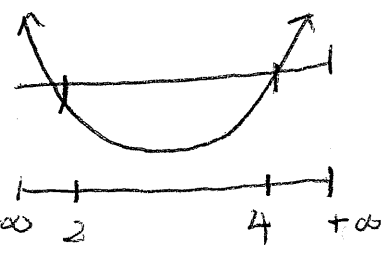
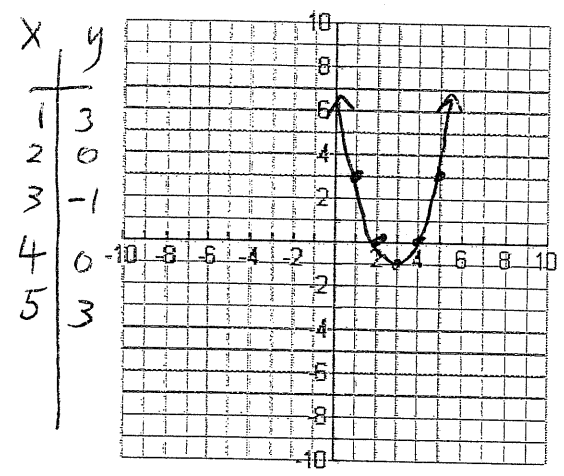
Review: A quadratic equation is an equation that can be written in the form  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are real numbers and  $a$  cannot equal zero.

Review:  
Ex. 1. Graph  $y = x^2 - 6x + 8$  Form: standard

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{6}{2(1)} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

Vertex: (3, -) x-intercept(s): (2, 0) (4, 0)

Positive:  $(-\infty, 2) \cup (4, \infty)$  Negative:  $(2, 4)$



Notes:  $-\infty$  2 4  $+\infty$

- a)  $f(x) > 0$  is everything above the x-axis, not including the intercepts (use parenthesis)
- b)  $f(x) < 0$  is everything below the x-axis, not including the intercepts (use parenthesis)
- c)  $f(x) \geq 0$  is everything above the x-axis, including the intercepts (use brackets)
- d)  $f(x) \leq 0$  is everything below the x-axis, including the intercepts (use brackets)

Ex. 2 Find solution for:  $x^2 - 6x + 8 < 0$

- Steps:
- 1) Confirm standard (or intercept) form
  - 2) Find x-intercepts
  - 3) Sketch graph of function
  - 4) Determine solution in interval notation

(2, 4)

Ex. 3:  $x^2 - 6x + 8 \geq 0$   $(-\infty, 2] \cup [4, \infty)$   
 ↗  
 brackets (positive)

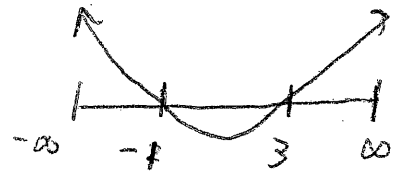
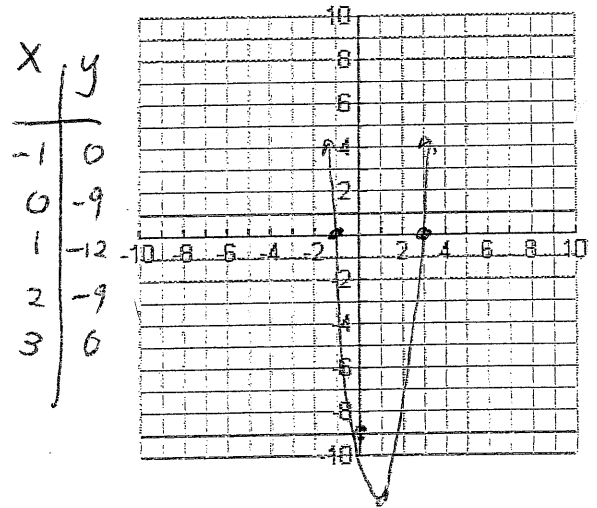
Ex. 4:  $x^2 - 6x + 8 \leq 0$   $[2, 4]$   
 ↘  
 brackets  
 negative brackets

Review:

Ex. 5. Graph  $y = 3(x + 1)(x - 3)$  Form: Intercept

Vertex:  $(1, -12)$  x-intercept(s):  $(-1, 0)$   $(3, 0)$

Positive:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, \infty)$  Negative:  $(-1, 3)$



Ex. 6:  $3(x + 1)(x - 3) > 0$   $(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, \infty)$   
*positive, parentheses*

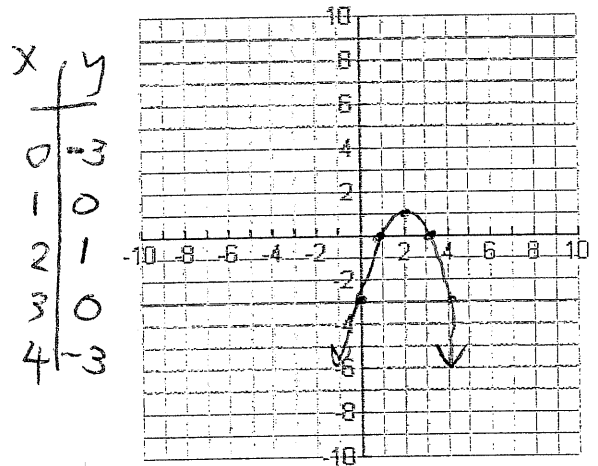
Ex. 7:  $3(x + 1)(x - 3) \leq 0$   $[-1, 3]$   
*negative, brackets*

Ex. 8. Graph  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 3$  Form: standard

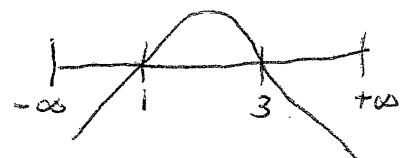
$$x = \frac{-4}{2(-1)} = 2$$

Vertex:  $(2, 1)$  x-intercept(s):  $(1, 0)$   $(3, 0)$

Positive:  $(1, 3)$  Negative:  $(-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$



Ex. 9:  $-x^2 + 4x - 3 > 0$   $(1, 3)$



Ex. 10:  $-x^2 + 4x - 3 \geq 0$   $[1, 3]$

Reminder Steps: 1) Confirm standard (or intercept) form 2) Find x-intercepts 3) Sketch graph of function 4) Determine solution in interval notation

a)  $f(x) > 0$  is everything above the x-axis, not including the intercepts (use parenthesis)

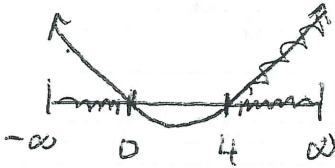
b)  $f(x) < 0$  is everything below the x-axis, not including the intercepts (use parenthesis)

c)  $f(x) \geq 0$  is everything above the x-axis, including the intercepts (use brackets)

d)  $f(x) \leq 0$  is everything below the x-axis, including the intercepts (use brackets)

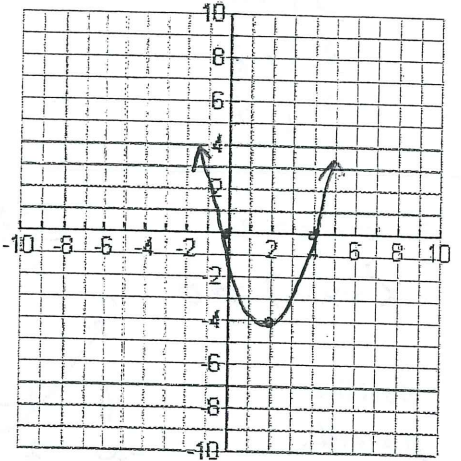
1.  $x(x-4) > 0$

$(-\infty, 0) \cup (4, \infty)$



positive  
parentheses

x	y
0	0
1	-3
2	-4
3	-3
4	0



2.  $x^2 + 9x \leq -18$

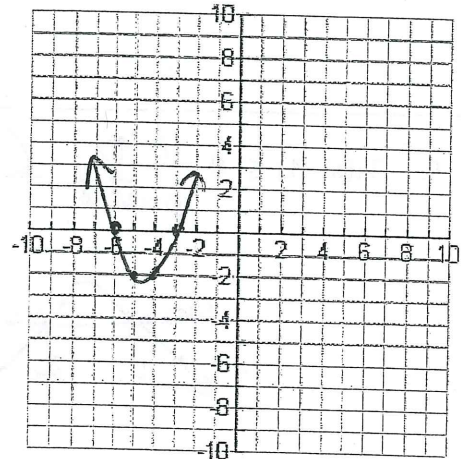
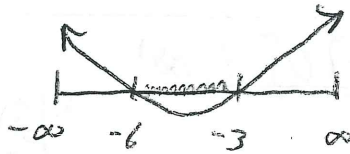
$x^2 + 9x + 18 \leq 0$

$\frac{-9}{2(1)} = -4.5$

x	y
-6	0
-5	-2
-4.5	-4.5
-4	-2
-3	0

negative  
brackets

$[-6, -3]$



3.  $x^2 + 2x \geq 8$

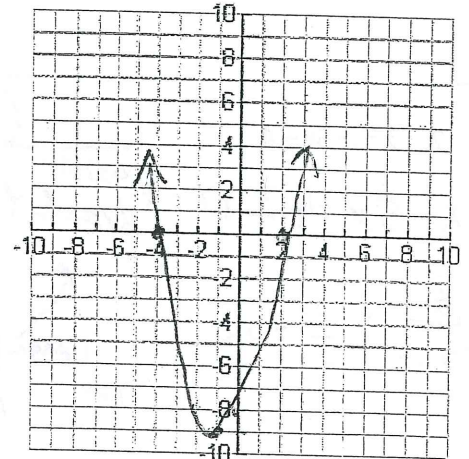
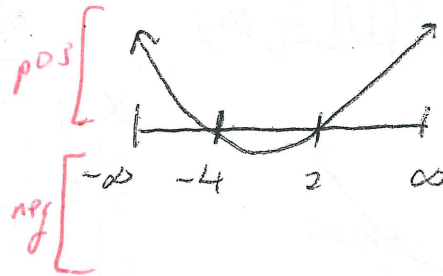
$x^2 + 2x - 8 \geq 0$

$\frac{-2}{2(1)} = -1$

x	y
-3	-5
-2	-8
-1	-9
0	-8
1	-5
-4	0
2	0

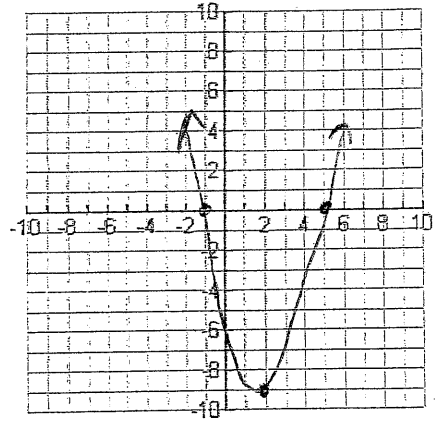
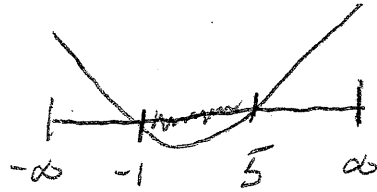
positive  
bracket

$(-\infty, -4] \cup [2, \infty)$



4.  $(x-5)(x+1) \leq 0$  *negative bracket*  $[-1, 5]$

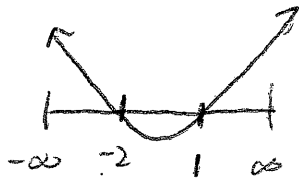
x	y
0	-5
1	-8
2	-9
3	-8
4	-5



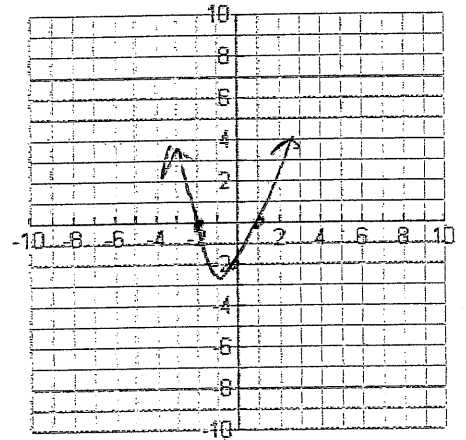
5.  $x^2 + x > 2$   $(-\infty, -2) \cup (1, \infty)$

$x^2 + x - 2 > 0$

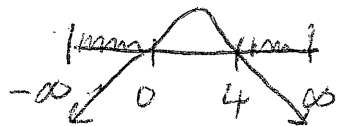
*positive, parenthesis.*



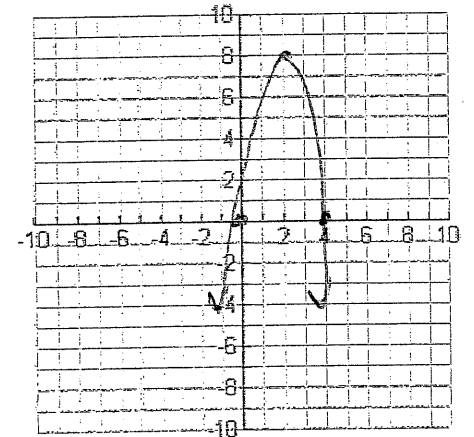
x	y
-2	0
-1	-2
-0.5	-2
0	-2
1	0



6.  $-2x(x-4) \leq 0$  *neg, bracket*  $(-\infty, 0] \cup [4, \infty)$



x	y
0	0
1	6
2	8
3	6
4	0

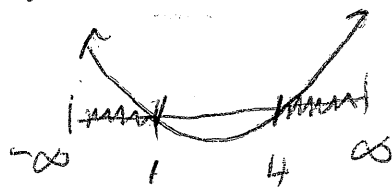


7.  $x^2 \geq 5x - 4$   $(-\infty, 1] \cup [4, \infty)$

$x^2 - 5x + 4 \geq 0$

*positive bracket*

$\frac{5}{2(1)} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$



x	y
0	4
1	0
2	-2
2.5	-2
3	-2
4	0
0	4

