

Home: 102

page 334-5 #12-22, 36, 37, 40-42, 46-48

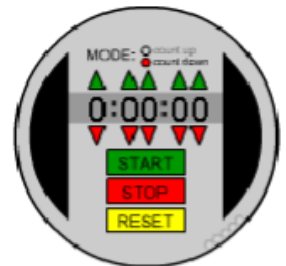
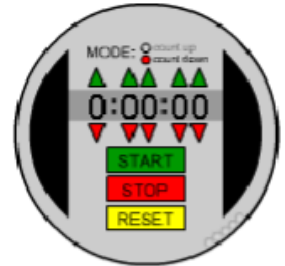
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

<http://www.mathvizza.com>Bell Work

Directions : Please solve by extracting the root. Give and exact answer and an estimated answer rounded to the hundredth.

1.  $2x^2 + 1 = 13$

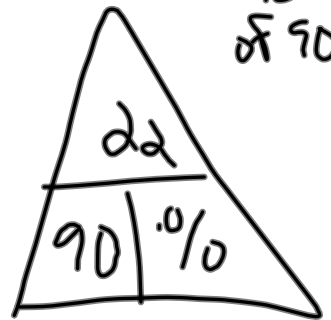
2.  $2(x-4)^2 = 20$



$$\frac{123}{100} = \frac{x}{800}$$

$$.23(800)$$

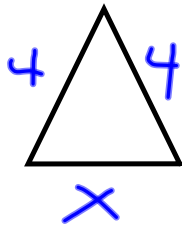
22 is what % of 90



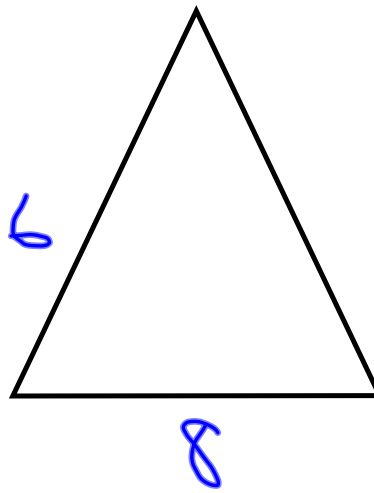
You pd. \$25 for  
<sup>20</sup>  
 a shirt that was 20%  
 off. what was o.p.

$$\frac{80}{100} = \frac{25}{X}$$





$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{x}{8}$$



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Objectives

1. The students will solve quadratic inequalities in 1 variable.
2. The students will solve and graph quadratic inequalities in 2 variables.

$\wedge^2$   $\langle \rangle$

$\wedge^2$

$\langle \rangle$   
y: x.

$\langle \rangle$

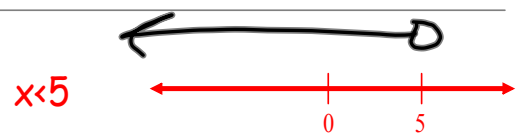
Some Reminders

Example

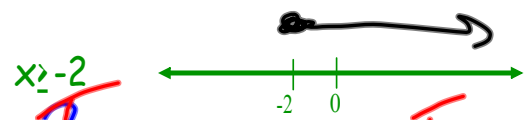
1. When we divide both sides of an inequality by a negative, we need to flip the symbol.

$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 + 6x + 1 &\leq 0 \\ \frac{-x^2}{-1} \frac{+6x}{-1} \frac{+1}{-1} &= \frac{0}{-1} \\ x^2 - 6x - 1 &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. When we graph  $>$  or  $<$  we use a(n) open dot.

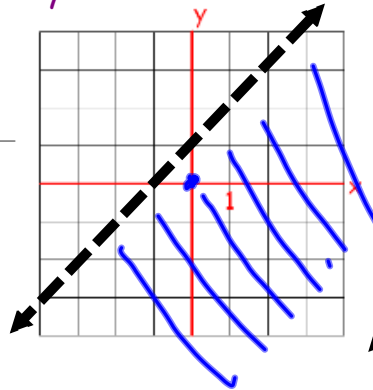


3. When we graph  $\geq$  or  $\leq$  we use a(n) closed dot.

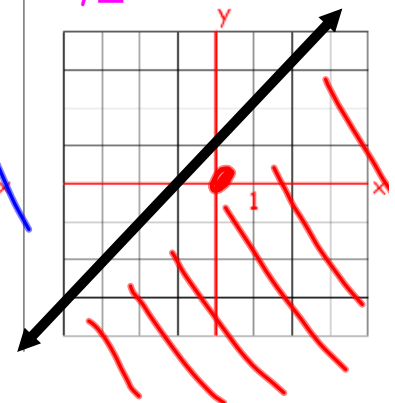


4. When we graph a  $<$  or  $>$  inequality in two variables we use a dotted line.

$y < x + 1$        $0 < 0 + 1$



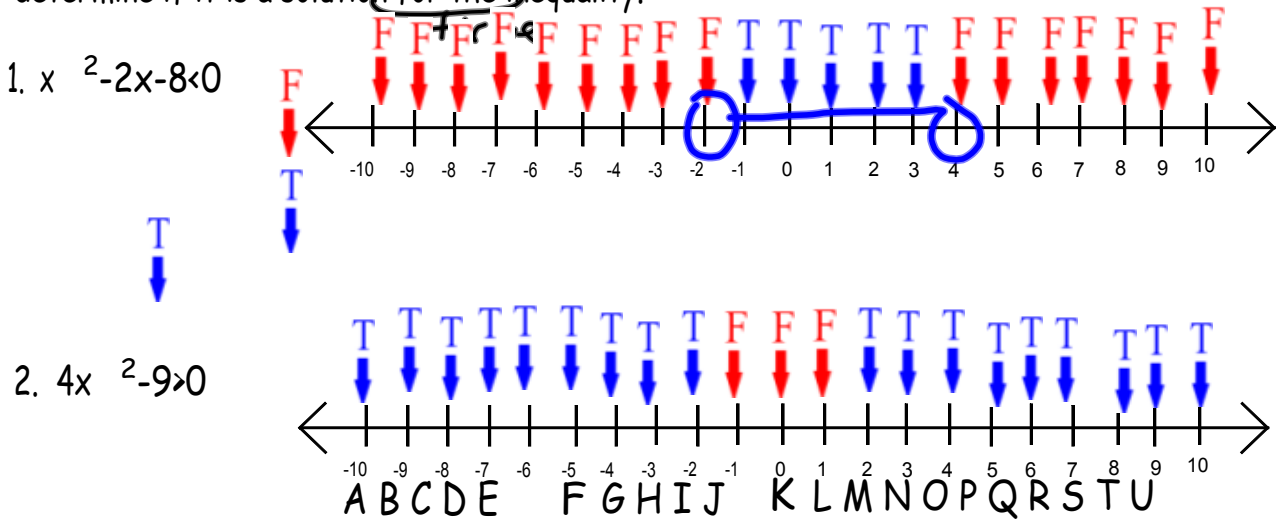
$y \leq x + 1$        $0 \leq 0 + 1$



5. When we graph a  $\leq$  or  $\geq$  inequality in two variables we use a solid line.

Discovery-This is WHY we do it

Directions : Please evaluate the following for your value of x and determine if it is a solution for the inequality.

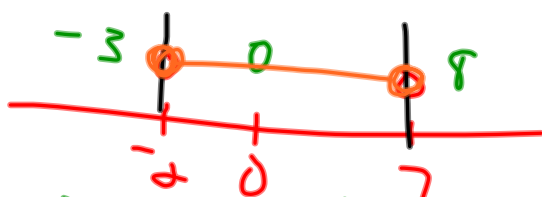


Steps - This is HOW we do it - One Variable

1. Set the inequality equal to zero.
2. **Solve** the quadratic inequality  
     Factor with zero-product property  
     Quadratic Formula
3. Graph the critical points.
4. Pick three test points and evaluate them.
5. Graph the true portion on a number line.

Example 1.  $x^2 - 5x - 14 < 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} -14 \\ -7 \quad 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0 \\ (x-7)(x+2) = 0 \\ x-7=0 \quad x+2=0 \\ \underline{x=7} \quad \underline{x=-2} \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} (-3)^2 - 5(-3) - 14 < 0 \\ 9 + 15 - 14 < 0 \\ 10 < 0 \quad \text{F} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0^2 - 5(0) - 14 < 0 \\ -14 < 0 \\ \text{T} \end{array}$$

Example 2.  $-2x^2 + 3 < -x$

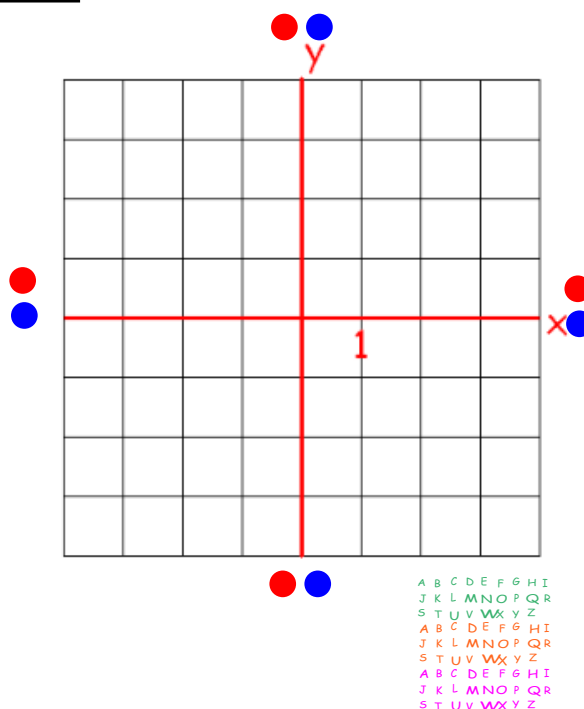
$$\begin{array}{l} -2x^2 + x + 3 = 0 \\ 2x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \end{array}$$

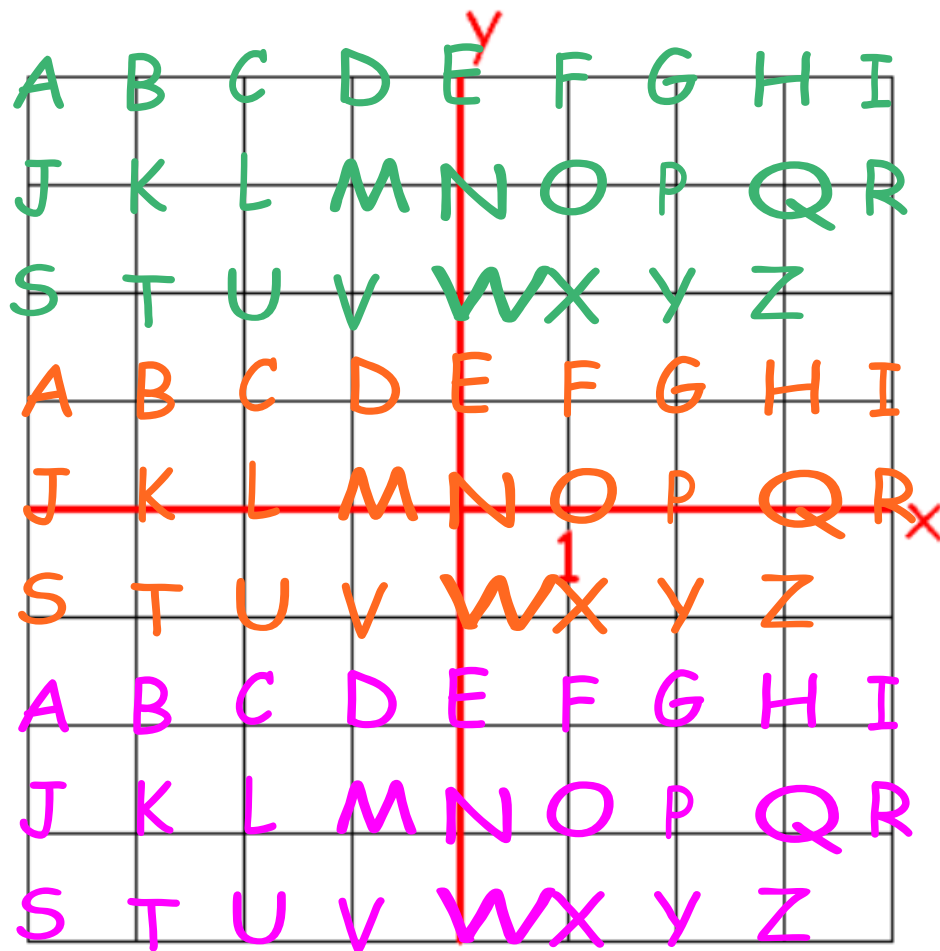
$$\begin{array}{l} 8^2 - 5(8) - 14 < 0 \\ 64 - 40 - 14 < 0 \\ 24 - 14 < 0 \\ 10 < 0 \quad \text{F} \end{array}$$

### This is WHY We Do It

Directions : Evaluate the points indicated by your letter for the expression below.  
There are three of them.

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

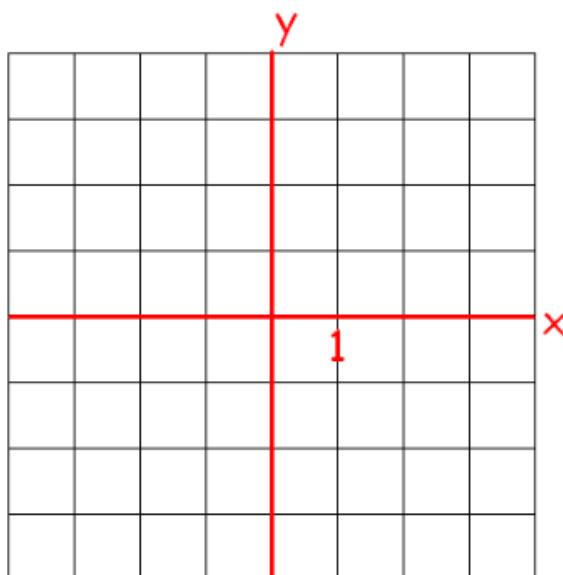




Steps - This is HOW we do it - Two Variables

1. Graph the quadratic  
(vertex form or standard form)
2. Test a point.
3. Shade the true region.

Example 1  $y < 2(x+3)^2 - 4$



Steps - This is HOW we do it

1. Graph the quadratic  
(vertex form or standard form)
2. Test a point.
3. Shade the true region.

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

