



WELCOME

Math 2

Chapter 12: Quadratics: Domain, Range, Intercepts, and Intervals

Last Night's HW:

Tonight's HW:

Warm Up

x	f(x)
-3	
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

1. Complete the table for: $f(x) = x^2 - 3$

2. Distribute & put in standard form: $f(x) = 5 + x(6 - x)$

3. Identify a, b & c: $f(x) = -x^2 - 20$

Chapter 12 Section 3 Learning Target

Given a quadratic function I can determine the domain, range, intervals of increase and decrease, and identify the zero(s).

Interval Notation

Interval:

<u>Open Interval</u>	<u>Closed Interval</u>	<u>Half Open/Closed</u>
<u>describes...</u>	<u>describes...</u>	<u>describes...</u>

Note on ∞ :

Use interval notation to describe the interval in which:

a) all numbers are more than 7.

b) all numbers are less than or equal to -5.

c) any real number.

d) The function is Increasing/Decreasing



Interval Notation

Open	Closed	Half Open/Closed
Used on intervals that are between but not equal to.	Used on intervals that are between and equal to the endpoints.	A combination of open and closed ends to an interval.

Suppose you launch a water balloon in a sling from ground level. You can model the motion of the balloon using a *vertical motion model*.

$$f(t) = -8t^2 + V_o t + h_o$$

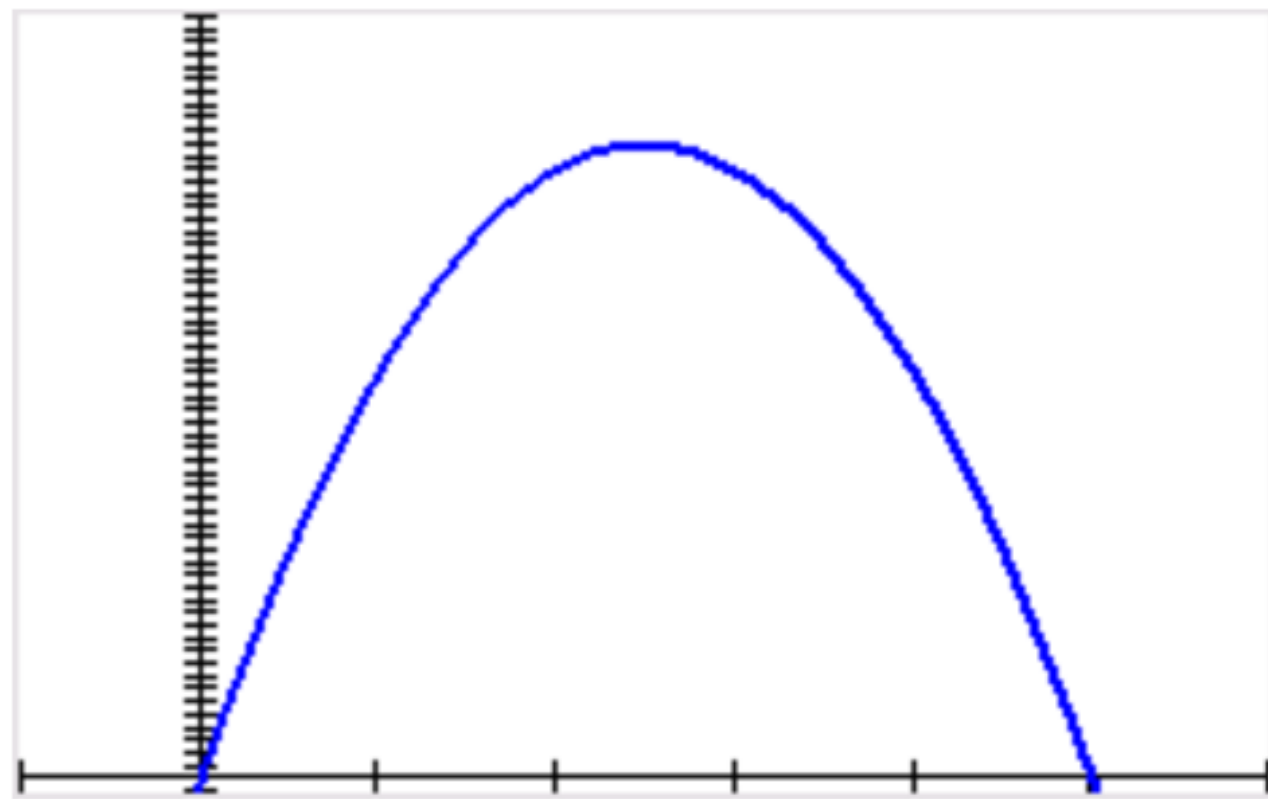
V_o :

h_o :

1. Write a function for a balloon that is launched from a height of 0ft and a velocity of 80ft/s.

2. The following graph is of the function you wrote above.

a) What function family does the function belong to? What is the domain/range?



b) What is the graphs Max/Min?

c) What does it represent?

d) What are the graphs Zeroes (x-int)?

e) What do they represent?

Domain:

This is the set of possible inputs. (independent)

Range:

This is the set of related outputs . (dependent)

Range

Ex:

Water in Leaky Pool

Domain

Ex:

Time in Hours

Zeroes & Y-Intercepts

x-intercepts zeros:

These *are the point(s)* where the parabola crosses the x-axis.

(y-value always equals zero)

$$(-1, 0) \& (4, 0)$$

y-intercepts:

This *is the point* where the parabola crosses the y-axis.

(x-value always equals zero)

$$(0, -4)$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

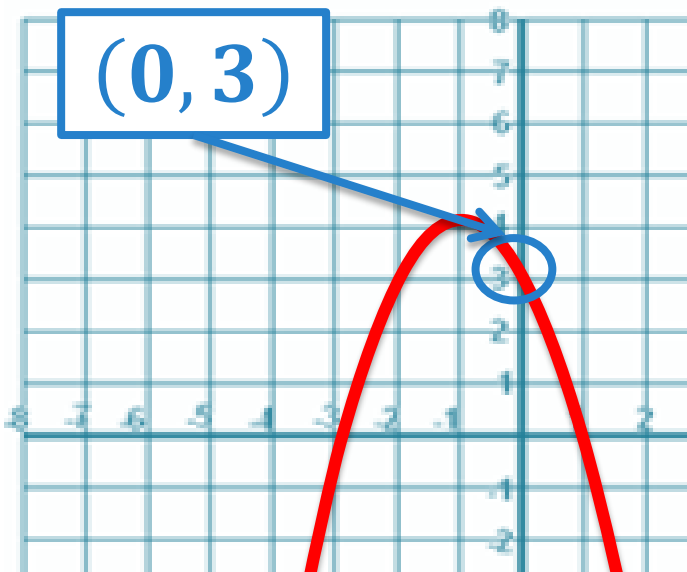


How to Find The y-intercept

For every parabola there is exactly one y-intercept

Graphically

Look for the place the parabola crosses the y-axis .



Table

Look for the point where the x-value is equal to zero

x	f(x)
-2	0
-1	3
0	4
1	3
2	0

(0, 4)

Formula

We can find the y-int by plugging in zero for x

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$f(0) = 0^2 - 2(0) - 1$$

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

$$f(0) = -1$$

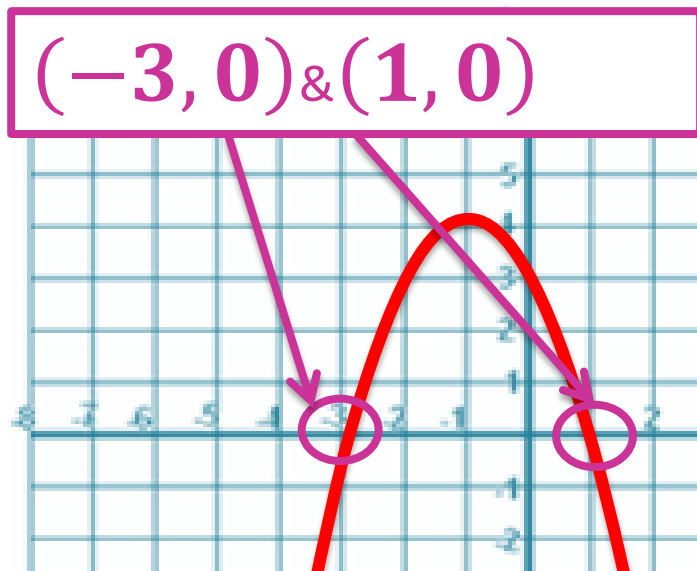
(0, -1)

How to Find The x-int's/roots/zeros

For every parabola there are either 0, 1, or 2 x-intercepts

Graphically

Look for the place(s) the parabola crosses the x-axis .



Table

Look for the point(s) where the y-value is equal to zero

x	f(x)
-3	4
-2	1
-1	0
0	1
1	4

$(-1, 0)$

Formula

Coming Soon!!!

f) On what interval is the graph increasing? What would this represent?

g) On what interval is the graph decreasing? What would this represent?

