

**\*\* YOU will need SEPARATE paper for this lesson.**

**A quadratic equation is a quadratic function where  $y = 0$ . Solving a quadratic equation results in the roots or zeros of the quadratic function.**

**To solve, \_\_\_\_\_ OR use the \_\_\_\_\_.**

**1. Solve, using the most efficient method.**

a.  $x^2 + 5x = 0$

b.  $x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$

c.  $x^2 + 16 = 0$

d.  $(x + 5)^2 - 81 = 0$

**2. Locate the roots for the following quadratic functions.**

a.  $y = 4x^2 - 4x - 3$

b.  $y = 2x^2 - 3x - 4$

**3. Solve the following quadratics using the Quadratic Formula**

We need this formula for quadratic equations that *do not factor*.

If  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then  $x =$

So ... Let's try again

a.  $2x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$

b.  $y = 3x^2 - 5 - 6x$

c.  $y = x^2 - 4x + 6$

**4. Solve for the values of  $x$  that satisfy the following equation. (solution on back)**

$$(2x + 1)^2 + (2x + 3)^2 = 26$$

**5. Narein throws a ball that will move through the air in a parabolic path due to gravity. The height,  $h$ , in metres, of the ball above the ground after  $t$  seconds**

can be modelled by the function

$$h(t) = -4.9t^2 + 40t + 1.5.$$

Find the zeros (rounded to the nearest thousandth) of the function and interpret their meaning.

**For projectile problems, keep in mind:**

- i) Object hits ground when the height = 0 m.
- ii) If solving for "when" (the time) then need a height ( $h$ ), if solving for a "how high" (height) then need a time ( $t$ ).
- iii) Object reaches max height at the vertex! (not necessarily at the halfway point if object has an initial height not equal to zero.
- iv) Initial height of object can be found at  $t=0$  s

**6. A rectangular lot is bounded on one side by a river and on the other three sides by fencing. Then another section of fencing is used to divide the lot into two parts as shown. A total of 80m of fencing is used. Determine all possible dimensions of the lot with a total area of  $400 \text{ m}^2$ .**

