Unit 8 Day 1 Notes

Comparing Linear, Exponential & Quadratic Functions

To recognize if a function is linear, quadratic (a parabola), or exponential without an equation or graph, look at the differences of the *y*-values between successive integral *x*-values. If the difference is constant, the graph is linear. If the difference is not constant but the second set of differences are constant, the graph is quadratic. If the differences follow a pattern similar to the *y*-values, the graph is exponential. See the examples below for clarity.

Examples

Based on each table, identify the shape of the graph.

Example 1

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-7	15	3	-1	1	3	5

Example 2

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

Example 3

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
у	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8



Based on the difference in y-values, identify the graph as linear, quadratic, exponential, or neither. 2 1

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 32 3 2 2 3 18
y 14 10 6 2 -2 -6 -10 y $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 4 8 16 3. \overline{x} $\overline{-3}$ $\overline{-2}$ $\overline{-1}$ 0 1 2 3 4. \overline{x} $\overline{-3}$ $\overline{-2}$ $\overline{-1}$ 0 1 2 3 4. \overline{y} $\overline{21}$ 12 5 0 $\overline{-3}$ $\overline{-4}$ $\overline{-3}$ $\overline{-2}$ $\overline{-1}$ 0 1 2 \overline{y} $\overline{21}$ 12 5 0 $\overline{-3}$ $\overline{-4}$ $\overline{-3}$ $\overline{-2}$ $\overline{-1}$ 0 1 2 \overline{y} $\overline{-16}$ $\overline{-13}$ $\overline{-10}$ $\overline{-7}$ $\overline{-4}$ $\overline{-1}$ \overline{y} $\overline{-16}$ $\overline{-13}$ $\overline{-10}$ $\overline{-7}$ $\overline{-4}$ $\overline{-1}$ \overline{y} $\overline{-16}$ $\overline{-13}$ $\overline{-10}$ $\overline{-7}$ $\overline{-4}$ $\overline{-1}$ \overline{y} \overline{y} $\overline{-16}$ $\overline{-13}$ $\overline{-10}$ $\overline{-1}$ $\overline{2}$ \overline{y} \overline{y} $\overline{-14}$ $\overline{-9}$ $\overline{-1}$ <td>32 3 2 3 18</td>	32 3 2 3 18
3. 4. $x -3$ -2 -1 0 1 2 3 y 21 12 5 0 -3 -4 -3 5. x -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 y -14 -9 -4 1 2 3 6. x -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 2 y -14 -9 -4 1 6 11 16 11 16	3 2 3 18
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y -14 -9 -4 1 6 11 16 y -18 -6 -2 0 2 6	18
2	
x -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 x -3 -2 -1 0 1 2	3
y 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 y $\frac{1}{27}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 1 3 9	27
9. 10.	
x -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 x -3 -2 -1 0 1 2	3
y 30 20 12 6 2 0 0 y 11 9 7 5 3 1	-1
x -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 x -3 -2 -1 0 1 2	3
y 1/9 1/3 1 3 9 27 81 y -27 -9 -3 0 3 9	27

3 2

Identify the following equations as linear, quadratic or exponential.

1. $y = 10 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$ \Box linear \Box quadratic \Box exponential	2. $y = 5 + 7(x)$ \Box linear \Box quadratic \Box exponential
3. $y = (x+3)^2 - 4$ \Box linear \Box quadratic \Box exponential	4. $y = -2(x) + 5$ \Box linear \Box quadratic \Box exponential
5. $y = -\frac{1}{2}(3)^x$ The arr quadratic exponential	6. $y = \frac{1}{3}(x)^2 - 4$ The linear quadratic exponential

All linear functions can be written as ______.

All exponential functions can be written as ______.

All quadratic functions can be written as ______.

Day 1 Homework

Identify the following as <u>Increasing Linear</u>, <u>Decreasing Linear</u>, <u>Positive Quadratic</u>, <u>Negative</u> <u>Quadratic</u>, <u>Exponential Growth</u>, or <u>Exponential Decay</u>.



9.

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	_					
v 22 17 12 7 2	х	-1	0	1	2	3
	y	22	17	12	7	2

10.

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3	9	27

 $y = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^x$

13.

y = -2x - 10

15. _____

y = 4x - 3



19.		
	$y = (x+2)^2$	

21. $y = 2 \cdot 5^{x}$

23.

 $y = -6x^2 - 5x + 4$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3^{x}$$
14.

$$y = 2x^{2} + 5x - 7$$
16.

$$y = \frac{2}{5} \cdot 9^{x}$$
18.

$$y = 2(0.1)^{x}$$
20.

$$4x + y = 7$$
22.

$$y = -(x - 3)^{2}$$

24.
$$y = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{x}$$

12. _____

Unit 8 Day 2 Notes

For each scenario, draw a sketch of the graph and label the x-intercepts and vertex. Describe each point *in context*.

1. An eagle flies over a canyon. The eagle is 30 feet above the canyon's edge when it drops a stick from its claws. The function $d(t) = -16t^2 + 30$ gives the height of the stick after t seconds.

2. A sky rocket is shot into the air. Its altitude h in feet after t seconds is given by the function $h(t) = -16t^2 + 128t$.

3. The height, in feet, that a certain arrow will reach t seconds after being shot directly upward is given by the formula $h(t) = 112t - 16t^2$.

4. Tim launched a rocket from 50 feet above the ground. The height above ground level h of the rocket after t seconds is given by $d(t) = 50 + 45t - 5t^2$.

Day 2 Practice

- 2. A rocket carrying fireworks is launched from a hill 80 feet above a lake. The rocket will fall into the lake after exploding at its maximum height. The rocket's height above the surface of the lake is given by the function $h(t) = -16t^2 + 64t + 80$.
 - a. What is the height of the rocket after 1.5 seconds?
 - b. What is the maximum height reached by the rocket?
 - c. After how many seconds after it is launched will the rocket hit the lake?
 - 3. A rock is thrown from the top of a tall building. The distance, in feet, between the rock and the ground t seconds after it is thrown is given by $d(t) = -16t^2 4t + 382$. How long after the rock is thrown is it 370 feet from the ground?
- 4. From 4 feet above a swimming pool, Susan throws a ball upward with a velocity of 32 feet per second. The height of the ball *t* seconds after Susan throws it is given by $h(t) = -16t^2 + 32t + 4$.
 - a. Find the maximum height reached by the ball and the time this height is reached.
 - b. When was the ball at the same height as when it was thrown?
- 5. Marta throws a baseball with an initial upward velocity of 70 feet per second. This equation $h(t) = -16t^2 + 70t$ models the situation.
 - a. Ignoring Marta's height, how long after she releases the ball, will it hit the ground?
 - b. What is the maximum height of the baseball?
- 6. A volcanic eruption blasts a boulder upward with an initial velocity of 240 feet per second. This is modeled by the equation $h(t) = -16t^2 + 240t$.
 - a. How long will it take the boulder to hit the ground?

b. How high was the boulder after 5 seconds?

Day 4 Practice









- 2. Which expression is equivalent to (x + 2)(3x 3)?
 - A $3x^2 6$
 - B $3x^2 + 3x 6$
 - C $3x^2 + 6x 6$
 - D $3x^2 + 9x 6$



3. What is the distance, in units, between the *y*-intercept of $f(x) = x^2 + 7x - 18$ and the *y*-intercept of the linear function that passes through the points shown in the table below?

x	g(x)
-5	2
10	11
25	20
60	41

 Oscar planted a tomato seed in his garden. Each day he recorded the height of the tomato plant.



During which interval did the tomato plant grow the fastest?

- A Day 4 to Day 6
- B Day 6 to Day 8
- C Day 8 to Day 10
- D Day 10 to Day 12
- 5. Two functions are shown below.

 $f(x) = 3x^2 + 14x - 5$ g(x) = 11x + 13

Select (click) the points at which the graphs of the two functions intersect.

(~5, 0) (~3, ~20) (2, 35) (6, 79)





Which expression represents the length of \overline{QR} ?

- A 4x 4
- B 4x 6
- C 6x 4
- D 6x 8
- **7.** What are the solutions to the equation $4x^2 52x + 169 = 121$?
 - A {1, ⁻12}
 - B {-1, 12}
 - C {-1, -12}
 - D {1, 12}

- 8. David has a rectangle and a right triangle.
 - The length of the rectangle is 5 more than its width, w.
 - The length of the shorter leg of the triangle is equal to the rectangle's width.
 - The length of the longer leg of the triangle is twice the length of the rectangle.

Which function, f(w), represents the combined area of the rectangle and the triangle?

- $f(w) = 2w^2 + 10w$
- B $f(w) = 3w^2 + 15w$
- C $f(w) = w^2 + 10w + 25$
- $D \qquad f(w) = w^2 + 15w + 50$

10

100

1000

$$f(x) = 3x + 7$$

 $g(x) = 2x + 12$

What is the value of x where the graphs of f(x) and g(x) intersect?

- A -22
- B -5
- C 5
- D 22
- 10. A function is shown below.

$$g(x) = 19.60 + 1.74x$$

What is the value of g(30)?





11. Select (click) each situation that can be modeled with a linear function.



A taxi charges an initial fee of \$2.00, and \$1.50 for each additional mile.

The population in a town decreases by 15% each year.

An airplane flying at an altitude of 33,000 feet descends at a rate 20 feet per minute.

A pizza restaurant charges \$5.50 per pizza, and \$0.50 for each additional topping.

A cell doubles in size every 2 hours.

12. Vhat is the distance between the *y*-intercept of the function $(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + 3$ and the *y*-intercept of the linear function *g* represented by the table below?

x	g(x)
-5	15
-2	3
2	-13
5	-25

- A 2 units
- B 3 units
- C 8 units
- D 9 units
- 13. A rectangle has a perimeter of 64.
 - Let x equal the width of the rectangle.
 - Let y equal the area of the rectangle.

Which equation can be used to find the area of the rectangle?

$$A \qquad y = x^2 - 64x$$

- B $y = -x^2 + 64x$
- C $y = x^2 32x$
- D $y = x^2 + 32x$



Unit 8 Day 6 Notes What is a Greatest Common Factor?

Perhaps, the process of <u>factoring by removing the greatest common factor</u> can be best stated as the *reverse distributive property*. In the distributive property, one is <u>multiplying</u> a certain factor to all of the terms. In factoring by *GCF*, one is <u>dividing</u> all of the terms by the *GCF*.

Consider this expression which utilizes the distributive property: $5x^2(4x^4 + 3)$.

Visually, this is the distributive process: $5x^2(4x^4 + 3)$.

To simplify using the distributive property, one multiplies $5x^2$ times $4x^4$, and then one multiplies $5x^2$ times 3.

After simplifying using the distributive property, you get

Factor the greatest common factor: $8y^5 - 12y^3 + 4y$.

Factor the greatest common factor: $14z^8 + 24z^7 - 30z^3$.

Factor the greatest common factor: $16c^7 - 6c^3$.

Factor the greatest common factor: $28a^3b^2 - 36a^2 - 17b^5$.

Note that the GCF of the coefficients (28, -36, and -17) is 1. Also, note that the terms do not all share any common variables.

Obviously, it makes little sense to write $1(28a^3b^2 - 36a^2 - 17b^5)$.

When one is only factoring out the greatest common factor, and <u>the *GCF* is 1</u>, he/she should write that the expression is <u>**PRIME**</u>. Factor the greatest common factor out of the polynomial. If the GCF is 1, write PRIME.

1.
$$8x^2 + 10x$$
2. $12y - 16$ 3. $-15d^5 + 45d^3$ 4. $13a + 20b$ 5. $c^3 + c^2 - c$ 6. $6n^2 - 30n + 42$ 7. $-7m^2 - 10m + 17$ 8. $18p^3 - 63p^2 - 9p$ 9. $18x^2 - 50y^2$

Factoring by Grouping (4 terms)

Factor $2x^3 - 8x^2 + 5x - 20$. Group pairs of terms together. Factor the GCF from each pair. Write your answer as two factors.

Factor each polynomial by grouping.

1. $2x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 2$ **2.** $2x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x + 9$ **3.** $5x^3 - 25x^2 + 2x - 10$

4.
$$2x^3 + 12x^2 - 5x - 30$$
 5. $7x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - 4$ **6.** $9x^3 - 12x^2 - 18x + 24$

You Try the following. (Notice in #1 - 4, they did half the work for you!)**1.** x(a + 2) - 2(a + 2)**2.** 3(x + y) + a(x + y)**3.** m(x - 3) + k(x - 3)**4.** a(y + 1) - b(y + 1)**5.** $x^2 + 3x + 2xy + 6y$ **6.** $y^2 - 5wy + 4y - 20w$

Day 6 Homework

For each problem below, factor by finding the GCF.

1) $2a^4 + 8a$	2) $5x^3 - 10$
3) $8ab^2 - 12a^2b^3$	4) $10c^3d^2 - 15cd^3$
5) $15f - 20g^2$	6) $3y^4 + 9y^2 - 15$

Factor each of the following polynomials by grouping

A)
$$x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2$$

B) $x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x - 25$
C) $x^2 - ax + cx - ac$

D)
$$5x^3 - 10x^2 + 3x - 6$$
 E) $x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - 24$ **F)** $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - z^2$

G)
$$10x^3 + 8x^2 + 15xy + 12y$$
 H) $2x^3 - 10x^2 + 4x - 20$ **I)** $3x^2 + xy - 3xz - yz$

Day 9 Homework

Complete each of the following. Part of each answer will be used in the following problem. Write answers in standard form.

Multiply: $(x + 1)(x + 8) =$	The second term's coefficient:
Simplify: $(3x^2 - x +) - (-4x^2 + x - 9) =$	The last term:
Factor: $x^{2} + 11x + =$	_ The least constant:
Square: $(x + 3)^2 = $	The second term's coefficient:
Solve for x: $x^2 - 84x - 96 = 0$	

- 1. A parabola _____ has an axis of symmetry.
 - (a) always
 - (b) sometimes
 - (c) never
- 2. A ball is thrown into the air with an upward velocity of 36 ft/s. Its height *h* in feet after *t* seconds is given by the function $h = -16t^2 + 36t + 9$.
 - (a) In how many seconds does the ball reach its maximum height?
 - (b) What is the ball's maximum height?

3. Solve $x^2 = 24 - 10x$

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4. Solve z^2 - 6z - 27 = 0
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5. Factor $12d^2 + 4d - 1$ 6. Factor $r^2 - 49$

Cumulative Review

(Take-Home Quiz Grade!)

Show all work for credit!

1. Solve 4(x+3) - 5 = 2x + 8



- 4. The expression $-3m^2 + 15m$ is the profit for a rock concert based on the ticket price *m*. What is the most the promoters can charge per ticket and still make a profit?
- 5. Jack's bowling score was 20 less than twice Jill's score. The sum of their scores was 205. What was Jack's score?

6. Find the value for y: $\begin{cases} 3x + y = 14 \\ 3x = 2y - 10 \end{cases}$

7. What are the x-intercepts of $f(x) = x^2 + 4x - 5$?

- 8. The Rocket Coaster has 15 cars, some that hold 4 people and some that hold 6 people. There is room for 72 people altogether. How many 4 passenger cars are there?
- 9. Write the equation of the line perpendicular to $y = \frac{3}{2}x 4$ that passes through the point (0,5).

10. Factor 36x² – 25