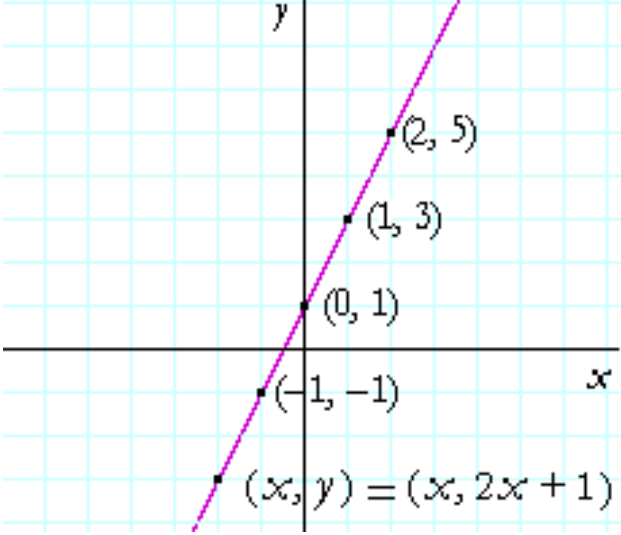





BasicsIII: Graphing Handout #3

Topic	Interpretation															
<p>Graphs The graph of an equation in two variables is the set of points in the plane whose coordinates are solutions of the equation. <u>Example:</u> Sketch the graph of $y = 2x + 3$ Construct a table of y-values for a reasonable number of x-values:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="235 997 625 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>y = 2x+1</th> <th>(x,y)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>-1</td> <td>(-1,-1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>(0,1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>(1,3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td>(2,5)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	y = 2x+1	(x,y)	-1	-1	(-1,-1)	0	1	(0,1)	1	3	(1,3)	2	5	(2,5)	 <p>x-intercept: \cap x-axis: $y = 0$ $2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1}{2} ; (\frac{-1}{2}, 0)$ y-intercept: \cap y-axis : $x = 0$ $y = 2(0) + 1 = +1 ; (0, 1)$</p>
x	y = 2x+1	(x,y)														
-1	-1	(-1,-1)														
0	1	(0,1)														
1	3	(1,3)														
2	5	(2,5)														
<p>Quadratic Curves $Y = ax^2 + bx + c$ $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ is the axis of symmetry and the x-value of the vertex <u>Example:</u> the vertex of the Parabola : $Y = 2x^2 - 4x + 5$ $a = 2$, $b = -4$ and $c = 5$ $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ Substitute this in Y : $Y = 2(1)^2 - 4(1) + 5 = 3$ the vertex : $(1, 3)$</p>	 <p>$a > 0$ $a < 0$</p>															



<p>Example: Sketch the graph of $y = 2x^2 + 2x - 4$ $a=2$, $b = 2$, $c = -4$</p> <p>1.) Vertex: $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{4} = \frac{-1}{2}$ Substitute this in y : $y = \frac{-9}{2} \Rightarrow v(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-9}{2})$</p> <p>2.) x-intercept : $y = 0$ $2x^2 + 2x - 4 = 0$ $(2x - 2)(x+2) = 0$ $x = 1$ or $x = -2$ $(1,0)$; $(-2,0)$</p> <p>3.) y-intercept : $x = 0$ $y = 2(0)^2 + 2(0) - 4 = -4$ $(0,-4)$</p> <p>In case where there are no x-intercepts, construct a table of y-values as in the first example.</p>	
<p>Intersection points Set $y = y$ and solve for x.</p> <p>Example : Let $f(x) = 4x^2 - 8x - 1$ and $g(x) = -4x^2 - 2x + 4$</p> <p>Determine the positive value of x at which these two graphs intersect.</p>	$4x^2 - 8x - 1 = -4x^2 - 2x + 4$ $8x^2 - 6x - 5 = 0$ $a = 8, b = -6, c = -5$ $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 160}}{16}$ $x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{196}}{16} = \frac{6 \pm 14}{16}$ <p>Either $x = \frac{6 - 14}{16} = \frac{-8}{16} = \frac{-1}{2}$</p> <p>Or $x = \frac{6 + 14}{16} = \frac{20}{16} = \frac{5}{4} > 0$, the required.</p>