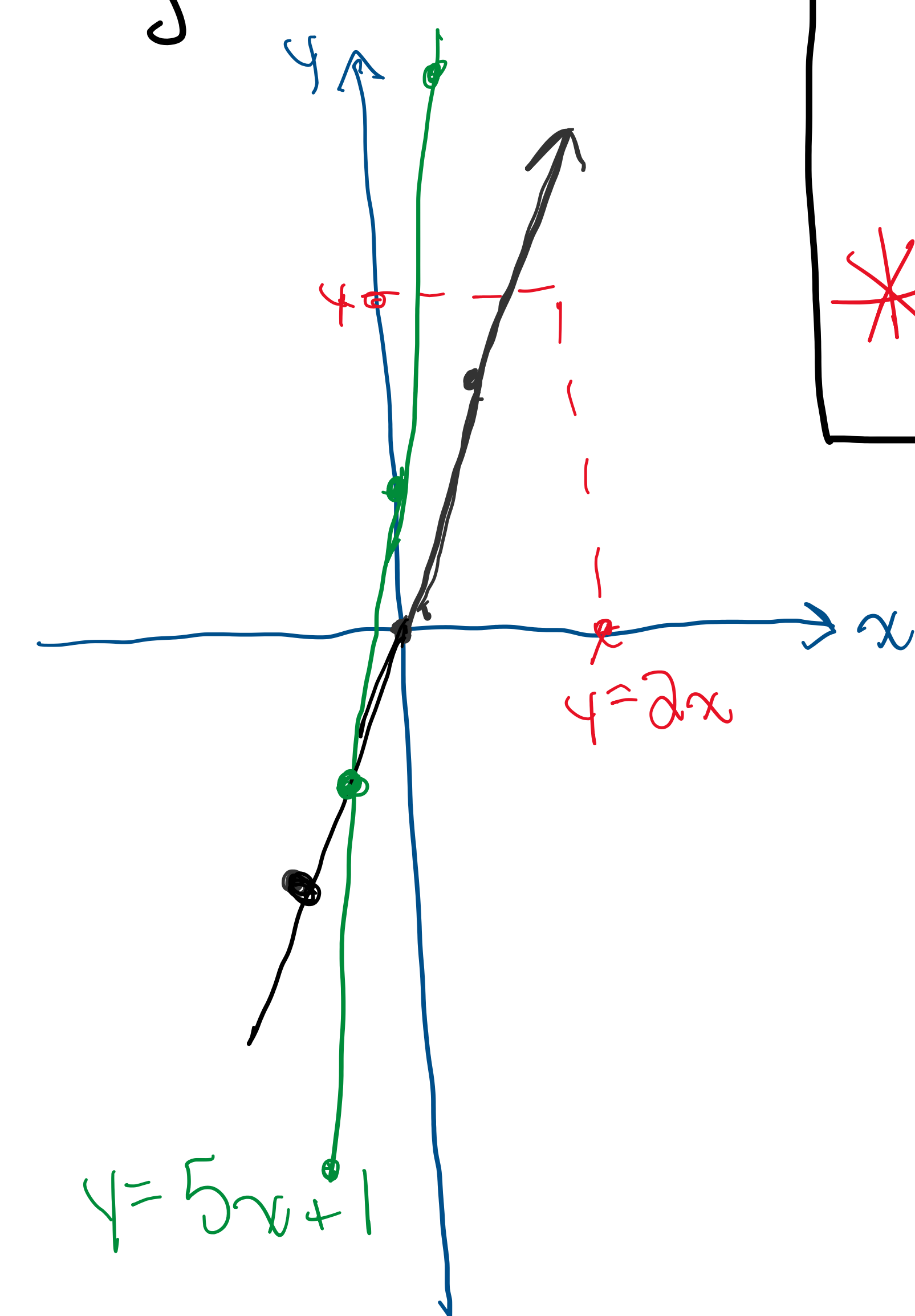


# Today's Lecture

Some precalc, algebra, trigonometry



Not algebra:

$$\frac{a+b}{a+c} = \frac{b}{c}$$

\* does work when  $a=0$  or  $b=c$

POI

$$\textcircled{1} 2x = x = 5x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x - 2x = 1$$

$$0 = 3x \quad [3x + 1 = 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = -1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} y = 2x$$

$$y = 2(-\frac{1}{3})$$

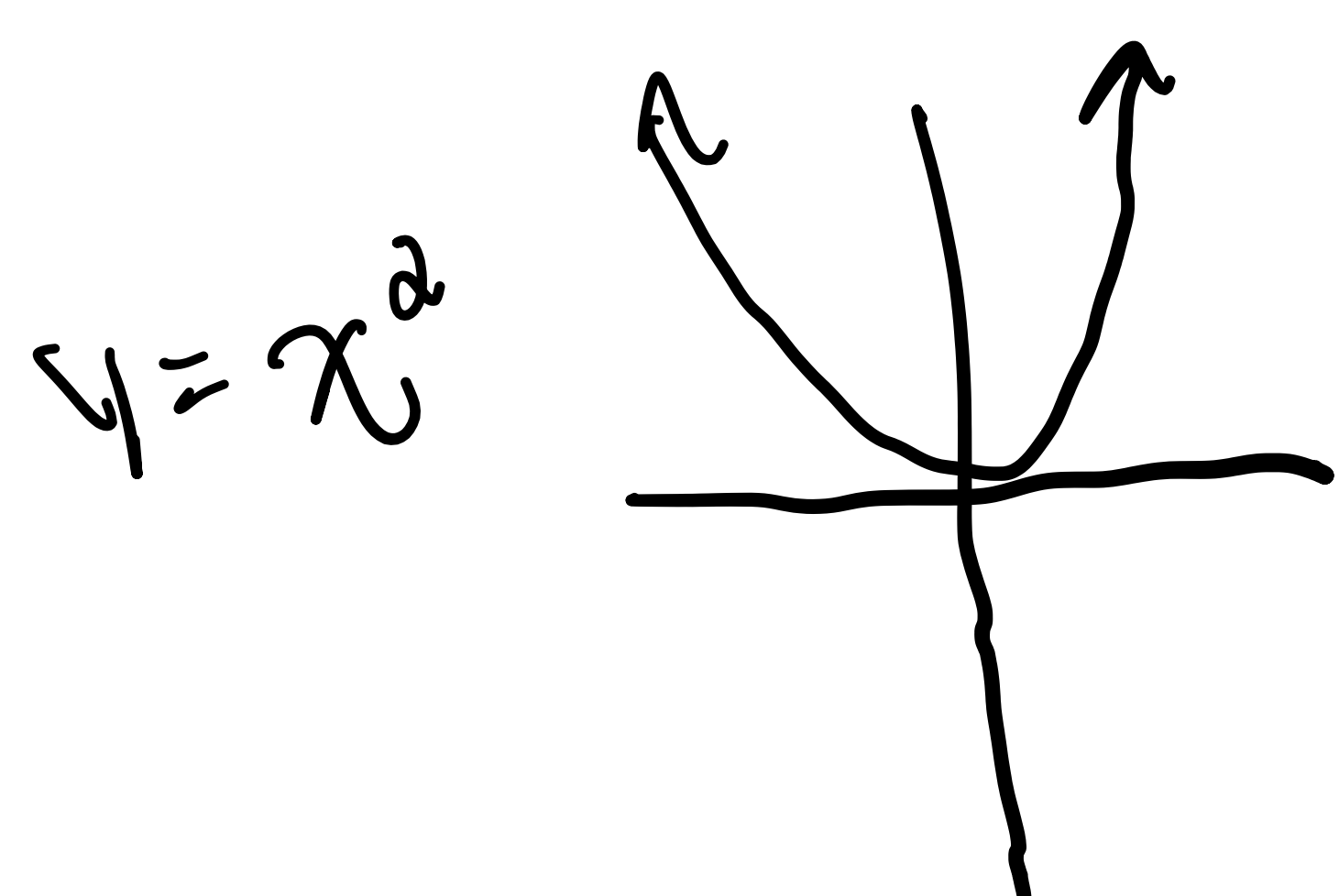
$$y = -\frac{2}{3}$$

special  
constants  
integer variables  
primes  
real variables  
rational variables

\* various Greek Letters...

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \eta, \theta, \dots, \pi$   
(especially for angles!)

## Parabola Review



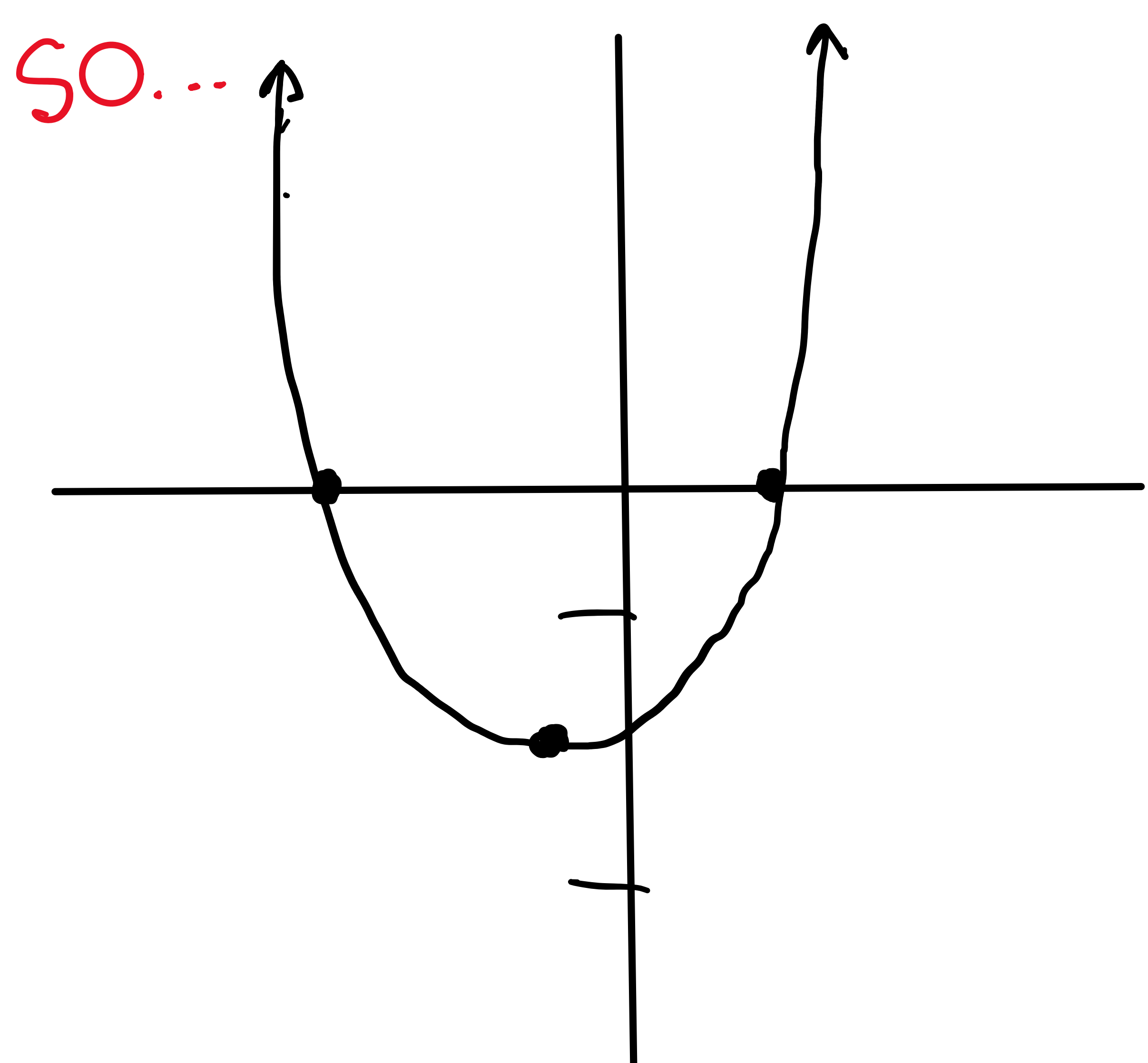
$$y = 2x^2 + 4x - 1$$

Where is the tip of the parabola?

halfway b/w the intercepts!

$$x = -1 \quad \text{plug } x \text{ in}$$

$$y = 2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) - 1 = 3$$



$$y\text{-int } (x=0) \Rightarrow y = 2(0)^2 + 4(0) - 1$$

$$x\text{-int } (y=0) \quad y = -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 = 2x^2 + 4x - 1 \quad \text{cannot use factor, quadratic formula}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{(4)^2 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 8}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{24}}{4}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{24}}{2}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} x = -1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \quad x = -1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sqrt{24} = \sqrt{8 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{6}$$

## Complete the square

( $a \neq 0$ )

$$\textcircled{1} y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y = a \left( x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

$$\text{if } a = +ve, \text{ opens up}$$

$$\text{if } a = -ve, \text{ opens down}$$

$$y = a \left( \left[ x + \frac{b}{2a} \right]^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2} + \frac{c}{a} \right)$$

factor a out

compare...

$$(x+k)^2 = x^2 + 2kx + k^2$$

$$2k = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$k = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ tip } x = -\frac{b}{2a} \quad y = -\frac{b^2}{4a} + c$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Rightarrow a \left[ x + \frac{b}{2a} \right]^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a} - c$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ x + \frac{b}{2a} \right]^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{4ac}{4a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-b}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$