

Honors Math II

Outline for Unit 1 Test 2 – Quadratics

Formulas

Standard Form: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

Vertex Form: $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ Vertex (h, k)

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

Discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac$

- If + perfect, 2 real rational solutions
- If + non-perfect, 2 real irrational solutions
- If 0, 1 real rational solution
- If -, 2 imaginary solutions

Translations: Parent function $y = x^2$ to $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ How do “a”, “h”, and “k” transform the parent function?

Other things to know:

- ❖ How to translate from Vertex Form to Standard Form
- ❖ How to translate from Standard Form to Vertex Form
- ❖ How to find the following given Standard Form:
 - **Vertex:** x-coordinate = $\frac{-b}{2a}$. . . substitute to find value of y
 - **X-intercepts:** Let $y = 0$, solve for x.
 - Factoring
 - Square Roots
 - Quadratic Formula
 - Completing the Square
 - **Y-intercepts:** Let $x = 0$, solve for y
 - **AOS:** $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$ or $x = h$ or $x = x$ -coordinate of vertex
 - **Max or Min:** The vertex always occurs either as a max point or a min point. The max or min is the y-value of the vertex

- ❖ All methods for factoring
- ❖ How to solve quadratic equations
 - Factoring
 - Square Roots
 - Quadratic Formula
 - Completing the Square
- ❖ X-intercepts can also be called roots, zeros, and solutions
- ❖ How to complete the square: $c = \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$
- ❖ How to get vertex form by completing the square
- ❖ How to simplify $(a+b)^2$
 - Examples: 1) $(x-9)^2$
 - 2) $(7x+2)^2$
- ❖ How to simplify radicals
- ❖ How to simplify with imaginary numbers: $i^2 = -1$, $i = \sqrt{-1}$
 - Examples; 1) $\sqrt{140x^6}$
 - 2) $-\sqrt{-240}$
 - 3) $\sqrt{-12} \cdot \sqrt{-15}$
- ❖ Domain (x) and Range (y)
- ❖ How to solve a system of quadratic equations or a system of quadratic and linear equations
- ❖ How to solve and how to graph quadratic inequalities
- ❖ How to graph a system of quadratic inequalities and identify solutions
- ❖ **STUDY all concepts from ISBN!!!**