

## Week 7

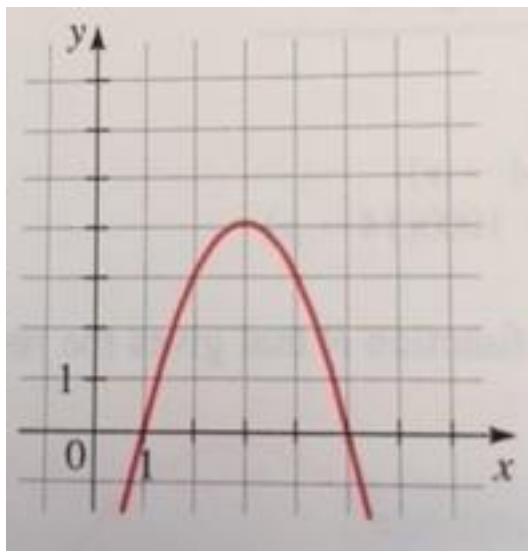
### Sections 3.1

HW7: 6, 8, 10, 18, 36, 44, 54, 58 (p. 252-253)

#### Review Exercises

The graph of a quadratic function is given.

- Find the coordinates of the vertex and the x- and y-intercepts.
- Find the maximum or minimum value of  $f$ .
- Find the domain and range of  $f$ .

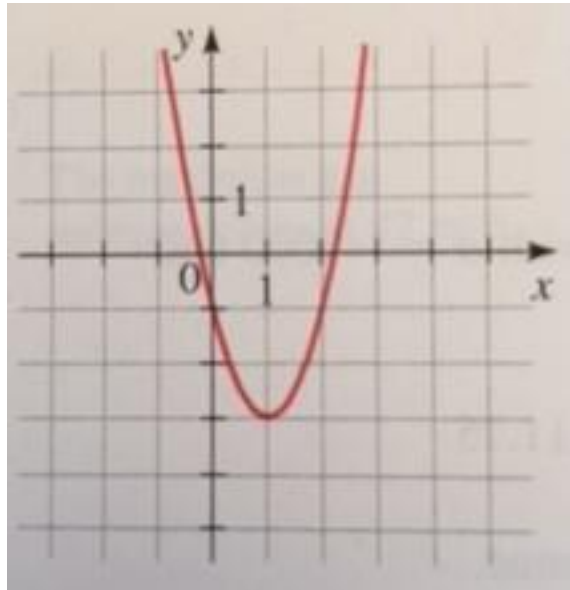


#### Solution

- Vertex:  $(3, 4)$   
x-intercepts: 1 and 5  
y-intercept:  $-5$  (not seen on the graph, but assumed)
- Max: 4  
No Min.
- Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
Range:  $(-\infty, 4]$

The graph of a quadratic function is given.

- Find the coordinates of the vertex and the x- and y-intercepts.
- Find the maximum or minimum value of  $f$ .
- Find the domain and range of  $f$ .



Solution

- Vertex:  $(1, -3)$   
x-intercepts: approximately  $-0.2$  and  $2.2$   
y-intercept:  $-1$
- No Max.  
No Min:  $-3$
- Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
Range:  $[-3, \infty)$

A quadratic function is given.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

- Express  $f$  in standard form.
- Find the vertex and x- and y-intercepts of  $f$ .
- Sketch a graph of  $f$ .
- Find the domain and range of  $f$ .

Solution

a)  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$

$$f(x) = \left( x^2 - 2x + \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2 \right) + 3 - \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2$$

$$f(x) = \left( x^2 - 2x + \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2 \right) + 3 - \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3 - 1$$

$$f(x) = (x - 1)^2 + 2$$

b) Vertex: (1, 2)

x-intercepts:

(replace  $y$  with 0 and solve for  $x$ )

$$(x - 1)^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$(x - 1)^2 = -2$$

No solution, because  $(x - 2)^2$  cannot be equal to a negative number.

Therefore, there are no x-intercepts.

y-intercept:

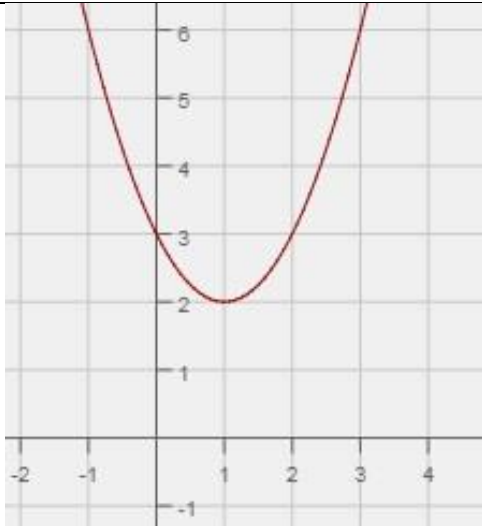
(replace  $x$  with 0 and solve for  $y$ )

$$y = (0 - 1)^2 + 2$$

$$y = 1 + 2$$

$$y = 3$$

Cont. on the next page.



c)

d) Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
Range:  $[2, \infty)$

A quadratic function is given.

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 6x + 4$$

- e) Express  $f$  in standard form.
- f) Find the vertex and x- and y-intercepts of  $f$ .
- g) Sketch a graph of  $f$ .
- h) Find the domain and range of  $f$ .

Solution

d)  $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x + 4$

$$f(x) = -\left(x^2 - 6x + \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2\right) + 4 + \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2$$

$$f(x) = -\left(x^2 - 6x + \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2\right) + 4 + \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2$$

$$f(x) = -(x^2 - 6x + 9) + 4 + 9$$

$$f(x) = -(x - 3)^2 + 13$$

Cont. on the next page.

e) Vertex: (3, 13)

x-intercepts:

(replace  $y$  with 0 and solve for  $x$ )

$$-(x - 3)^2 + 13 = 0$$

$$-(x - 3)^2 = -13$$

$$(x - 3)^2 = 13$$

$$x - 3 = \pm\sqrt{13}$$

$$x = 3 \pm \sqrt{13}$$

y-intercept:

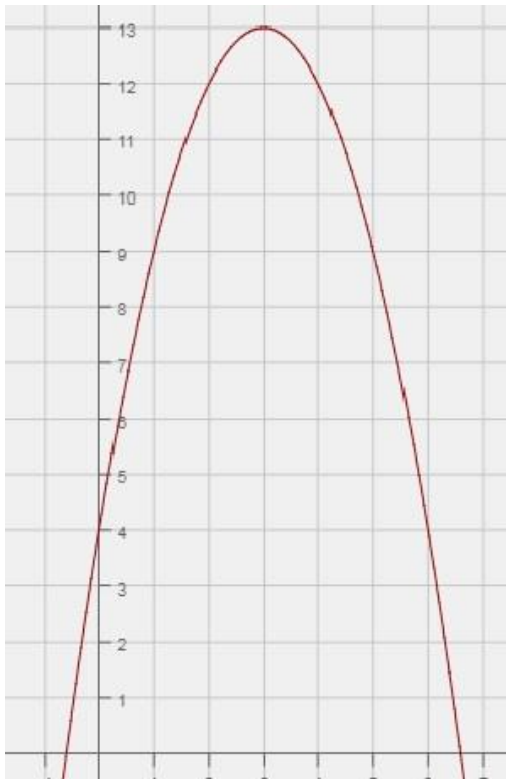
(replace  $x$  with 0 and solve for  $y$ )

$$y = -(x - 3)^2 + 13$$

$$y = -(0 - 3)^2 + 13$$

$$y = -9 + 13$$

$$y = 4$$



f)

e) Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range:  $(-\infty, 13]$

Find the maximum or minimum value of the function.

$$f(x) = -1 + 4x + 2x^2$$

Solution

Rearrange the terms.

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 1$$

The leading coefficient 2 is positive, therefore, we will have a minimum value.

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{2 \cdot 2} = -1$$

$$f(-1) = 2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) - 1$$

$$f(-1) = 2 - 4 - 1$$

$$f(-1) = -3$$

$$\text{Min} = -3$$

Find the maximum or minimum value of the function.

$$f(x) = 3x(x - 2) + 5$$

Solution

Remove the parentheses.

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 5$$

The leading coefficient 3 is positive, therefore, we will have a minimum value.

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-6}{2 \cdot 3} = 1$$

$$f(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 - 6 \cdot 1 + 5$$

$$f(1) = 3 - 6 + 5$$

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$\text{Min} = 2$$

A soft-drink vendor at a popular beach analyzes his sales records and finds that if he sells  $x$  cans of soda pop in one day, his profit (in dollars) is given by

$$P(x) = -0.002x^2 + 4x - 1800$$

What is his maximum profit per day, and how many cans must he sell for maximum profit?

Solution

$$x = -\frac{4}{2(-0.002)} = -\frac{4}{-0.004} = 1000$$

$$P(1000) = -0.002(1000)^2 + 4(1000) - 1800$$

$$P(x) = \$200$$

At a certain vineyard it is found that each grape vine produces about 12 lb of grapes in a season when about 750 vines are planted per acre. For each additional vine that is planted, the production of each vine decreases by about 1 percent. So the number of pounds of grapes produced per acre is modeled by  $A(n) = (750 + n)(12 - 0.01n)$  where  $n$  is the number of additional vines planted. Find the number of vines that should be planted to maximize grape production.

Solution

Remove the parentheses.

$$\begin{aligned}A(n) &= (750 + n)(12 - 0.01n) \\A(n) &= 9000 - 7.5n + 12n - 0.01n^2 \\A(n) &= -0.01n^2 + 4.5n + 9000\end{aligned}$$

$$n = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4.5}{2(-0.01)} = 225$$

$$750 + 225 = 975 \text{ vines}$$