

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

A DEFINITION

A.1 RECOGNIZING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

MCQ 1: Is $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 2$ a quadratic function?

☐ Yes.

☐ No.

MCQ 2: Is $f(x) = 2x - 3$ a quadratic function?

☐ Yes.

☐ No.

MCQ 3: Is $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{x}$ a quadratic function?

☐ Yes.

☐ No.

MCQ 4: Is $f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 2)$ a quadratic function?

☐ Yes.

☐ No.

A.2 CALCULATING $f(x)$

Ex 5: For $f : x \mapsto x^2 - 3x + 1$,

• $f(0) = \square$

• $f(2) = \square$

• $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \square$

Ex 6: For $f : x \mapsto (x - 1)(x - 2)$,

• $f(0) = \square$

• $f(2) = \square$

• $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \square$

Ex 7: For $f : x \mapsto (x - 2)^2 + 4$,


• $f(2) = \square$

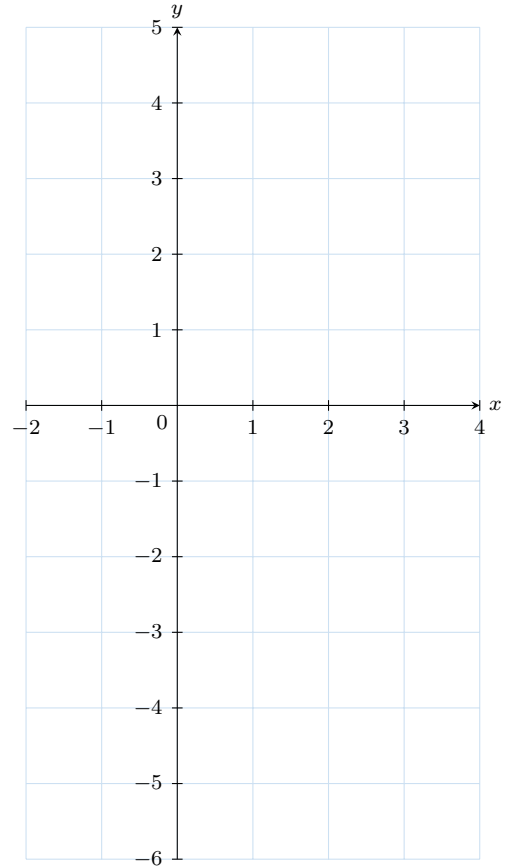
• $f(1) = \square$


• $f(3) = \square$

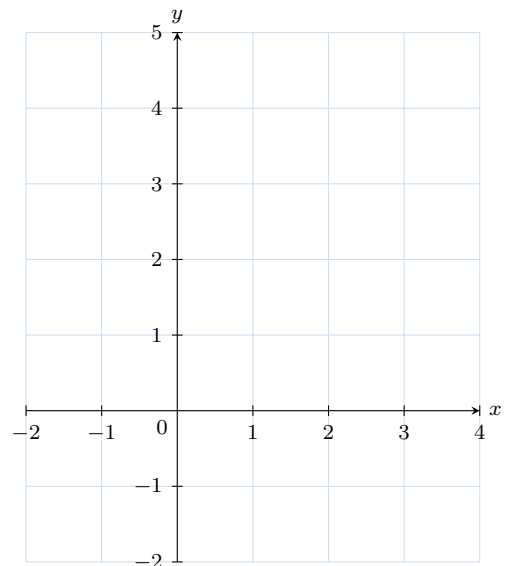
B GRAPH

B.1 PLOTTING GRAPHS

Ex 8:  For the function $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$, sketch the graph of f . (You may fill in a table of values for $x = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.)

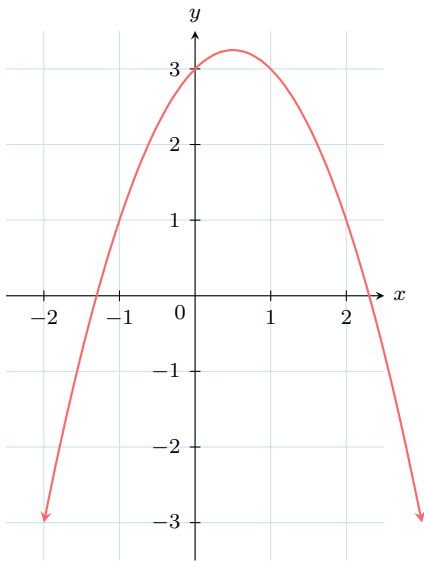


Ex 9:  For the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x - 1$, sketch the graph of f . (You may fill in a table of values for $x = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.)



B.2 DETERMINING THE SIGN OF a FROM THE GRAPH

MCQ 10: For the quadratic function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with this following graph

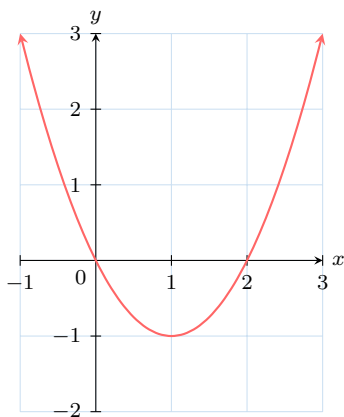


State the sign of a

☐ $a > 0$

☐ $a < 0$

MCQ 11: For the quadratic function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with the following graph

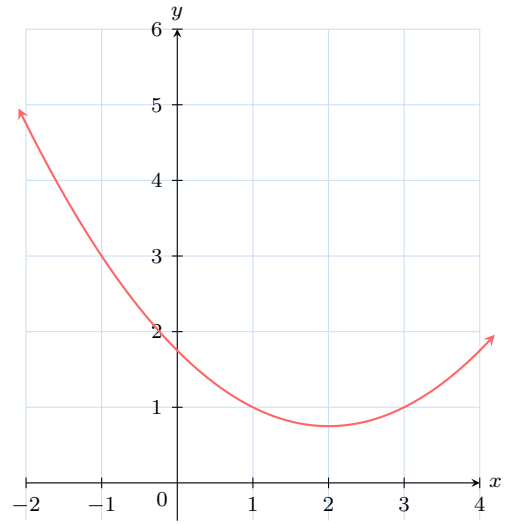


State the sign of a

☐ $a > 0$

☐ $a < 0$

MCQ 12: For the quadratic function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with the following graph

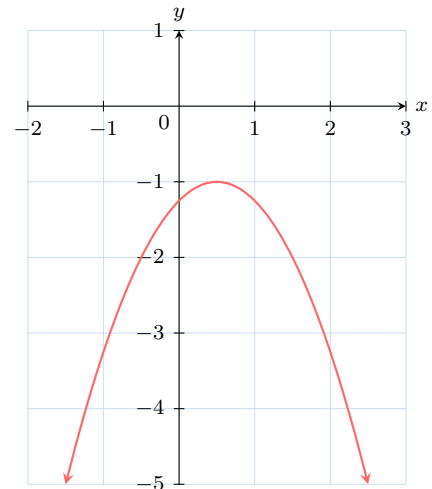


State the sign of a

☐ $a > 0$

☐ $a < 0$

MCQ 13: For the quadratic function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with the following graph



State the sign of a

☐ $a > 0$

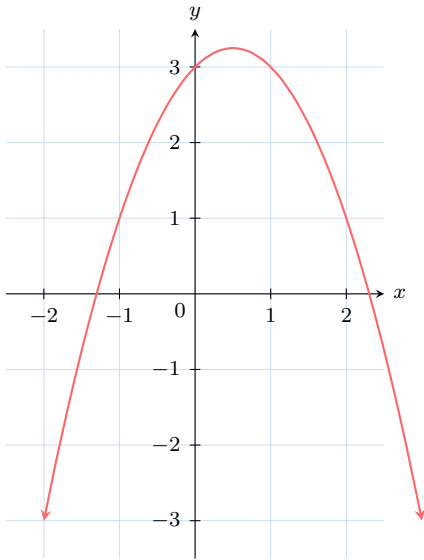
☐ $a < 0$

C SOLVING $f(x) = y$

C.1 FINDING x SUCH THAT $f(x) = y$ GRAPHICALLY

Ex 14: The graph of $y = f(x)$ is:

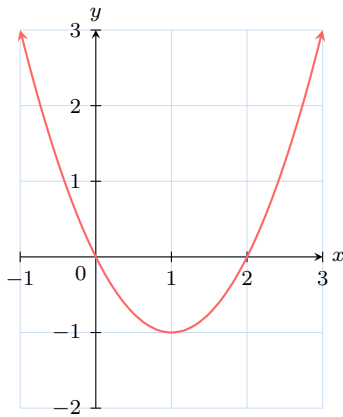
C.2 FINDING x SUCH THAT $f(x) = y$ ANALYTICALLY



Find x such that $f(x) = 1$.

$$x = \boxed{} \text{ or } x = \boxed{}$$

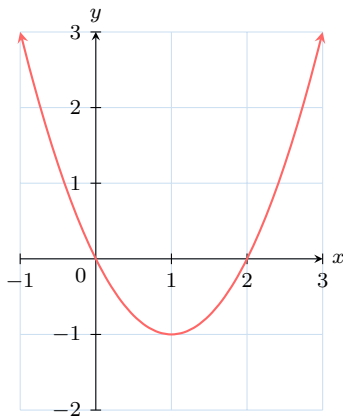
Ex 15: The graph of $y = f(x)$ is:



Find x such that $f(x) = -1$.

$$x = \boxed{}$$

Ex 16: The graph of $y = f(x)$ is:



Find x such that $f(x) = 0$. These values of x are the **x -intercepts** of the graph.

$$x = \boxed{} \text{ or } x = \boxed{}$$

Ex 17: For the function $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 2$, find the value(s) of x for which $f(x) = 1$.

Ex 18: For the function $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5$, find the value(s) of x for which $f(x) = 2$.

Ex 19: For the function $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 2$, find the **x -intercept(s)** (the value(s) of x for which $f(x) = 0$).

C.3 APPLYING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS TO REAL-WORLD SITUATIONS



Ex 20: A ball is thrown upward. Its height above the ground is given by the function

$$h(t) = -5t^2 + 20t + 1 \text{ metres,}$$

where t is the time in seconds from when the ball is thrown.

1. How high is the ball above the ground after 2 seconds?

m

2. From what height above the ground was the ball released?

m

3. At what times is the ball 16 m above the ground? (order from lowest to highest)

s, s



Ex 21: A manufacturer produces x cakes. The profit from producing x cakes is given by the function

$$P(x) = -5x^2 + 30x + 2 \text{ dollars,}$$

where x is the number of cakes produced.

1. What is the profit from producing 3 cakes?

dollars

2. What is the fixed profit (or loss) when no cakes are produced?

dollars

3. For what numbers of cakes is the profit 27 dollars? (order from lowest to highest)

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Ex 22: A stone is thrown into the air. Its height above the ground is given by the function

$$h(t) = -5t^2 + 30t + 2 \text{ metres,}$$

where t is the time in seconds from when the stone is thrown.

1. How high is the stone above the ground after 3 seconds?

m

2. From what height above the ground was the stone released?

m

3. At what times is the stone 27 m above the ground? (order from lowest to highest)

s, s