Daily Agenda

Learning Target: I can solve quadratic equations and find x-intercepts.

Homework
3.3 Day 1 Formative
① $y=-(x+1)^2-3$
② $y=-2(x)^2-1$
③ $y=\frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2+2$

Assessments
3.1 to 3.3 Quiz 10/12
- No Calc
Chapter Test 10/24
- Calc and No Calc

Anything is possible. Anything can be.
-Shel Silverstein

Nov 15-8:24 PM

3.3 x-intercepts and Quadratic Formula

Factoring Review

GCF

$2x^2-8x$

$2x(x-4)$

Trinomial

$x^2+7x+12$

$(x+3)(x+4)$

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3.3 x-intercepts and Quadratic Formula

Factoring Review

$3x^2+7x+2$

$(3x+1)(x+2)$

$4x^2-9x+2$

$(4x-1)(x-2)$

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x-intercept is where y=0

Solve the equation

$x^2-5x+6=0$

$(x^2-3x)(-2x+6)$
$x(x-3)-2(x-3)$
$(x-2)(x-3)$
$x-2=0 \quad x-3=0$
$x=2 \quad x=3$

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Solve the equation

$3x^2+7x+2=0$

$(3x+1)(x+2)=0$

$3x+1=0 \quad x+2=0$
$3x=-1 \quad x=-2$
$x=-\frac{1}{3}$

$x^2+3x+1=0$

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Solve the equation

$2x^2+9x-5=0$

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3.3 x-intercepts and Quadratic Formula

quadratic formula

another way to solve for x-intercepts

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

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Solve the equation

$$x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$$

$$X = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 16}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

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