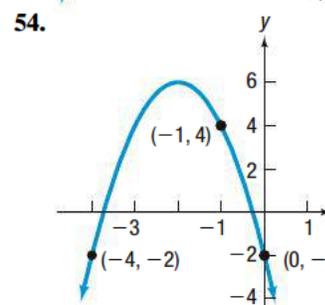
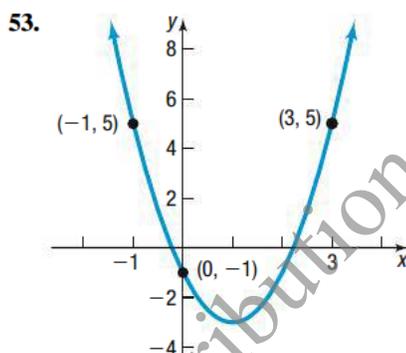
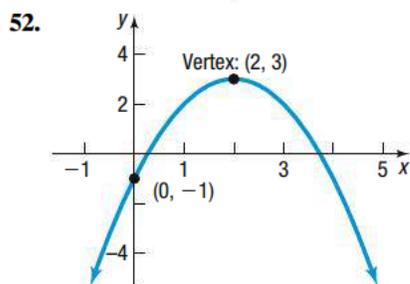
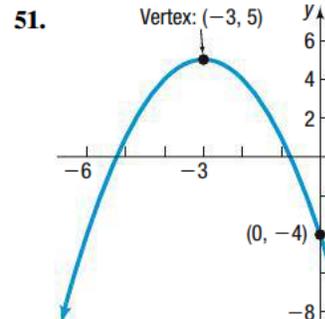
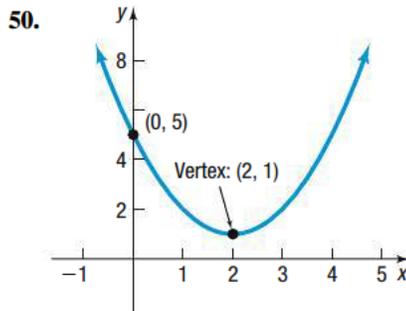
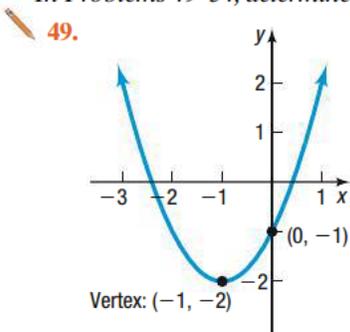


In Problems 49–54, determine the quadratic function whose graph is given.



In Problems 55–62, determine, without graphing, whether the given quadratic function has a maximum value or a minimum value and then find the value.

55. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 12x$

56. $f(x) = -2x^2 + 12x$

57. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 12x - 3$

58. $f(x) = 4x^2 -$

59. $f(x) = -x^2 + 10x - 4$

60. $f(x) = -2x^2 + 8x + 3$

61. $f(x) = -3x^2 + 12x + 1$

62. $f(x) = 4x^2 -$

Mixed Practice

In Problems 63–74, (a) graph each function; (b) determine the domain and the range of the function, and (c) determine whether the function is increasing and where it is decreasing.

63. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 15$

64. $g(x) = x^2 - 2x - 8$

65. $F(x) = 2x - 5$

66. $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x - 1$

67. $g(x) = -2(x - 3)^2 + 2$

68. $h(x) = -3(x + 1)^2 + 4$

69. $f(x) = 2x^2 + x + 1$

70. $G(x) = 3x^2 +$

71. $h(x) = -\frac{2}{5}x + 4$

72. $f(x) = -3x + 2$

73. $H(x) = -4x^2 - 4x - 1$

74. $F(x) = -4x^2 +$

Applications and Extensions

75. The graph of the function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ has vertex at $(0, 2)$ and passes through the point $(1, 8)$. Find a , b , and c .

76. The graph of the function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ has vertex at $(1, 4)$ and passes through the point $(-1, -8)$. Find a , b , and c .

In Problems 77–82, for the given functions f and g ,

(a) Graph f and g on the same Cartesian plane.

(b) Solve $f(x) = g(x)$.

(c) Use the result of part (b) to label the points of intersection of the graphs of f and g .

(d) Shade the region for which $f(x) > g(x)$, that is, the region below f and above g .

77. $f(x) = 2x - 1$; $g(x) = x^2 - 4$

78. $f(x) = -2x - 1$; $g(x) = x^2 - 9$

79. $f(x) = -x^2 + 4$; $g(x) = -2x + 1$

80. $f(x) = -x^2 + 9$; $g(x) = 2x + 1$

81. $f(x) = -x^2 + 5x$; $g(x) = x^2 + 3x - 4$

82. $f(x) = -x^2 + 7x - 6$; $g(x) = x^2 + x - 6$

Answer Problems 83 and 84 using the following: A quadratic function of the form $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ can be written in the form $f(x) = a(x - r_1)(x - r_2)$, where r_1 and r_2 are the x -intercepts of the graph of the quadratic function.

83. (a) Find a quadratic function whose x -intercepts are -3 and 1 with $a = 1$; $a = 2$; $a = -2$; $a = 5$.

84. (a) Find a quadratic function whose x -intercepts are 3 with $a = 1$; $a = 2$; $a = -2$; $a = 5$.

- (b) How does the value of a affect the intercepts?
 - (c) How does the value of a affect the axis of symmetry?
 - (d) How does the value of a affect the vertex?
 - (e) Compare the x -coordinate of the vertex with the midpoint of the x -intercepts. What might you conclude?
- (b) How does the value of a affect the intercepts?
 - (c) How does the value of a affect the axis of symmetry?
 - (d) How does the value of a affect the vertex?
 - (e) Compare the x -coordinate of the vertex with the midpoint of the x -intercepts. What might you conclude?

Pas pour la distribution