

Algebra 2

TUES. 9-18-12

CLASS
NOTES

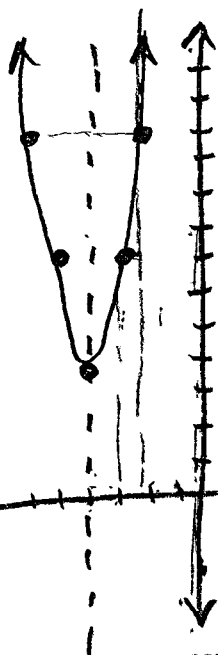
↻

(48) $y = 3(x+4)^2 + 4$ GRAPH

$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ VERTEX

	x	y
V	-4	4
	-2	16
	-3	7
	$-\frac{5}{2} = -2\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$

$x = -4 = \text{AOS}$



$y = 3(x+4)^2 + 4$

$$(30) \left[\frac{-2uV^{-2} \cdot V^3}{2uV^{-1}} \right]^{-4}$$

$$\left[\frac{V}{V^{-1}} \right]^{-4} = \left[V^2 \right]^{-4}$$

$$= V^{-8} = \frac{1}{V^8}$$

$$(82) \quad 10b^2 = 20b + 30$$

$$\frac{10b^2}{10} - \frac{20b}{10} = \frac{30}{10}$$

$$b^2 - 2b + \{1^2\} = 3 + \{1\}$$

$$(b-1)^2 = 4$$

$$b-1 = \pm 2$$

$$b = 1 \pm 2 = \boxed{\{3, -1\} = b}$$

Ex

$$\frac{V^1}{V^{-1}} = V^{1-(-1)} = V^2$$

Ex

$$\frac{V^1}{V^{-1}} = \frac{V^1 V^1}{1} = V^2$$

Ex

$$\frac{V^1}{\frac{1}{V}} = V \cdot \frac{V}{1} = V^2$$

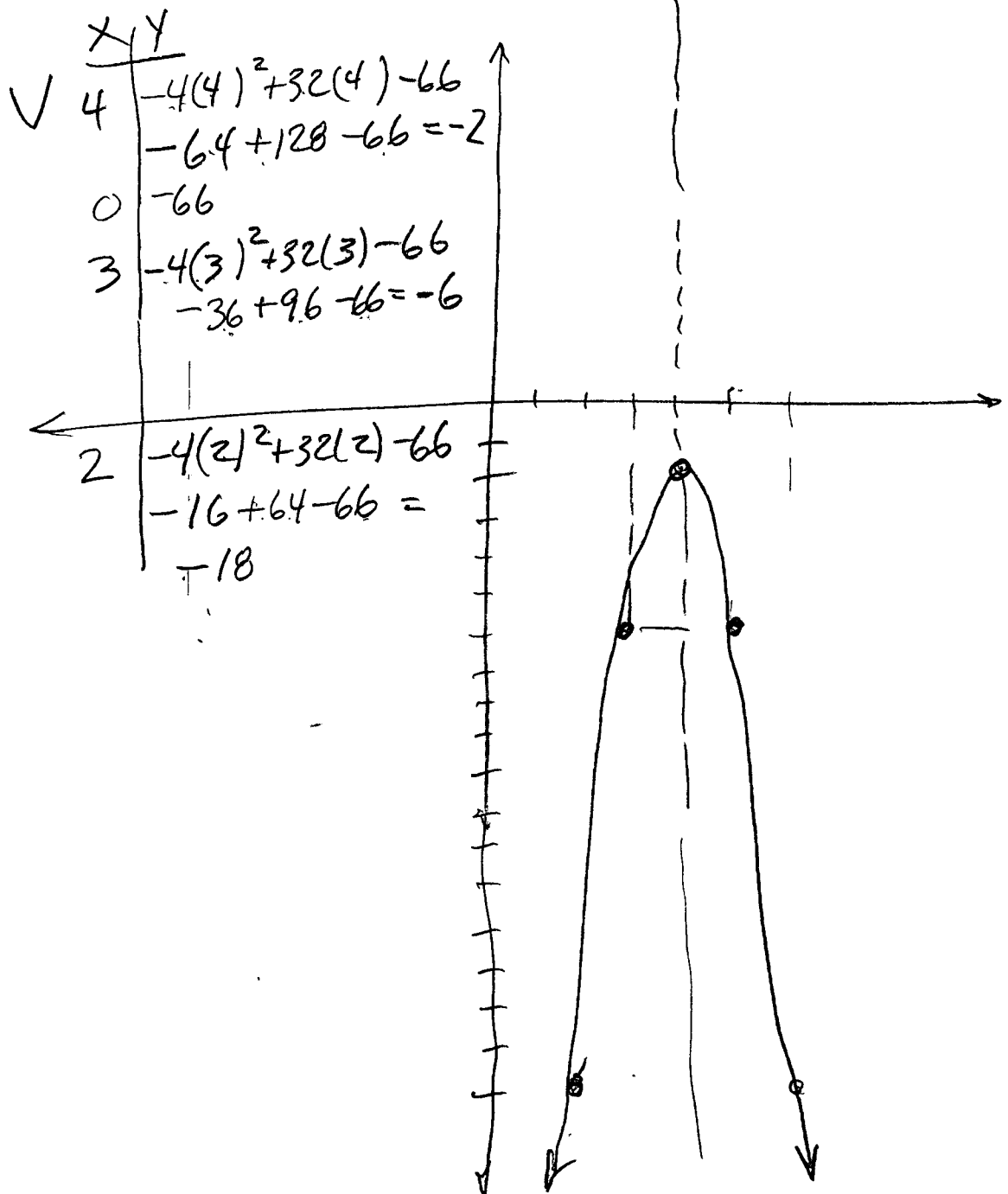
Options!

(52)

$$y = -4x^2 + 32x - 66 \quad \text{graph}$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

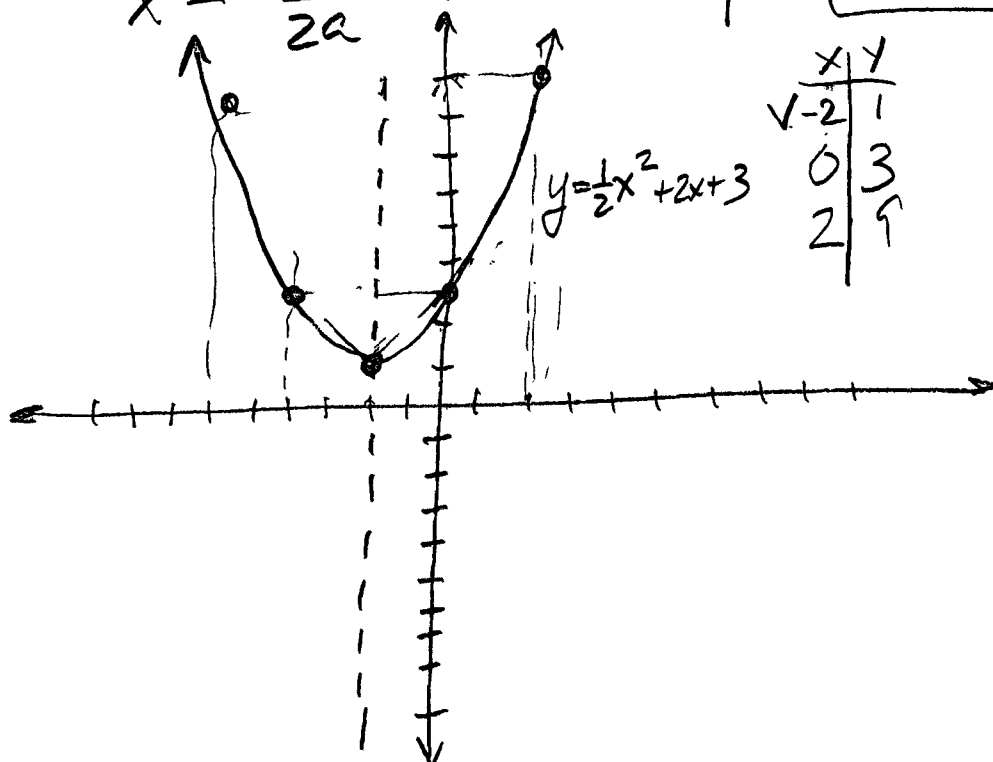
$$AOS = \frac{-b}{2a} = x = \frac{-32}{-8} = 4 = x$$



(54) $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 3$ Graph

$y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \text{AOS} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2 = x$



$$\textcircled{88} \quad -2k = 12 - 7k - 8k^2$$

$$\frac{8k^2}{8} + \frac{5k}{8} = \frac{12}{8}$$

$$k^2 + \frac{5}{8}k + \left\{\left(\frac{5}{16}\right)^2\right\} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{25}{256}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$\left(k + \frac{5}{16}\right)^2 = \frac{384}{256} + \frac{25}{256}$$

$$\left(k + \frac{5}{16}\right)^2 = \frac{409}{256}$$

$$k + \frac{5}{16} = \frac{\pm \sqrt{409}}{16}$$

$$k = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{409}}{16}$$

409
/\

"She's real
fine m2
409"

"My 4-speed,
dual gun,
peritraction
409"

CK

Do for
practice!