

4.1 Solving by Graphing

Linear equations have degree 1 and have 1 or less solutions.

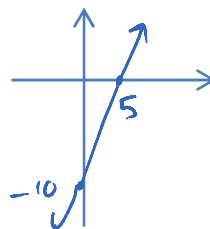
e.g. $2x - 10 = 0$

$2x = 10 \rightarrow x = 5$

Linear functions have degree 1 and have 1 or less x intercepts.

e.g. $y = 2x - 10$

$x \text{ int} = 5$
(i.e. where $y = 0$)



Link the Ideas: p. 208

- the root(s) of an equation are the answers for the eqⁿ
- the root(s) of a function are (x,y) points that satisfy the fⁿ
- the zeros(s) of a function are the x intercepts of the fⁿ, which turn out to be the roots of the eqⁿ.

It then follows that a **quadratic equation** has degree 2 and can have 2 or less answers.

e.g. solve for x: $x^2 + x = 6$

$x = 2$? $2^2 + 2 = 6$ ✓

$x = 1$? $1 + 1 = 6$ ✗

$x = 3$? $9 + 3 = 6$ ✗

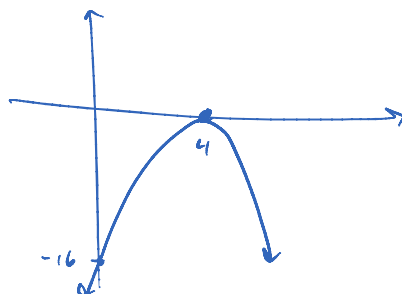
$x = -3$? $9 + -3 = 6$ ✓

2 and -3
both work!

We have studied **quadratic functions**, and as stated above, the roots of the **quadratic equation** should be the zeros of the **quadratic function**.

Example 1: p. 208 - What are the roots of the equation $-x^2 + 8x - 16 = 0$?

graph $-x^2 + 8x - 16 = y$



only hits x axis at $x=4$, so only

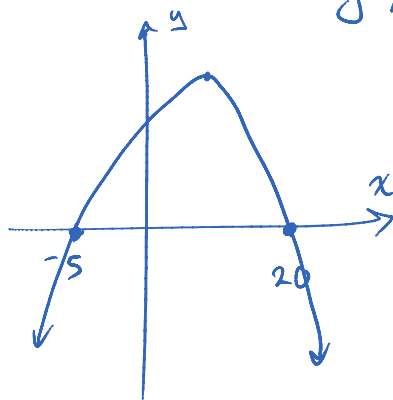
answer is $x=4$

Example 2: p. 210 If the function $R(x) = 100 + 15x - x^2$ gives the store's revenue from dress sales, what price changes will result in no revenue?

i.e. $R(x) = 0$

so... $0 = 100 + 15x - x^2$

graph $y = 100 + 15x - x^2$



$x = -5$ or $+20$

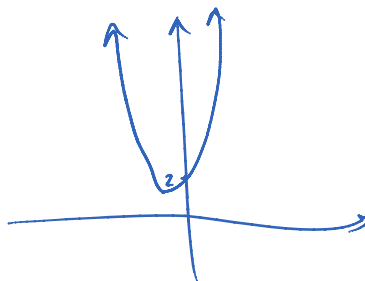
Hits x-axis twice, so two answers.

Example 3: - p. 212 Solve $2x^2 + x = -2$ by graphing

$$2x^2 + x + 2 = 0$$

graph function

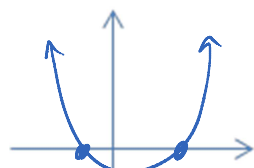
$$2x^2 + x + 2 = y$$



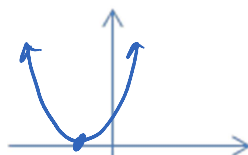
No x intercepts, so No answers!

Key Ideas:

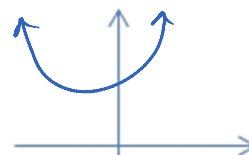
- The roots of a quadratic equation are the zeros of the corresponding quadratic function.
- The graph of a quadratic function can have 2, 1 or No real x-intercepts. Therefore the corresponding quadratic equation may have 2, 1 or No Real Answers.



2 Real Zeros



1 Real Zero



No Real Zeros

Assignment: p. 215 # 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13