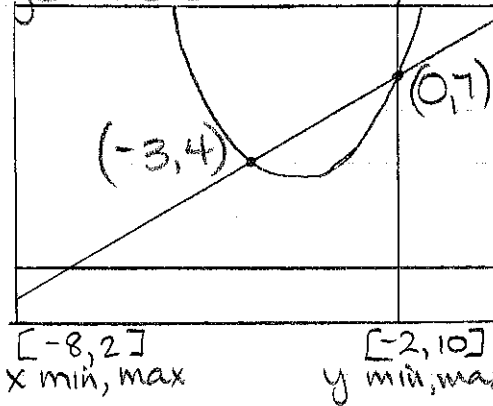


8.1 Pre-Calculus Math II

page 435 # 4-7, 9

4.

a)



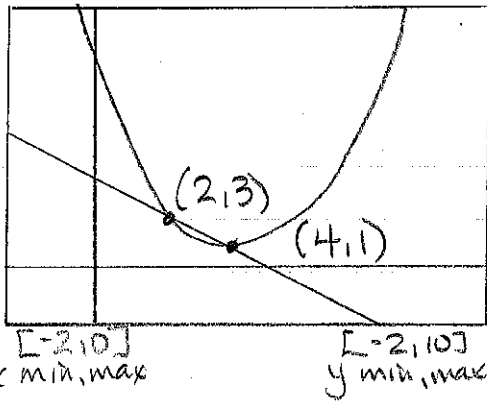
$$y_1 = x + 7$$

$$y_2 = (x + 2)^2 + 3$$

Arrange your window so you can see the intersection points and the x- and y-intercepts

solutions: (-3, 4) (0, 7)

b)



$$y_1 = -x + 5$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 4)^2 + 1$$

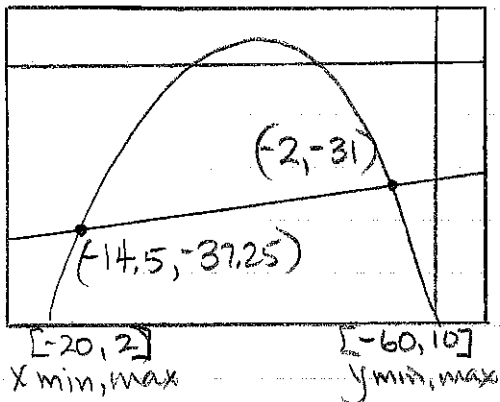
solutions: (2, 3) (4, 1)

c) $x^2 + 16x + y = -59$
 $y = -x^2 - 16x - 59$

$$x - 2y = 60$$

$$x - 60 = 2y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - 30 = y$$



$$y_1 = -x^2 - 16x - 59$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{2}x - 30$$

solutions: (-14.5, -37.25) (-2, -31)

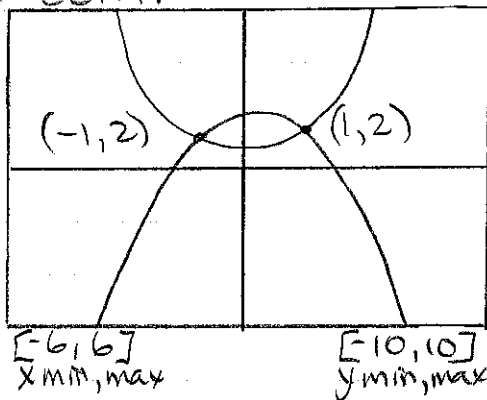
d) $x^2 + y - 3 = 0$
 $y = -x^2 + 3$

$$x^2 - y + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 1 = y$$

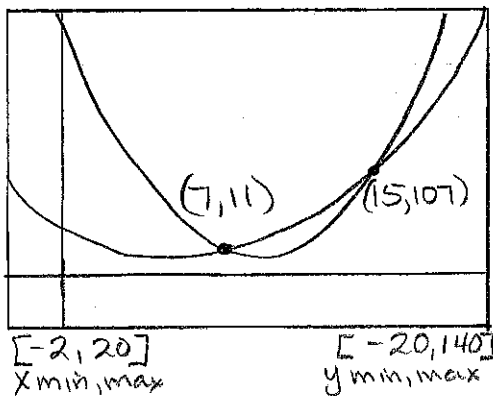
page 435 cont.

4. d) cont.



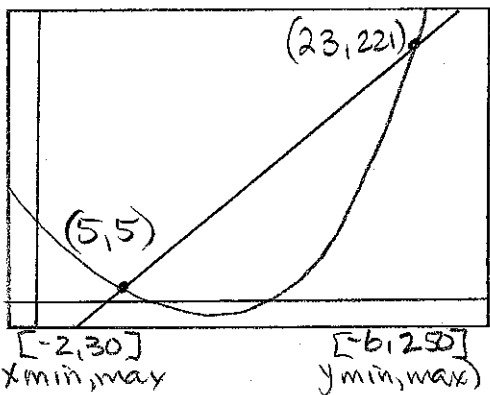
solutions: $(-1, 2)$ $(1, 2)$

e)



solutions: $(7, 11)$ $(15, 107)$

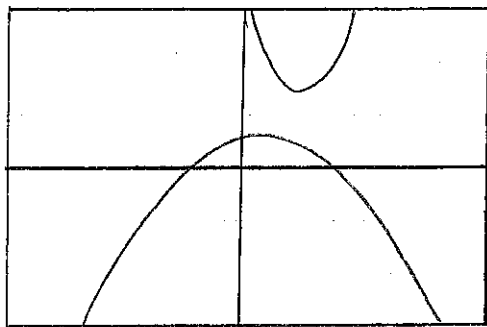
5. a)



Keep playing with the window to make sure they cross or don't cross!

solutions: $(5, 5)$ $(23, 221)$

b)



no intersection points
 no solution

page 435 cont.

5. c) $2v^2 + 20v + t = -40$
 $t = -2v^2 - 20v - 40$

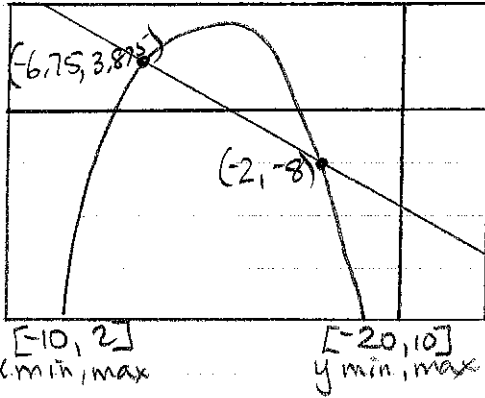
$$5v + 2t + 26 = 0$$

$$2t = -5v - 26$$

$$t = -2.5v - 13$$

$$y_1 = -2x^2 - 20x - 40$$

$$y_2 = -2.5x - 13$$

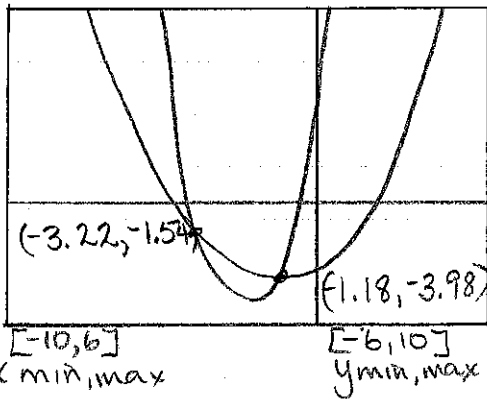


solutions $(-6.75, 3.875)$ $(-2, -8)$

d) $n^2 + 2n - 2m - 7 = 0$
 $n^2 + 2n - 7 = 2m$
 $\frac{1}{2}n^2 + n - \frac{7}{2} = m$
 $0.5n^2 + n - 3.5 = m$

$$3n^2 + 12n - m + 6 = 0$$

$$3n^2 + 12n + 6 = m$$



$$y_1 = 0.5x^2 + x - 3.5$$

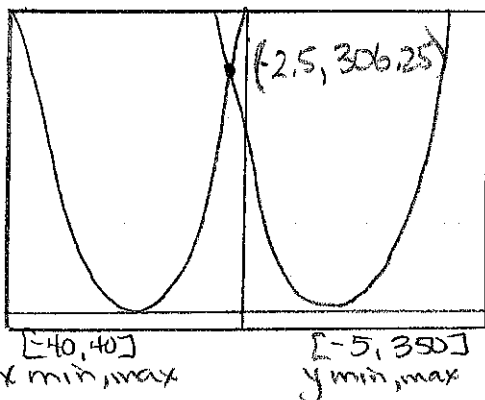
$$y_2 = 3x^2 + 12x + 6$$

solutions: $(-3.22, -1.54)$ $(1.18, -3.98)$

e) $0 = t^2 + 40t - h + 400$
 $h = t^2 + 40t + 400$

$$t^2 = h + 30t - 225$$

$$t^2 - 30t + 225 = h$$



$$y_1 = x^2 + 40x + 400$$

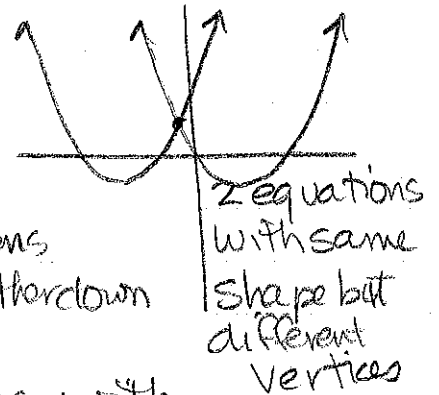
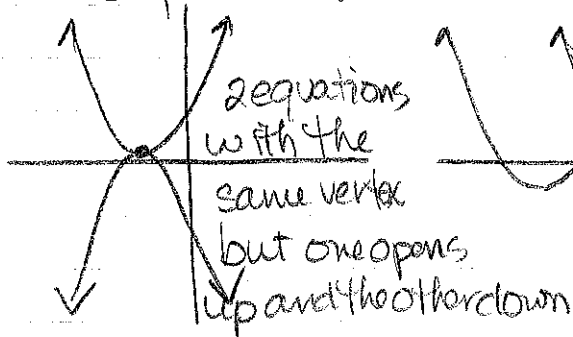
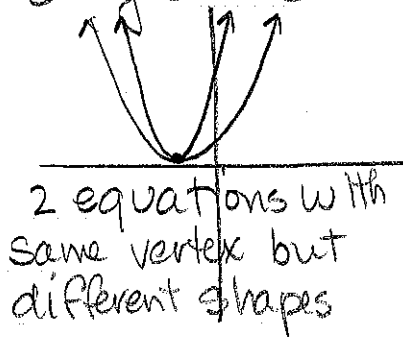
$$y_2 = x^2 - 30x + 225$$

They both start with x^2 so they are exactly the same shape - lines are parallel

solution $(-2.5, 306.25)$

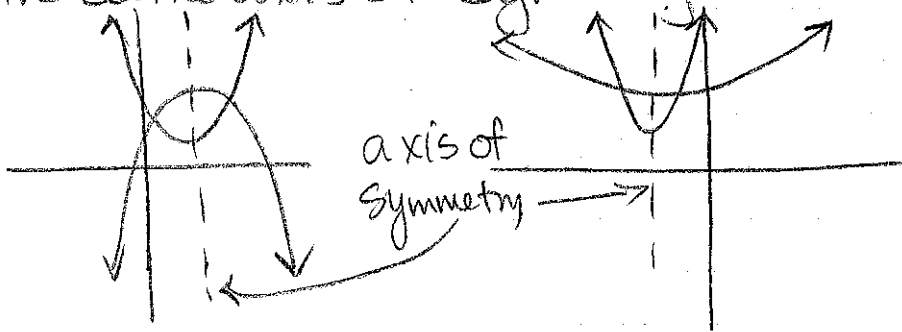
page 435 cont.

6. a system of two quadratic equations with only one solution - 3 possibilities

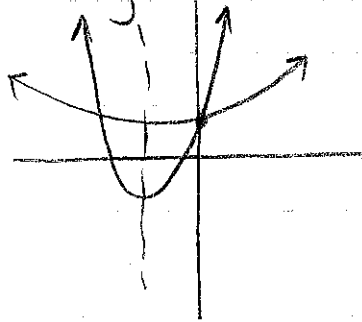
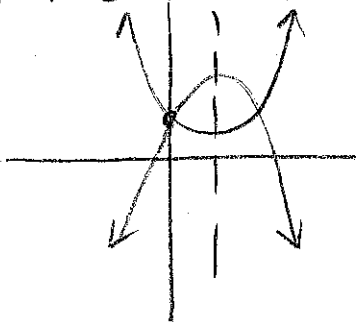


7. a system of two quadratic equations with two solutions

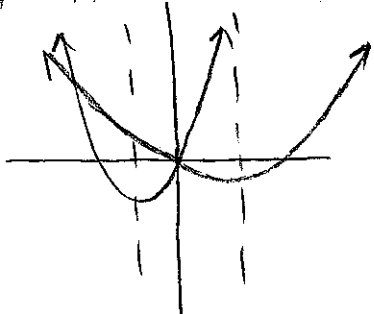
a) the same axis of symmetry



b) the same axis of symmetry and the same y-intercept

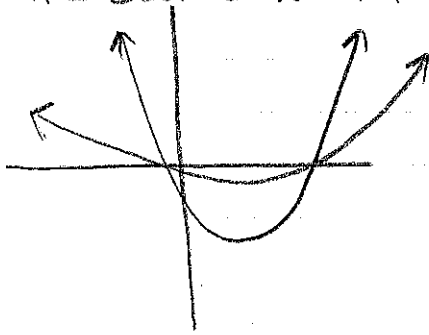


c) different axes of symmetry but the same y-intercept



page 435 cont.

7. d) the same x-intercepts



9. graph. page 436

a) Look for the intersection points (to the nearest 100)
when quantity is 100, value is about 3800
when quantity is 1000, value is about 8000

b) When Jonas sells 100 or 1000 shirts the amount of money he makes equals the amount of the cost of making the shirts so he makes no profit

c) The greatest profit occurs when there is the biggest space between the cost line and revenue curve, this occurs at about 550 or 600 shirts.