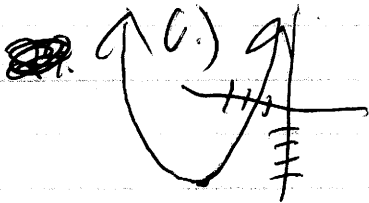


Hannah Wilson
London Thirman
p.437 - 25, 29, 35
41, 48

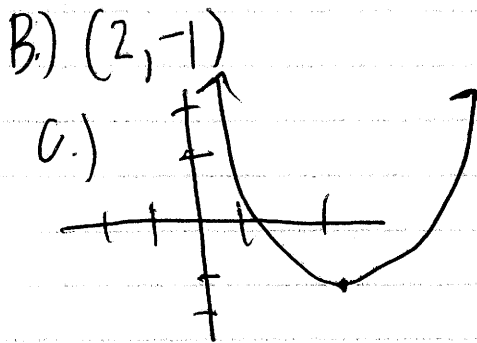
25. A) $(x-3)^2 - 9$
B) $(x+3)(x-3)$
C) $(-3, -9)$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 9$$



29. A) $2x^2 + 4x + 3$
B) $2(x+2)^2 - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} x+2 & x+2 \\ x^2+4x+4 \\ \underline{x^2+2x} \end{aligned}$$

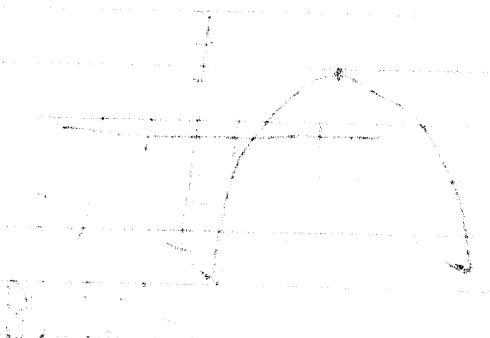


39. ~~$y = a(x+2)^2 - 3$~~
 $y = (x+2)^2 - 3$

41. ~~$y = (x+2)^2 + 9$~~
 $y = (x+2)^2 + 9$

48. $(30, 46)$
 $y = (x-30) + 46$

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly including a list or table of contents]



[Faint handwritten notes, possibly including a list or table of contents]

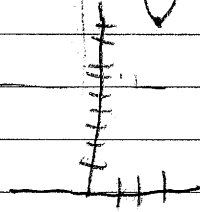
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25, 29, 35
41, 48

Chase
Jackson
Lindy

25. $(x-3)^2 + 9$ $V = (3, 9)$

$(x-3)(x-3)$



29. $2(x^2 + 2x + \frac{9}{2})$

$2(x+1)^2 + 1$



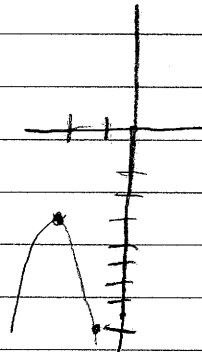
35.

$(-8) = a(-1+2)^2 - 3$

$8 = 2a$

$4 = a$

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



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Brendan

Taylor

P 387

17.69791 81.83

67. $f(x) = e^{.5x}$

$$y = e^{.5x}$$

$$x = e^{.5y}$$

$$\ln x = \ln e^{.5y}$$

$$\ln x = .5y \ln e$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{.5} = f^{-1}(x)$$

69. $f(x) = \ln(x-3)$

$$y = \ln(x-3)$$

$$e^y = e^{\ln(x-3)}$$

$$e^y = x-3$$

$$e \cdot x + 3 = y$$

$$f(x) = e^x + 3$$

79. a = $g(x) = \frac{x}{30}$

$$b = f(x) = 19x$$

$$c = \frac{19x}{30}$$

6 - 1958-1999

$$\ln \frac{x}{8463} = f(x) - 0.36$$

0.27

$$\ln \frac{x}{213} = R - 1.031$$

$$\ln \frac{x}{8463} = G - \ln 1.031$$

$$\ln \frac{x}{8463} = \ln 1.031$$

$$x = 8463(1.031)^y$$

represents annual price w/o discounts

$$E = 93,333.33$$

$$D = H - \frac{x + 1000}{.15}$$

$$C = H(x) = .15x - 1000$$

$$b: q(x) = x - 1000$$

$$a: f(x) = .15x$$

81

$$x = .15x - 1000$$

$$\frac{x + 1000}{.15} = y$$

Aina
Tacy
Aran

Shuemaker
Beller
Larkins

#25) $f(x) = x^2 - 6x$

$(x-3)(x-3)$ FOIL

$x^2 - 3x - 3x + 9$

$x^2 - 6x + 9 - 9$

$x^2 - 6x$

$(x-3)^2 - 9$

$(h, k) = \text{vertex}$
 $(3, -9)$

#29) $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x + 3$

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

$= 2(x+1)^2$

$(x+1)(x+1)$ FOIL

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

$(x^2 + 2x + 1) - 1 + 3/2$

$2(x+1)^2 + 1/2$

$2(x+1)^2 + 1$

(h, k)
 $(-1, 1)$

= vertex

#35)

Chapter 5 : 5.2

$$x^2 + 11x + 24$$

$$(x+8)(x+4)$$

$$(x+8)(x+8)$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 8x + 64$$

$$x^2 + 11x + 64 - 40$$

$$x^2 + 11x + 24$$

2) vertex = (h, k)

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

$$f(x) = (x+8)^2 + 40$$

$$(-8, 40)$$

$$1) -x^2 + x + 2$$

$$-x^2 - x - 2$$

$$-x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} - 2$$

$$-(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})$$

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

$$1) y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

vertex at (h, k)

$$(-1, -2)$$

$$y = a(x - (-1))^2 + (-2)$$

$$= a(x+1)^2 - 2$$

Another point of data (0, -4)

$$-4 = a(0+1)^2 - 2$$

$$-4 = a(0^2 + 1^2) - 2$$

$$-4 = a(0+1) - 2$$

$$-4 = 0 + a - 2$$

$$+2$$

$$-2 = a \rightarrow y = a(x+1)^2 - 2$$

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complete the square

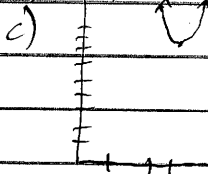
(add and subtract $b/2$)

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k \quad \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

Jerry Lunning, Mark Keese p. 437 # 25, 29, 35, 41, 48

②5 a) $x^2 - 6x$
 $(x-3)^2 + 9$

b) (3, 9)



④8 $y = a(x-30)^2 + 45$

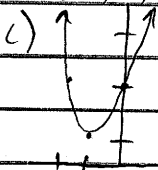
$$0 = a(10-30)^2 + 45$$

$$-945 = a$$

$$y = -945(x-30)^2 + 45$$

②9 a) $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x + 3$
 $2(x+1)^2 + 1$

b) (-1, 1)



③5 $y = a(x+2)^2 - 3$

$$-8 = a(-1+2)^2 - 3$$

$$a = 4$$

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

④1 $y = a(x+2)^2 + 5$

$$1 = a(0+2)^2 + 5$$

$$-4 = a(4)$$

$$-1 = a$$

$$y = -(x+2)^2 + 5$$

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