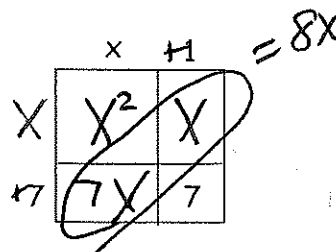


Zero Product Property Day 2

Activity

Name Key
Date 4/10/17 Period Wed

1. a. Complete the area model whose sum is $x^2 + 8x + 7$. A few parts have been labeled to get you started.



b. Write the multiplication expression represented by the area model in factored form.

$(x+1)(x+7)$

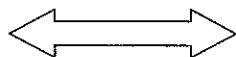
c. Graph the function $f(x) = x^2 + 8x + 7$ on the graphing calculator. Do you notice any relationship between the x-intercepts on the graph and the factored form of the function? The x-intercept is the opposite of the factor because they must equal zero (y=0 for x-intercepts)

d. Predict what values of x will satisfy this equation: $0 = x^2 + 8x + 7$
(Where can you find this answer on the graphing calculator?)

X = -1 and X = -7 solutions
* These are the x-intercepts on graph
* Look in table to find where y=0

e. The values of x which make the function equal to zero are called:

Equations
roots
solutions
zeros



Graph
x-intercepts, because that is where the graph of the function crosses the x-axis.

2. A signal flare is fired into the air from an aircraft carrier. The height of the flare in feet t seconds after it is fired is $h = -16t^2 + 160t + 384$. Write the equation in factored form.

Vertex (5, 784)

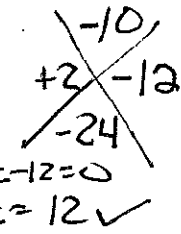
Vertex

a. How high will the flare travel? When will it reach this maximum height?

784 feet at 5 seconds

b. Write the equation in factored form.

$-16(t^2 - 10t - 24)$
 $-16(t+2)(t-12)$



Solutions when h=0

c. When will the flare hit the water?

12 seconds

Factor: $-16 \neq 0$
 $t+2=0$
 $t=-2$
 $t-12=0$
 $t=12$

d. Explain how your answers to parts a and c could be found in a table and on a graph of the equation. Use the graphing calculator to verify your answers to parts a and c.

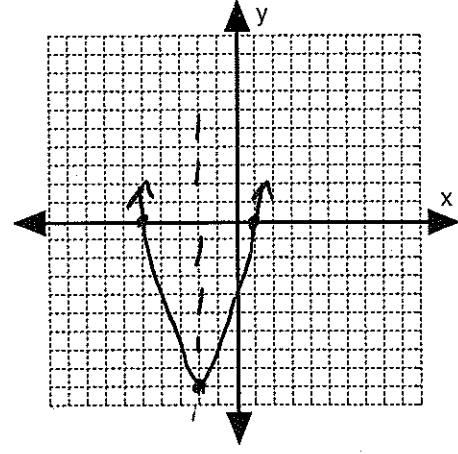
Table: a: find turning point - max - vertex
c: find where y=0 (solutions)
Graph: a: find vertex of graph
c: where graph crosses the x-axis

Rewrite each of the following equations in factored form. Sketch the graphs. Find the vertex using $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, y\right)$.

3. $y = x^2 + 4x - 5$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(1)} = -2$

$y = (-2)^2 + 4(-2) - 5$
 $y = -9$



~~$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ +5 & -1 \\ -5 \end{matrix}$~~

Factored form: $(x+5)(x-1)$

Vertex: $(-2, -9)$

x-intercepts: $(-5, 0)$ $(1, 0)$

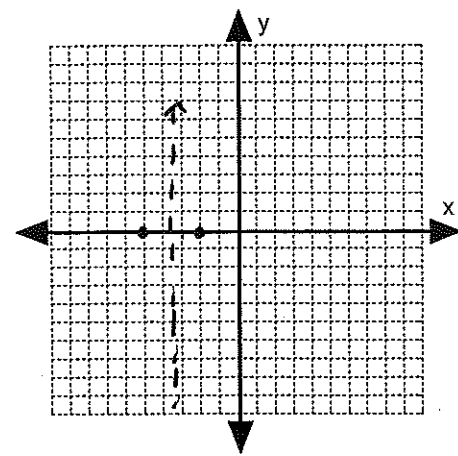
Solutions to $0 = x^2 + 4x - 5$

$x = -5$ and $x = 1$

4. $y = x^2 + 7x + 10$

$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-7}{2(1)} = -3.5$

$y = (-3.5)^2 + 7(-3.5) + 10$



~~$\begin{matrix} 7 \\ +5 & +2 \\ 10 \end{matrix}$~~

Factored form: $(x+5)(x+2)$

Vertex: $(-3.5, -12.25)$

x-intercepts: $(-5, 0)$ $(-2, 0)$

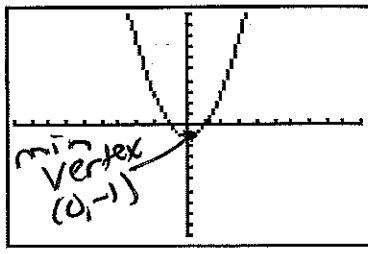
Solutions to $0 = x^2 + 7x + 10$

$x = -5$ and $x = -2$

Complete parts a – e for numbers 5 and 6.

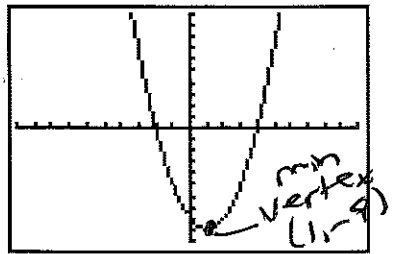
- Write the function in factored/standard form.
- Name the vertex of the function.
- Is the vertex a maximum or a minimum point?
- Write the equation of the axis of symmetry.
- Name the coordinates of the x-intercepts, where $y = 0$

5. $y = x^2 - 1$
 a. $y = (x+1)(x-1)$
 b. $(0, -1)$
 c. minimum
 d. $x = 0$
 e. $(-1, 0)$ $(1, 0)$



$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{0}{2(1)} = 0$
 $y = 0^2 - 1$
 $y = -1$

6. $y = (x+2)(x-4)$
 a. $y = x^2 - 2x - 8$
 b. $(1, -9)$
 c. minimum
 d. $x = 1$
 e. $(-2, 0)$ $(4, 0)$



$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2(1)} = 1$
 $y = (1)^2 - 2(1) - 8$
 $y = -9$