

Let's start by using our knowledge from Unit 3A and graphing quadratics.

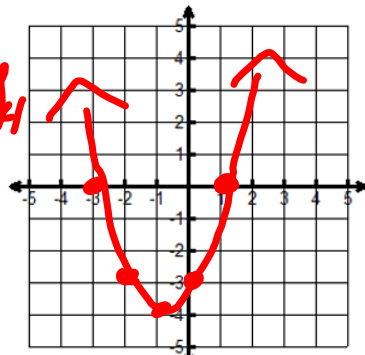
Graph the function $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$ using a table.

$a=1$ $b=2$ $c=-3$ $\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(-3)}}{2(1)} = -1$

$(-1)^2 + 2(-1) - 3 = -4$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1
f(x)	0	-3	-4	-3	0



Then, find the x-intercepts, which we will call the zeroes for the rest of this unit.

$x = \underline{-3}$ and $x = \underline{+1}$

$0 = x^2 + 2x - 3$
 $(x+3)(x-1)$
 $x+3=0$ $x-1=0$
 $-3 \cdot 3$ $+1 \cdot +1$
 $x = -3$ $x = 1$

~~$\begin{matrix} -3 \\ 3 & -1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$~~

Application 1:

A ball is thrown up with an initial velocity of 32 ft/sec at a height of 240 ft. Use the equation $h(t) = -16t^2 + v_0t + h_0$ to find when the ball hits the ground.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{-16t^2}{-16} + \frac{32t}{-16} + \frac{240}{-16} = 0 \\
 & -16(t^2 - 2t + 15) = 0 \\
 & (t-5)(t+3) = 0 \\
 & t-5=0 \quad t+3=0 \\
 & t=5 \quad t=-3
 \end{aligned}$$

(Note: A handwritten 'x' is drawn over the numbers 15, -5, and -2 in the original image.)

Application 2:

Bill throws a water balloon from his hotel balcony with an initial velocity of 32 ft/sec at a height of 128 feet. When will the balloon reach his friend whose balcony is at 80 feet above the ground?