

1.1 Quadratics

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 16 marks

KEY WORDS quadratic 二次式 • quadratic equation 二次方程 • discriminant 判别式
• simultaneous equations 联立方程 • real roots 实根

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **quadratics** 二次式 — completing the square, the **discriminant** 判别式, solving equations and inequalities, and simultaneous equations.

You must be able to:

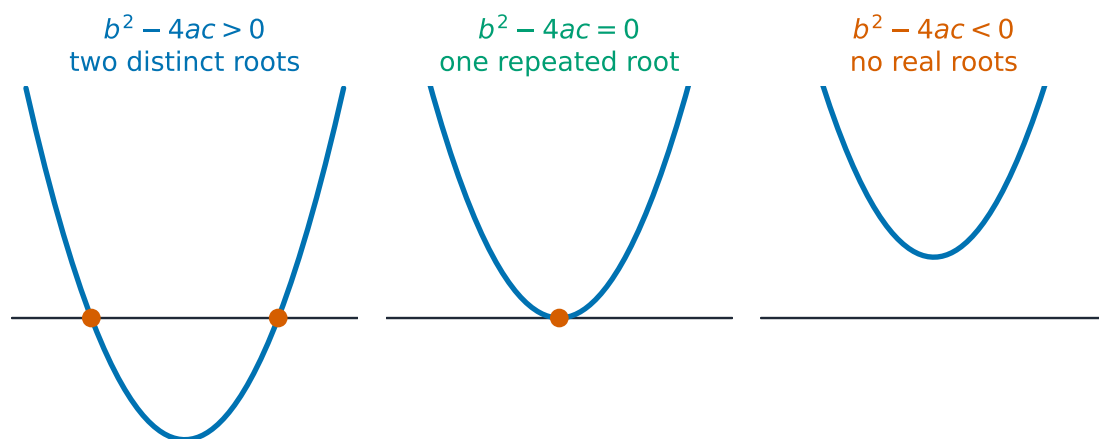
- write $ax^2 + bx + c$ in completed-square form $a(x + p)^2 + q$
- use $b^2 - 4ac$ to decide the number of real roots
- solve quadratic equations and inequalities
- solve a linear-quadratic pair by substitution

1 Worked examples

■ Completing the square & the discriminant

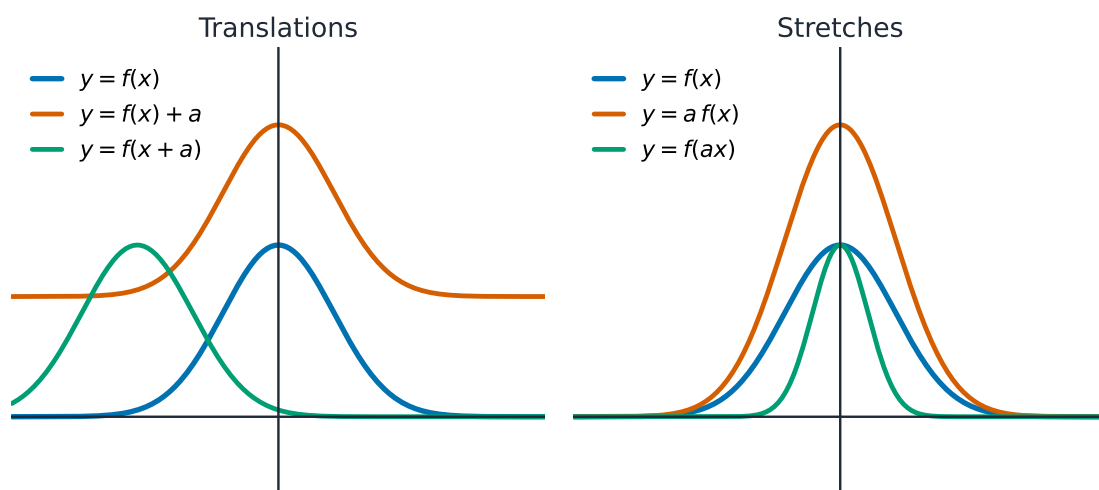
Write $2x^2 - 12x + 5$ as $a(x + p)^2 + q$.

$$2x^2 - 12x + 5 = 2(x^2 - 6x) + 5 = 2((x - 3)^2 - 9) + 5 = 2(x - 3)^2 - 13.$$



$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (\text{real roots need } b^2 - 4ac \geq 0)$$

The sign of $b^2 - 4ac$ decides how many times the parabola meets the x-axis



$f(x) + a$ moves up · $f(x + a)$ moves left · $af(x)$ stretch y · $f(ax)$ compress x if $a > 1$

Completing the square shifts and stretches the parabola

Find the values of k for which $x^2 + kx + 9 = 0$ has two distinct real roots.

Two distinct roots need $b^2 - 4ac > 0$: $k^2 - 36 > 0 \Rightarrow (k - 6)(k + 6) > 0 \Rightarrow k < -6$ or $k > 6$.

2 Practice

2.1 Express $x^2 + 8x + 3$ in the form $(x + p)^2 + q$. [2]

2.2 State the condition on the discriminant for a quadratic to have **no** real roots. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The equation $2x^2 - 4x + c = 0$ has a repeated root. The value of c is: [1]

A	B
C	D

A 0

B 1

C 2

D 4

3.2 Express $3x^2 + 12x + 7$ in the form $a(x + b)^2 + c$ and hence write down the least value of the expression. [4]

3.3 Find the set of values of k for which the line $y = kx - 2$ meets the curve $y = x^2 - 3x + 2$ at two distinct points. [4]

3.4 Solve the simultaneous equations $y = 2x - 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 2$. [4]
