Name: $\qquad$
Graphing Quadratic Inequalities

Graphing quadratic inequalities is just like graphing any quadratic, with two differences:

1. A quadratic inequality will have shading that is either
above the vertex $(f(x) \geq$ or $f(x)>)$
or below the vertex $(f(x) \leq$ or $f(x)<)$
The shading CANNOT cross the quadratic curve!
2. The curve of the quadratic will be drawn as either

$$
\operatorname{solid}(\geq \text { or } \leq)
$$

or dotted ( $>$ or $<$ )
The process for determining the details of the quadratic does not change, however. For these examples, I will use the quadratic formula.

$$
x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{2 a}
$$

| EXAMPLE $f(x)=-x^{2}+2 x+8$ | $y$-int: $(0,8)$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (It's the last number.) |  | Vertex: $(1,9)$ <br> $\left(x=\frac{-b}{2 a}\right.$, which you plug <br> into the original <br> equation to find $y)$. |
| $x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{2 a}=\frac{-(2) \pm \sqrt{(2)^{2}-4(-1)(+8)}}{2(-1)}$ |  |  |

$x=\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-4(-8)}}{-2}=\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+32}}{-2}=\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{36}}{-2}=\frac{-2 \pm 6}{-2}$
Zeros: $(-2,0) \&(4,0)$
$x=\frac{-2}{-2} \pm \frac{6}{-2}=\frac{2}{2} \pm \frac{6}{2}=1 \pm 3$
(I used the quadratic formula: $x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{2 a}$ )

Zeros:
Vertex:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=1-3 \text { or } 1+3 \\
& x=-2 \text { or } 4
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
y=-x^{2}-2 x-8
$$

$$
y=-(1)^{2}+2(-1)-8
$$

$$
y=-1+2+8=1+8
$$

$$
y=9
$$

| "OR EQUAL" | NOT "OR EQUAL" |
| :---: | :---: |
| Shaded Inside: <br> [zero, zero] | Shaded Inside: <br> (zero, zero) |
| Shaded Outside: <br> $(-\infty$, zero] $\cup$ zero, $\infty)$ | Shaded Outside: <br> $(-\infty$, zero $) \cup($ zero,$\infty)$ |

All of the inequalities will have the same information! y-int: $(0,8)$, vertex: $(1,9)$, and zeros: $(-2,0) \&(4,0)$.

EXAMPLEa. $f(x)<-x^{2}+2 x+8$
SOLID or < is a DOTTED Line?
ShadeABOVE or $\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x})<\boldsymbol{B E L O W}$ the vertex?


Is it shaded on the INSIDE or OUTSIDE?
Zeros in Interval Notation:
Inside and NOT equal: (zero, zero) $=(-2,4)$
EXAMPLEc. $f(x) \leq-x^{2}+2 x+8$
$\leq$ is a SOLID or DOTTED Line?
ShadeABOVE or $\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) \leq \boldsymbol{B E L O W}$ the vertex?


Is it shaded on the INSIDE or OUTSIDE?
Zeros in Interval Notation:
Inside and EQUAL: [zero, zero $]=[-2,4]$

EXAMPLEb. $f(x)>-x^{2}+2 x+8$
SOLID or $>$ is a DOTTED Line?
Shade $\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x})>$ ABOVE or BELOW the vertex?


Is it shaded on the INSIDE or OUTSIDE?
Zeros in Interval Notation: Outside and NOT equal: $(-\infty$, zero $) \cup($ zero,$\infty)=(-\infty,-2) \cup(4, \infty)$
EXAMPLEd. $f(x) \geq-x^{2}+2 x+8$
$\geq$ is a SOLID or DOTTED Line?
Shade $\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}) \geq$ ABOVE or BELOW the vertex?


Is it shaded on the INSIDE or OUTSIDE?
Zeros in Interval Notation: Outside and EQUAL:

$$
(-\infty, \text { zero }] \cup[\text { zero }, \infty)=(-\infty,-2] \cup[4, \infty)
$$





