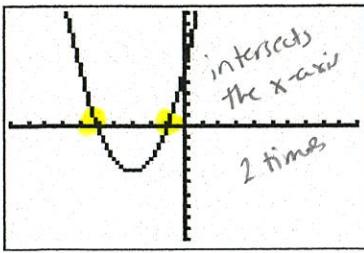


Do Now

1) When you graph  $y = x^2 + 6x + 5$  is produces the following graph:



$a: 1$   
 $b: 6$   
 $c: 5$

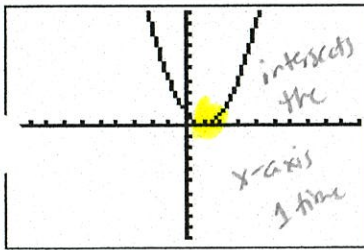
$b^2 - 4ac$   
 $(6)^2 - 4(1)(5)$   
 $36 - 4(1)(5)$   
 $36 - 20$   
 $16$

2 real roots

What does that mean about the value of the **discriminant**?

- A) It is zero
- B) It is positive
- C) It is negative

2) When you graph  $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$  is produces the following graph:



$a: 1$   
 $b: -2$   
 $c: 1$

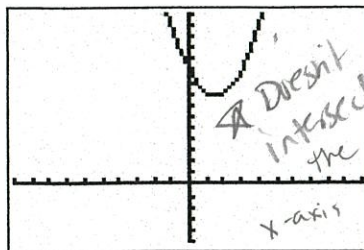
$b^2 - 4ac$   
 $(-2)^2 - 4(1)(1)$   
 $4 - 4(1)(1)$   
 $4 - 4$   
 $0$

1 real root

What does that mean about the value of the **discriminant**?

- A) It is zero
- B) It is positive
- C) It is negative

3) When you graph  $y = x^2 - 3x + 10$  is produces the following graph:



$a: 1$   
 $b: -3$   
 $c: 10$

$b^2 - 4ac$   
 $(-3)^2 - 4(1)(10)$   
 $9 - 4(1)(10)$   
 $9 - 40$   
 $-31$

2 complex/imaginary NO real roots

What does that mean about the value of the **discriminant**?

- A) It is zero
- B) It is positive
- C) It is negative