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| **Rational Quadratic Zeros**  |  |
| In this lesson, you will extend the code from **Integer Quadratic Zeros**. If you didn’t complete the activity, complete that activity first or obtain the base code from your teacher.In this lesson, you will create a game that lets you practice finding x-intercepts for equations in the formy = ax2 + bx + c. These solutions will have one rational and one integer solution.In the challenge, you will apply what you have learned to create a third game. This game will let you practice finding x-intercepts for equations in the formy = ax2 + bx + c where both x-intercepts could be rational numbers. | **Objectives:** |
| **Programming Objectives:*** Use the input function and a variable to collect and store data from a user
* Use the randint() function to generate random integers.
* Use a while loop to repeat code
* Use if..elif..else statements to make decisions.

**Math Objectives:*** Explore how x-intercepts are related to factored quadratic equations
* Explore how to factor equation in standard form
* Factor quadratic equations with rational solutions
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| **Math Course Connections: Algebra 1 or Algebra 2** |
| In this lesson, you will create a game that lets you practice finding x-intercepts for equations in the formy = ax2 + bx + c. These solutions will have one rational and one integer solution.Example 1:    Example 2:   |
| 1. Open up the python File Manager. [prgm] Python AppScroll through your list of projects until the arrow is to the left of QUADZERO.

Select [Manage] Choose: 1 Replicate ProgramName the new program QUADZER2.  |  |
| 1. The factored equations in this problem will be of the type: y = ( m\*x – x1 )( x – x2 )In the first project, the line  x2 = randint(-10,10) creates and stores random integer value from -10 to 10 in the variable x2

 Similarily, we will let m be an integer value from two to seven. Add a line of code after the x2 = randint(-10,10) to generate and store the  value of m. |  |
| 1. How does the addition of the cofficient m change the values of b and c in the code? Use distribution to solve and rewrite the equation in standard form.

 y = ( m\*x – x1 )( x – x2 ) b = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Modify the values for b and c in the code if necessary. |  |
| 1. Does your code match the code to the right?
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| 1. When distributing m in step 3, your final equation started with mx^2 instead of x^2. How can you modify the print statements to show mx^2 instead of x^2? Be careful. You want the value of m to display not the letter m.

    Original Modified |
| 1. *How does the user input change?*

 Let’s look at a sample problem: 4x2 + 25x - 21 = 0 (4x – 3)(x + 7) = 0 4x – 3 = 0 x + 7 = 0 x = 3/4 x = -7 Not all of the answers will be fractions, but some will be fractions.  The original code: z1 = int(input(“x1 = “)) will not allow the user to enter the division sign. To preform a calculation then store as a float, use the eval() function. Modify the two input lines to: z1 = float(eval(input(“x1 = “)) z2 = float(eval(input(“x2 = “))Fns > Type > FloatFns > I/O > eval() |  |
| 1. You have one more modification to make. The original project had the line: if (x1 == z1 and x2== z2) or (x1 == z2 and z1== x2): Modify the if statement so it includes the new coefficient m. *Execute your program. Verify your if statement works.*
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| 1. Did you change the code to: if (x1/m==z1 and x2==z2) or (x1/m==z2 and x2==z1):
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| 1. Lastly, modify your print statement if the user input is incorrect. Original: print(“Sorry sould be”,x1,”and”,x2) Change To: print(“Sorry sould be”,x1,”/”,m,”and”,x2)
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| **Challenge:**Create a **QUADZER3** program that generates equations with two fractional x-intercepts. For example, 6x2 – 11x – 35 = 0 factors to (3x + 5)(2x – 7) = 0.The x-intercepts would be x = -5/3 and x = 7/2. |