

Graphing in quadratics in vertex form:

Vertex Form: $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$

opens up/down
skinny/fat
left/right
(OPP) up/down

Example 1: Graph each quadratic and identify the vertex.

a) $y = (x - 3)^2 + 2$

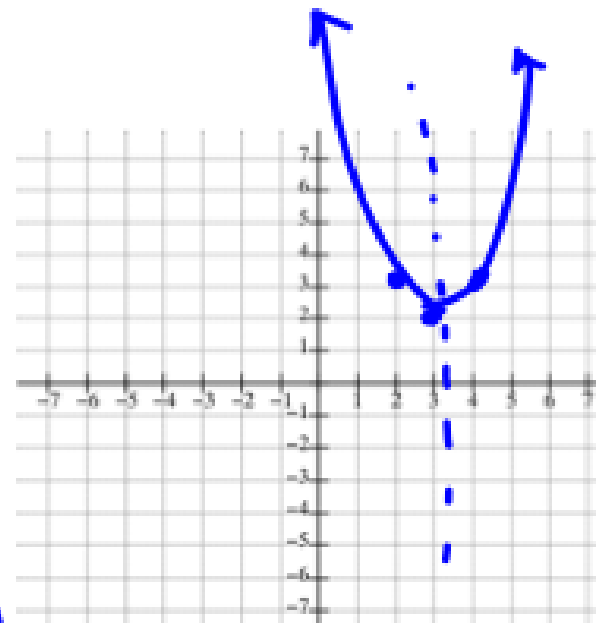
right 3 up 2

$x = 4$

$(4 - 3)^2 + 2$

$1^2 + 2$

$1 + 2 = 3 \quad (4, 3)$



b) $y = 2x^2 - 5$

↑
skinny

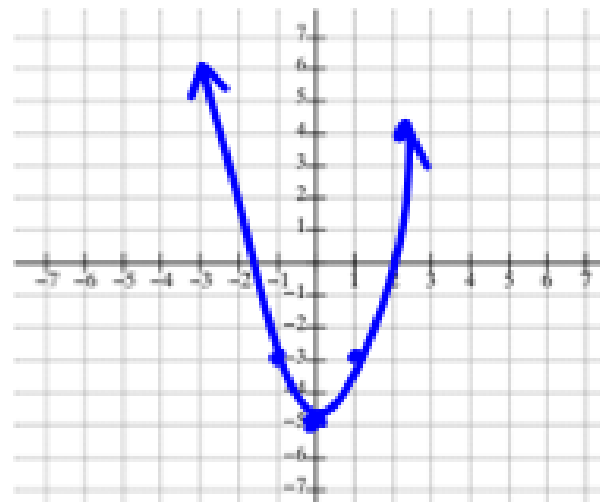
↙
down
5

$$x = 1$$

$$2(1)^2 - 5$$

$$2(1) - 5$$

$$2 - 5 = -3$$



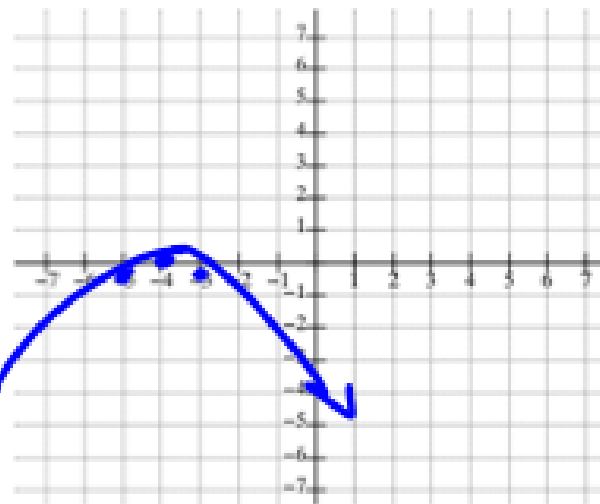
$$c) y = -\frac{1}{2}(x+4)^2$$

-1 open down
 $\frac{1}{2}$ fat
left 4

$$-\frac{1}{2}(-3+4)^2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(1)^2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (-3, -\frac{1}{2})$$



Graphing quadratics in intercept form:

Intercept Form: $y = a(x - p)(x - q)$



To find the vertex:

1. Find the line of symmetry. $x = h$
2. Plug h in for both x 's and solve for y .

Example 2: Graph each quadratic and identify the vertex.

a) $y = (x - 3)(x + 2)$

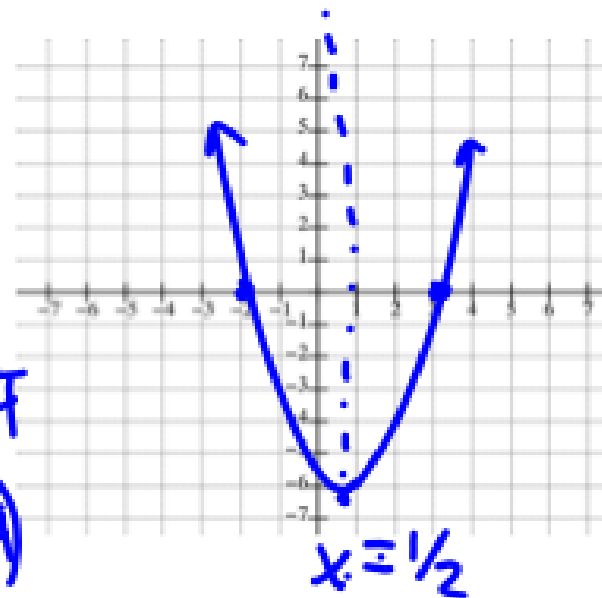
$$x = 1/2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - 3\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + 2\right)$$

$$\left(-2\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(2\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = -\frac{25}{4} = -6\frac{1}{4}$$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}, -6\frac{1}{4}\right)$



b) $y = -3x(x + 4)$

$$-3(x - 0)(x + 4)$$

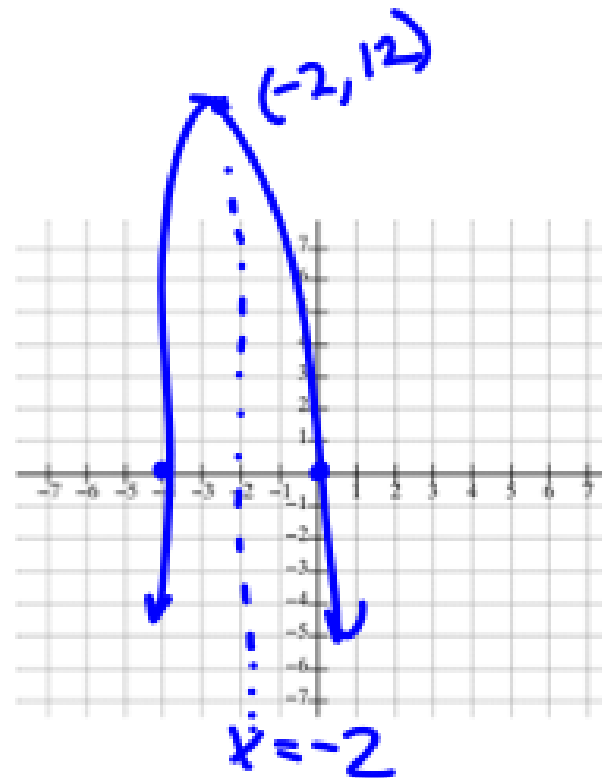
$$x = -2$$

$$-3(-2)(-2 + 4)$$

$$6(2)$$

$$12$$

$$(-2, 12)$$



c) $y = 0.25(x - 2)(x + 2)$

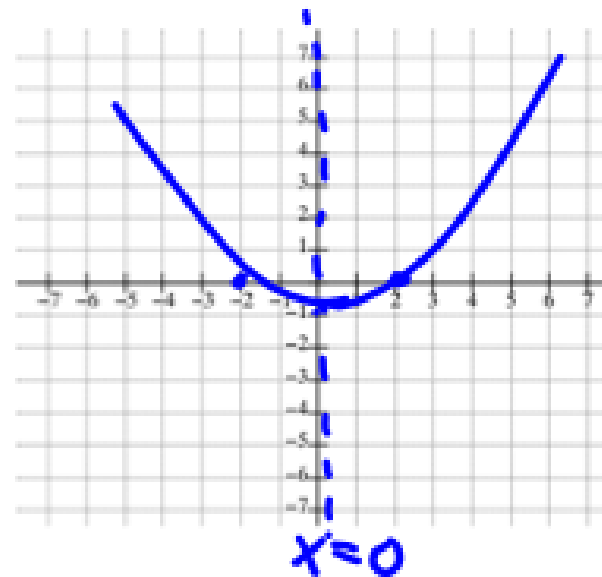
~~0.25~~

$$\frac{1}{4}(0-2)(0+2)$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(-2)(2)$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(-4) = -1$$

$$(0, -1)$$



Graphing quadratics in standard form:

Standard Form: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

Rewrite in vertex form by **completing the square**.

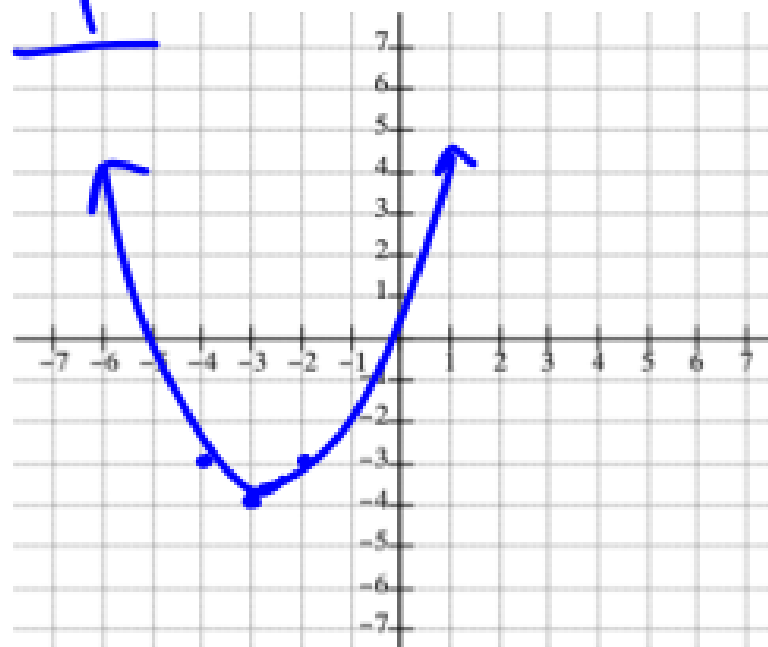
Example 3: Rewrite each quadratic in vertex form then graph.

a) $y = x^2 + 6x + 5$

$$y = \left(x^2 + 6x + \frac{9}{\left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2} \right) + 5 - \frac{9}{\left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$(x+3)(x+3)$$

$$y = (x+3)^2 - 4$$



Example 3: Rewrite each quadratic in vertex form then graph.

b) $y = x^2 + 8x + 10$

$$y = (x^2 + 8x + \underline{16}) + 10 - \underline{16}$$

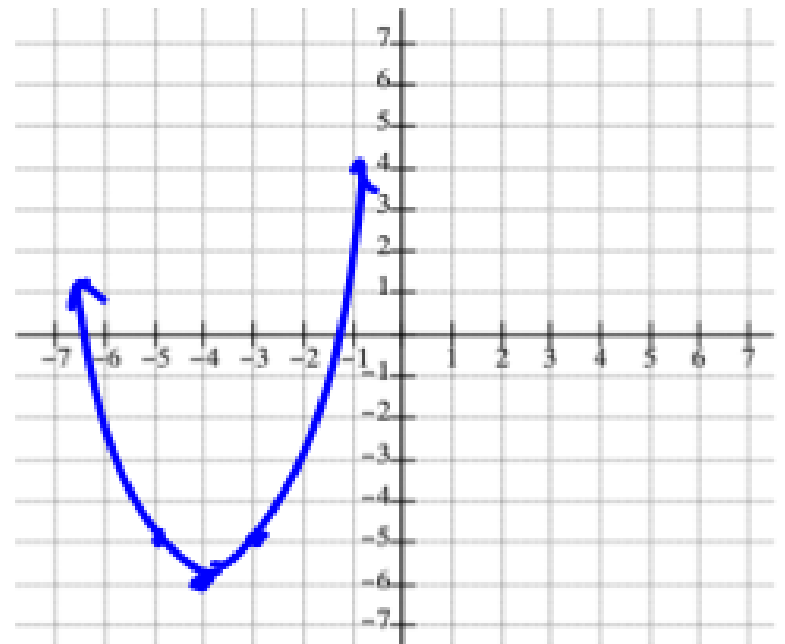
$$y = (x + 4)^2 - 6$$

$$x = -5$$

$$(-5 + 4)^2$$

$$(-1)^2$$

$$-6 = -5$$

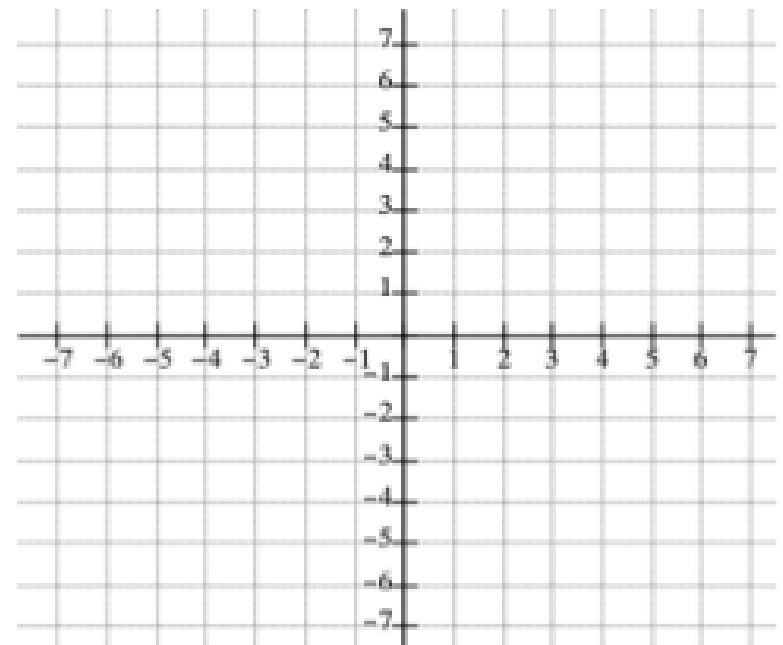


Example 3: Rewrite each quadratic in vertex form then graph.

c) $y = 3x^2 - 12x + 24$

$$y = 3(x^2 - 4x + \underline{\quad}) + 24 - \underline{\quad}$$
$$y = 3(x^2 - 4x + \underline{4}) + 24 - \underline{12}$$

$$y = 3(x - 2)^2 + 12$$



Example 3: Rewrite each quadratic in vertex form then graph.

d) $y = -2x^2 + 10x - 9$

