

The Vertex Form of a Quadratic Relation

Apr. 28/2010

1. factored form: $y = a(x - s)(x - t)$ 2. standard form: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$y = (x + 4)(x + 2)$$

3. vertex form: $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$

$$0 = (x + 4)(x + 2)$$

a tells us the direction of opening (up or down).

$$\begin{aligned} x + 4 &= 0 \\ x &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

h is the x -coordinate of the vertex.

$$x + 2 = 0$$

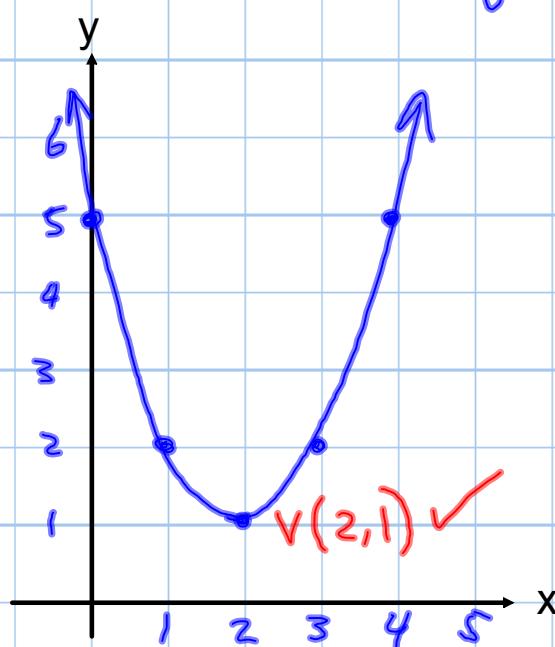
k is the y -coordinate of the vertex.

$$x = -2$$

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Ex.1 Graph $y = (x - 2)^2 + 1$ using a TOV. (Table of Values)Expect vertex at $(2, 1)$

x	y
0	$(-2)^2 + 1 = 5$
1	$(-1)^2 + 1 = 2$
2	$(0)^2 + 1 = 1$
3	$(1)^2 + 1 = 2$
4	$(2)^2 + 1 = 5$



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Ex.2 State the coordinates of the vertex and direction of opening.

(a) $y = + (x - 5)^2 + 4$ Vertex $(5, 4)$ Opens UP

(b) $y = + (x + 3)^2 + 11$ Vertex $(-3, 11)$ Opens UP

(c) $y = -2(x - 6)^2 - 8$ Vertex $(6, -8)$ Opens DOWN

(d) $y = \frac{3}{4}(x + 13)^2 - 2$ Vertex $(-13, -2)$ Opens UP

(e) $y = -(x - 4)^2 + 5$ Vertex $(4, 5)$ Opens DOWN

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

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Ex.3 For $y = -2(x - 3)^2 + 4$, determine:

- (a) the vertex
- (b) axis of symmetry
- (c) direction of opening
- (d) number of zeroes
- (e) y-intercept
- (f) another point (using symmetry)
- (g) sketch the graph

(a) $V(3, 4)$ (d) 

(b) $x=3$

(c) DOWN

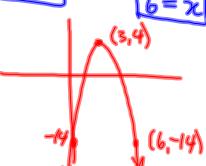
(e) for y-int, set $x=0$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -2(0-3)^2 + 4 \\ &= -2(9) + 4 \\ &= -14 \end{aligned}$$

(f) set $y=-14$

$$\begin{aligned} -14 &= -2(x-3)^2 + 4 \\ +14 & \quad +14 \\ 0 &= -2(x-3)^2 + 18 \\ 0 &= -2(x^2 - 6x + 9) + 18 \\ 0 &= -2x^2 + 12x - 18 + 18 \\ 0 &= -2x^2 + 12x \\ 0 &= 2x(-x+6) \quad \text{matching point} \\ 2x &= 0 \quad -x+6=0 \\ x &= 0 \quad x=6 \end{aligned}$$

$(6, -14)$



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Ex.4 Given V(3, -2) and P(1, 6) on the parabola,

- sketch the graph.
- determine the equation, in vertex form.
- rewrite the equation in standard form.
- determine the zeroes.

$$(b) y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

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

Sub P(1, 6)

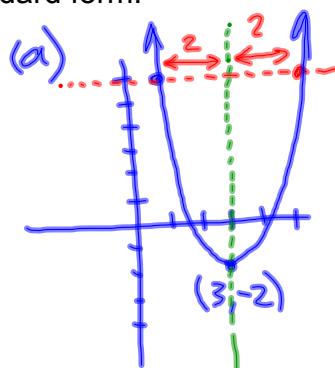
$$6 = a(1-3)^2 - 2$$

$$6 = a(-2)^2 - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 6 & = & 4a - 2 \\ +2 & & +2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{8}{4} = \frac{4a}{4}$$

$$\boxed{a=2}$$



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$$\boxed{\therefore y = 2(x-3)^2 - 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x-3)(x-3) \\ & = \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) y = 2(x^2 - 6x + 9) - 2$$

$$= 2x^2 - 12x + 18 - 2$$

$$\boxed{y = 2x^2 - 12x + 16}$$

(d) for zeroes, set $y=0$

$$0 = 2x^2 - 12x + 16$$

$$0 = 2(x^2 - 6x + 8)$$

$$0 = 2(x-2)(x-4)$$

$$x-2=0 \quad \text{OR} \quad x-4=0$$

$$\boxed{x=2}$$

$$\boxed{x=4}$$

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Assigned Work:

p. 351 # 1, 2, 5ac, 7ac, 10ac, 11

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