

Quiz tomorrow 3.5

Test Average: 79%

Complete List of Sugg HW Problems : www.leahhoward.com

Equations

$$3 = 2x - 1$$

Solution : $x = 2$

Functions

$$y = 2x - 1 \quad \text{or} \quad f(x) = 2x - 1$$

x	y
-1	-3
0	-1
1	1
$\vdots$	

4.3 Quadratic Functions (Parabolas)

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

U ← vertex

$a > 0$
Parabola opens up
Vertex is the lowest point



$a < 0$
Parabola opens down
Vertex is the highest point




"axis of symmetry"

Axis of Symmetry for
a parabola is $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$



Know
this

Ex: Find the vertex for
 $y = 2x^2 + 6x + 10$

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

$$= \frac{-6}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$2) \quad x = -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y$$

$$y = 2x^2 + 6x + 10$$

$$y = 2\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 6\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 10$$

$$y = 2\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) - \frac{18}{2} + \frac{20}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{11}{2}$$

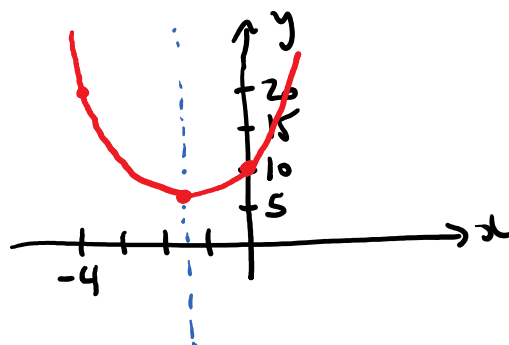
$$\text{Vertex} = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{2}\right)$$

Ex: Graph $y = 2x^2 + 6x + 10$

$$1) \quad \text{Vertex} = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{2}\right)$$

2) Plot 2 more points

x	$y = 2x^2 + 6x + 10$
-4	18 $\leftarrow 2(-4)^2 + 6(-4) + 10$
0	10



Standard Form of a Parabola



Standard Form of a Parabola

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

$$\text{Vertex} = (h, k)$$



Know this

Ex: Parabola has vertex = $(-2, 6)$
and passes through $(1, 51)$.

Find $y = ax^2 + bx + c$.

← "general form"

1) Vertex = $(-2, 6)$
 $h = -2$ $k = 6$

Standard Form

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

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

2) Get a : Sub $x=1$ $y=51$

$$51 = a(3)^2 + 6$$

$$45 = 9a$$

$$5 = a$$

3) Standard Form : $y = 5(x+2)^2 + 6$

4) Expand

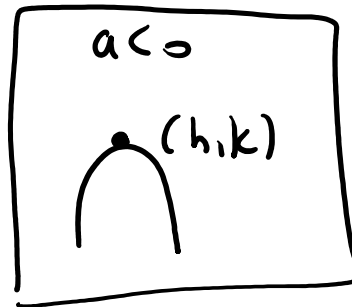
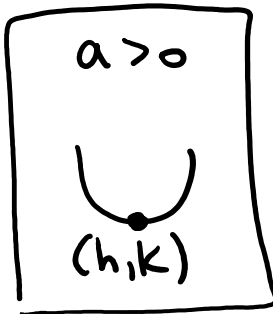
$$y = 5(x^2 + 4x + 4) + 6$$

$$y = 5x^2 + 20x + 20 + 6$$

$$y = 5x^2 + 20x + 26$$

RECAP

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



Ex: $f(x) = -3x^2 + 3x - 2$

a) Does $f(x)$ have a maximum or minimum value?

$$a < 0$$



$f(x)$ has a max.

$f(x)$ does not have a min.

b) Find the extreme value
(max. or min.)

→ Find the vertex

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-3}{2(-3)} = \frac{-3}{-6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -3x^2 + 3x - 2$$

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

$$= -3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{6}{4} - \frac{8}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{Vertex} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

$f(x)$ has a maximum of $-\frac{5}{4}$ at $x = \frac{1}{2}$