

What you will learn about:
Graphing in Vertex form

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

Vertex
(h, k)

$$(0-1)^2 + 2$$

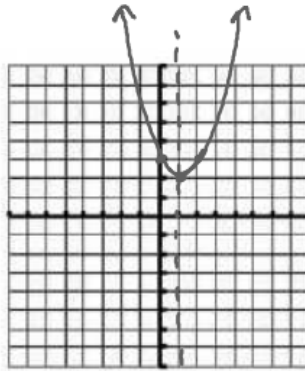
$$y = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

Vertex: (1, 2)

Axis of Symmetry $x = 1$

Maximum or Minimum?

y-Intercept (0, 3)



$$y = 2(x-2)^2 + 5$$

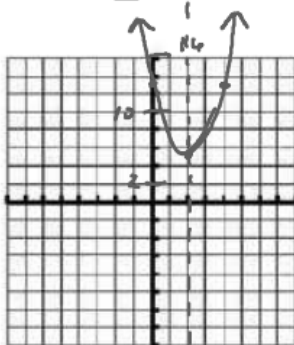
$$2(0-2)^2 + 5$$

Vertex: (2, 5)

Axis of Symmetry $x = 2$

Maximum or Minimum?

y-Intercept (0, 13)



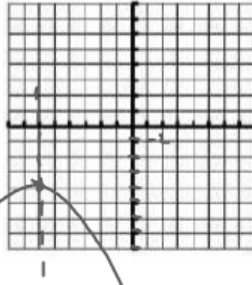
$$y = -3(x+7)^2 - 8$$

Vertex: $(-7, -8)$

Axis of Symmetry $x = -7$

Maximum or Minimum?

y-intercept $(0, -155)$



Write the equation of each parabola in vertex form.

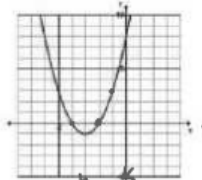
$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

Step #1 Find Vertex

Step #2 pick a point on graph that is easy to find.

Step #3 Plus vertex in

for (h, k) and other point for (x, y) $y = (x+3)^2 - 1$



$(-3, -1)$

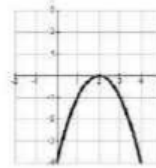
$(-2, 0)$

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

$$0 = a(-2+3)^2 - 1$$

$$0 = a - 1$$

$$a = 1$$



h, k
 $(2, 0)$

$(0, -4)$
 y, y

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

$$-4 = a(0-2)^2 + 0$$

$$-4 = 4a$$

$$a = -1$$

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

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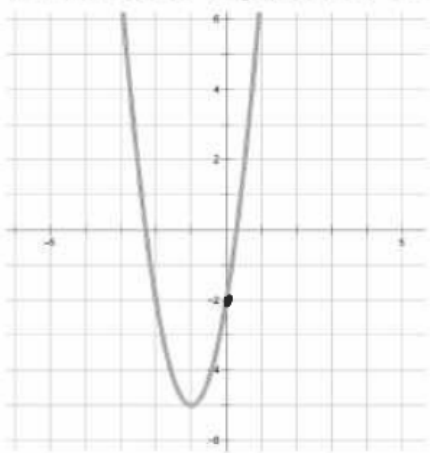
Step #4

Solve for a

Step #5

rewrite equation with a, h, k only

Write the equation of the quadratic in vertex form



$$V(-1, -5)$$

$$\begin{matrix} (0, -2) \\ x & y \end{matrix}$$

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

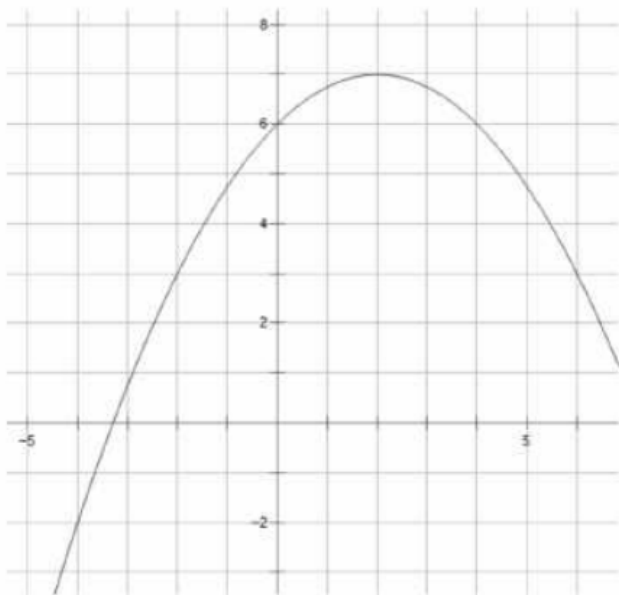
$$-2 = a(0+1)^2 - 5$$

$$-2 = a - 5$$

$$3 = a$$

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

Write the equation of the quadratic in vertex form



$$V(h, k) \quad (x, y)$$

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

$$6 = a(0-2)^2 + 7$$

$$6 = 4a + 7$$

$$-1 = 4a$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(x-2)^2 + 7$$

Given the quadratic equation, rewrite the equation in equivalent form

Complete \square

Standard Form	Vertex Form	Intercept Form
$y = x^2 + 3x - 28$	$y = (x + \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{121}{4}$	$y = (x+7)(x-4)$
$y = 3x^2 - 12x - 15$	$y = 3(x-2)^2 - 27$	$y = 3(x^2 - 4x - 5)$ $y = 3(x-5)(x+1)$
$y = x^2 - x - 30$	$y = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{121}{4}$	$y = (x-6)(x+5)$
$4x^2 - 16x - 48$	$y = 4(x-2)^2 - 64$	$4(x-6)(x+2)$

$$4(x-2)(x-2) - 64$$

$$4(x^2 - 4x + 4) - 64$$

$$4x^2 - 16x + 16 - 64$$

$$y = x^2 + 3x - 28$$

$$y + 28 = x^2 + 3x + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$+ \frac{9}{4}$$

$$y + \frac{121}{4} = (x + \frac{3}{2})^2$$

$$y = 3(x-2)^2 - 27$$

$$3(x-2)(x-2) - 27$$

$$3(x^2 - 4x + 4) - 27$$

$$3x^2 - 12x + 12 - 27$$

$$3x^2 - 12x - 15$$

$$4(x^2 - 4x - 12)$$

$$4(x-6)(x+2)$$