

Parabolas

The rule of a **quadratic function** is a polynomial of degree 2. The shape of the graph of a quadratic function is a **parabola**. Three parabolas are shown in Figure 3.3-1, with important points labeled.

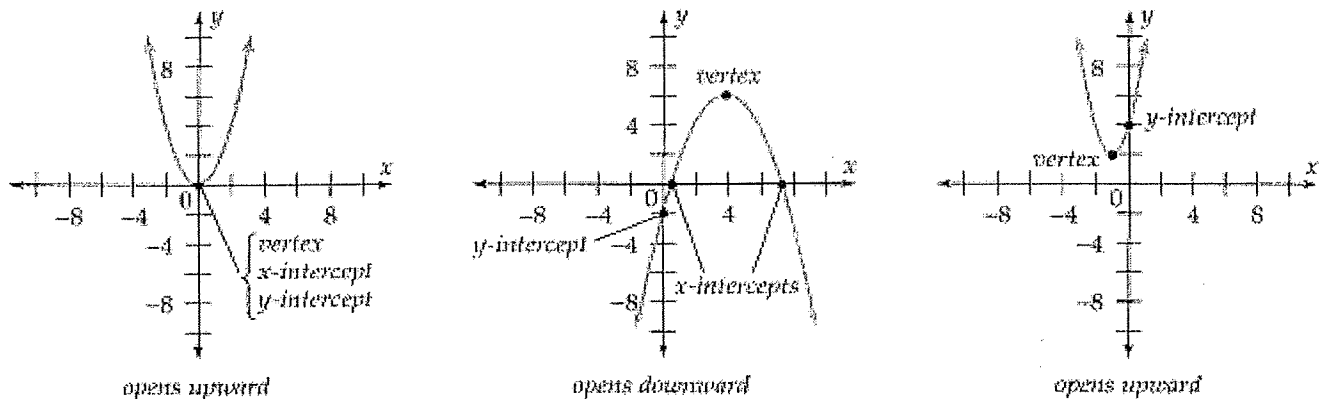


Figure 3.3-1

Notice that the graph of a quadratic function

- can open either upward or downward
- always has a vertex which is either the maximum or minimum
- always has exactly 1 y-intercept
- can have 0, 1, or 2 x-intercepts

A parabola is symmetric about a line through the vertex called the **axis of symmetry**.

Three Forms of a Quadratic Function

A quadratic function can be written in any of the following forms:

Vertex form
Transformation form: $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$

Standard form
Polynomial form: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

x-Intercept form: $f(x) = a(x - s)(x - t)$

where $a, b, c, h, k, s,$ and t are real numbers and $a \neq 0$. If a is positive, the graph opens upward; and if a is negative, the graph opens downward.

A.) Transformation Form (TF) also called Vertex Form: $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$

Example: $f(x) = -6(x-3)^2 + 2$ vertex = (opposite, exact)
 ↓ exact
 ↑ opposite

What is so nice about this form is the vertex is $(3, 2)$, the axis of symmetry is $x = 3$. Also, the number in front of the parenthesis tells you if it opens upward or downward. This one is -6, so it opens \cap downward.

Example 1 Transformation Form

For the function $f(x) = 2(x-3)^2 - 4$, find the vertex and the x- and y-intercepts. Then sketch the graph.

Up/Down: \cup Axis of Symmetry: $x = 3$

Max or Min: Min Vertex: $(3, -4)$

Domain: all real numbers Range: $y \geq -4$

X intercepts: $3 \pm \sqrt{2}$ Y intercept: $(0, 14)$
 (set $y=0$) (set $x=0$)

$2(x-3)^2 - 4 = 0$
 $\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = \sqrt{2}$
 $x-3 = \pm\sqrt{2}$
 $x = 3 \pm \sqrt{2}$
 $3 + \sqrt{2} \approx 4.4$
 $3 - \sqrt{2} \approx 1.6$

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

Up/Down: _____ Axis of Symmetry: _____

Max or Min: _____ Vertex: _____

Domain: _____ Range: _____

X intercepts: _____ Y intercept: _____
 (set $y=0$) (set $x=0$)

2. $f(x) = -(x-1)^2 + 2$

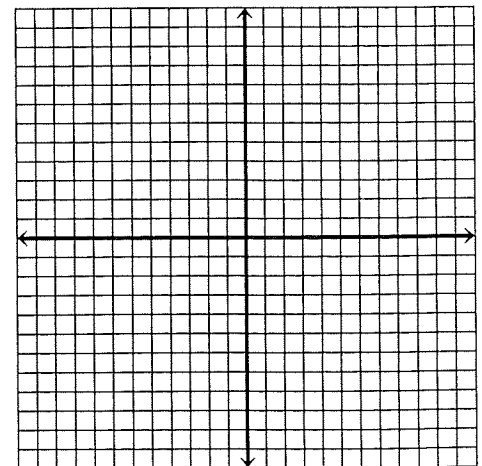
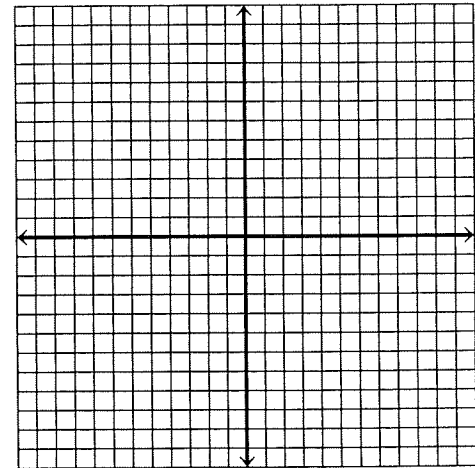
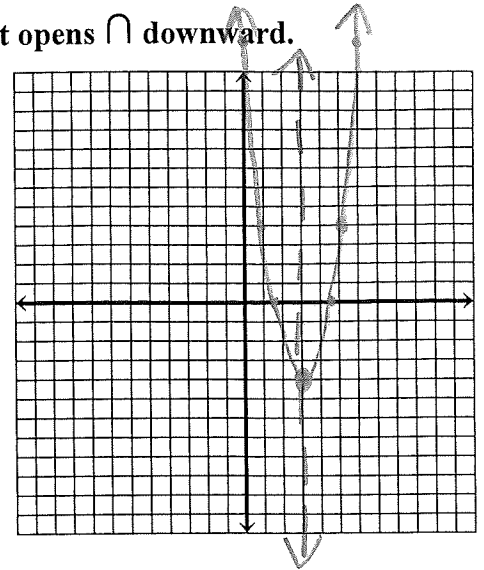
Up/Down: _____ Axis of Symmetry: _____

Max or Min: _____ Vertex: _____

Domain: _____ Range: _____

X intercepts: _____ Y intercept: _____
 (set $y=0$) (set $x=0$)

| x | y |
|---|---|
| 1 | 4 |



B.) Polynomial Form (PF): $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

Example: $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$
 \uparrow \uparrow (0,1)

The axis of symmetry = $-\frac{b}{2a}$

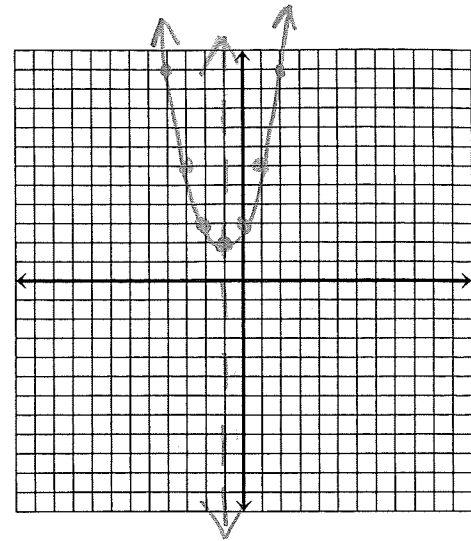
This one has the y-intercept of (0,1). Since $a = +3$, it opens **U** upward.

Example 2 Polynomial Form

For the function $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 3$, find the vertex and the x- and y-intercepts. Then sketch the graph. $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2(1)} = -1$

Up/Down: \uparrow Axis of Symmetry: $x = -1$
 $(-1)^2 + 2(-1) + 3 = 1 - 2 + 3$
 Max or Min: Vertex: $(-1, 2)$
 Domain: $\text{all } x$ Range: $y \geq 2$
 X intercepts: NONE Y intercept: $(0, 3)$
 (set $y=0$) (set $x=0$)

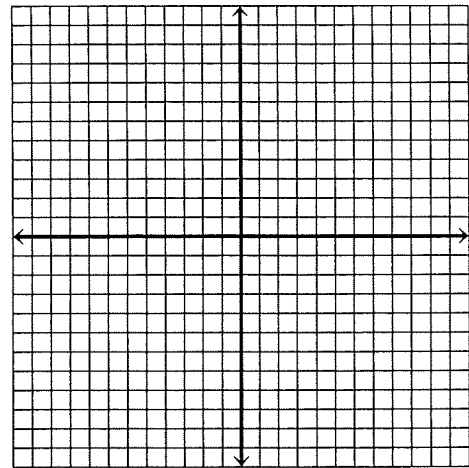
| x | y |
|---|-------|
| 1 | 1+2+3 |
| 2 | 4+4+3 |



$x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$
 $x^2 + 2x + 1 = -3 + 1$
 $\sqrt{(x+1)^2} = \sqrt{-2}$

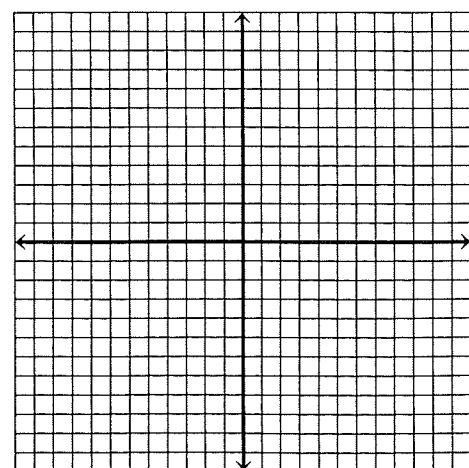
3. $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 3$

Up/Down: _____ Axis of Symmetry: _____
 Max or Min: _____ Vertex: _____
 Domain: _____ Range: _____
 X intercepts: _____ Y intercept: _____
 (set $y=0$) (set $x=0$)



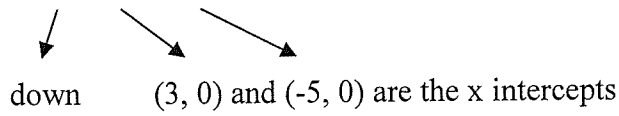
4. $f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 1$

Up/Down: _____ Axis of Symmetry: _____
 Max or Min: _____ Vertex: _____
 Domain: _____ Range: _____
 X intercepts: _____ Y intercept: _____
 (set $y=0$) (set $x=0$)



C.) X intercept Form (IF): $f(x) = a(x-s)(x-t)$

Example: $f(x) = -2(x-3)(x+5)$

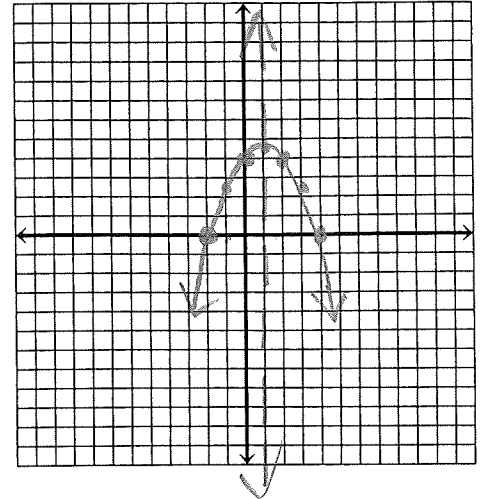


Example 3 x-Intercept Form

For the graph of the function $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-4)(x+2)$, find the vertex and the x- and y-intercepts. Then sketch the graph.

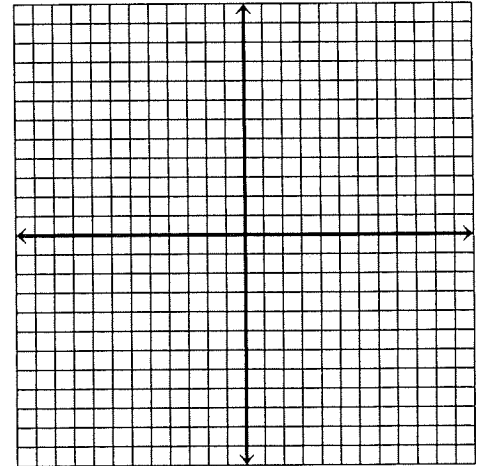
Up/Down: down Axis of Symmetry: $x=1$
 Max or Min: _____ Vertex: $(1, 4.5)$
 Domain: all Range: $y \leq 4.5$
 X intercepts: $(4, 0)$ Y intercept: $(0, 4)$
 (set $y=0$) $(-2, 0)$ (set $x=0$)

| | |
|----|-----------------------|
| X | Y |
| -3 | 5 |
| -1 | $-\frac{1}{2}(-5)(1)$ |



5. $f(x) = (x-2)(x+3)$

Up/Down: _____ Axis of Symmetry: _____
 Max or Min: _____ Vertex: _____
 Domain: _____ Range: _____
 X intercepts: _____ Y intercept: _____
 (set $y=0$) (set $x=0$)



6. $f(x) = -2(x+3)(x+1)$

Up/Down: _____ Axis of Symmetry: _____
 Max or Min: _____ Vertex: _____
 Domain: _____ Range: _____
 X intercepts: _____ Y intercept: _____
 (set $y=0$) (set $x=0$)

