## 3.1 Quadratic Functions

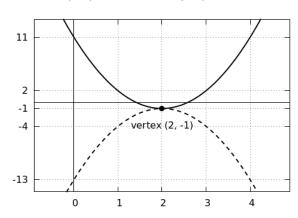
## Supplementary Notes

$$f(x) = \underbrace{ax^2 + bx + c}_{\text{expanded form}} = \underbrace{a(x-h)^2 + k}_{\text{vertex form}} \qquad (a \neq 0)$$

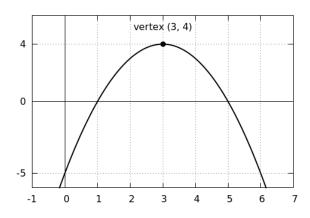
The graph of f is a parabola with the following properties

- opens  $\begin{cases} \text{up} & \text{if } a > 0 \\ \text{down} & \text{if } a < 0 \end{cases}$
- vertex  $(h, k) = (-\frac{b}{2a}, f(-\frac{b}{2a})) = (-\frac{b}{2a}, c \frac{b^2}{4a})$
- $\begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \quad x-\text{intercepts if } b^2 4ac \text{ is } \begin{cases} < 0 \\ = 0 \\ > 0 \end{cases}$
- y-intercept  $f(0) = c = ah^2 + k$
- vertical axis of symmetry x = h
- $\bullet$  minimum value of k

Below are the graphs of  $f(x) = \pm 3(x-2)^2 - 1$  and  $f(x) = -(x-3)^2 + 4$ .



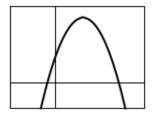
## -(x-3)^2+4 ----



## **Excercises**

- 1. Find the vertex of the graph of  $f(x) = x^2 6x + 10$ .
- 2. Find the minimum or maximum value of  $f(x) = x^2 2x + 4$ .
- 3. Write (with lowercase x and y) the equation of the parabola with vertical axis and with vertex (-1,2) and y-intercept -4.

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- 4. Select the equation of the following graph (c is a constant)
  - A.  $4x^2 + 5x + c$
  - B.  $4x^2 5x + c$
  - C.  $-4x^2 + 5x + c$
  - D.  $-4x^2 5x + c$