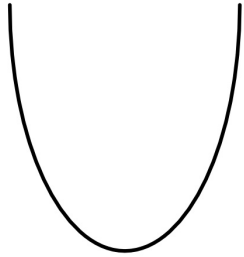


What do we call this graph? Parabola



What equation gives this graph?

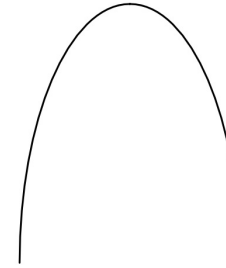
Quadratic

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

Standard Form
of a Quadratic Function

Vertex

The Highest
or Lowest
point on a
Parabola.
(depending
on which way
it opens)



Line of Symmetry (LOS)

Fold line that divides the parabola into two matching halves

VERTICAL line that passes through the middle of the parabola

$$\text{EQ: } x = \#$$

VERTICAL line that passes through the Vertex.

The Vertex is the only point of a Parabola that is ON the LOS

Quadratic Equation: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

Parabola opens Up if: $a > 0$ → Vertex is a Minimum



Parabola opens Down if: $a < 0$ → Vertex is a Maximum



Does each parabola open up or down?

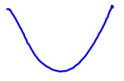
1. $y = -2.5x^2 + 38x + 106$ Down


2. $f(x) = 0.3x^2 - 80x - 57$ up


3. $y = 61x^2 + 1$ up

Every parabola has either a **Maximum** or a **Minimum**.

Does each parabola have a **Max** or a **Min**?

A. $y = 2x^2 + 2x + 1$  **min**

B. $y = -3x^2 + 8x - 4$  **max**

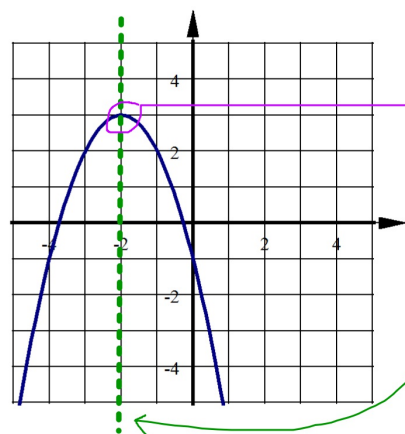
C. $y = 7x^2 - 10x - 3$  **min**

Does each parabola have a Maximum or a Minimum?

1. $f(x) = 16x^2 - 8x + 11$ **min**

2. $y = -1.609x^2 + 13x + 3$ **max**

3. $y = -x^2 - 2.4x - 0.75$ **max**

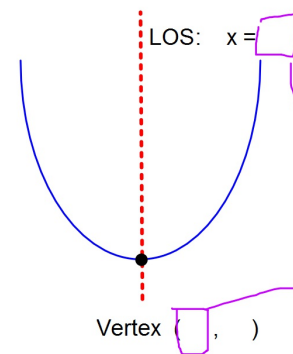


What are the coordinates of the Vertex?

$(-2, 3)$

What is the equation of the Line of Symmetry?

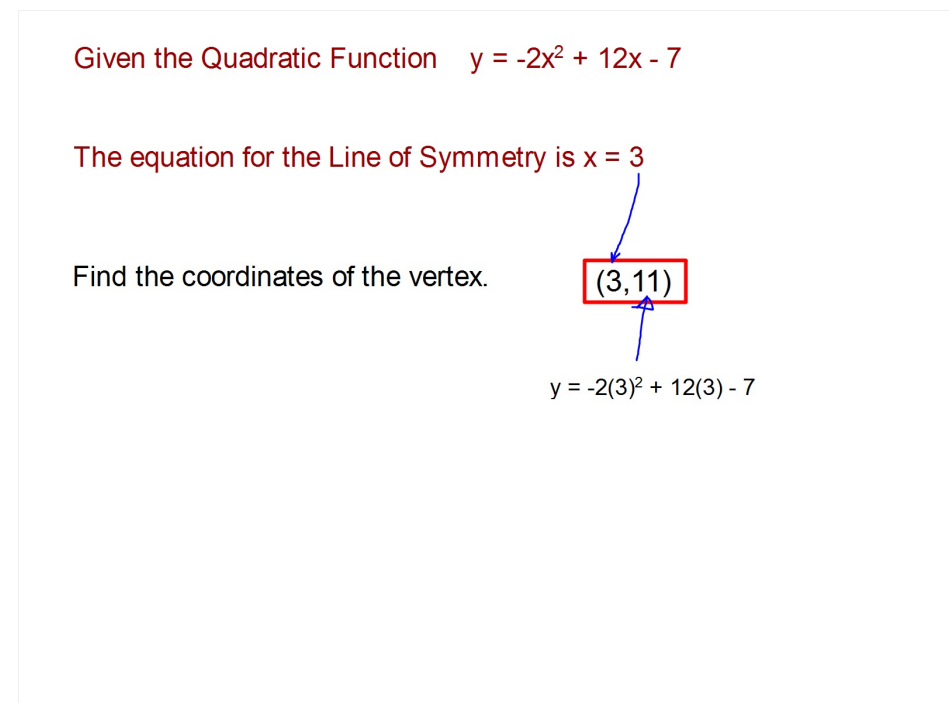
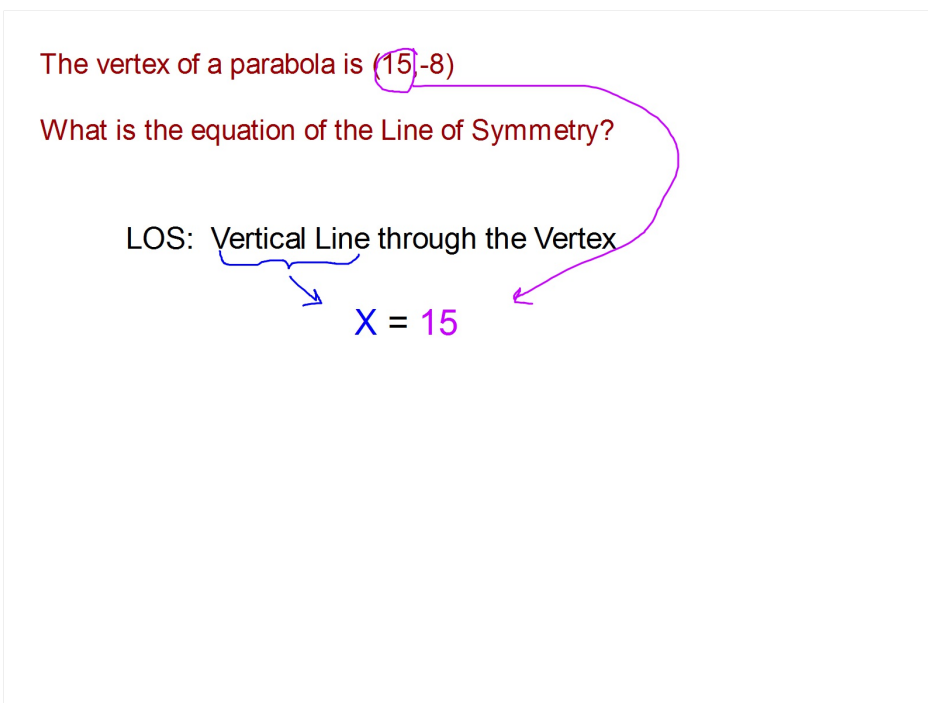
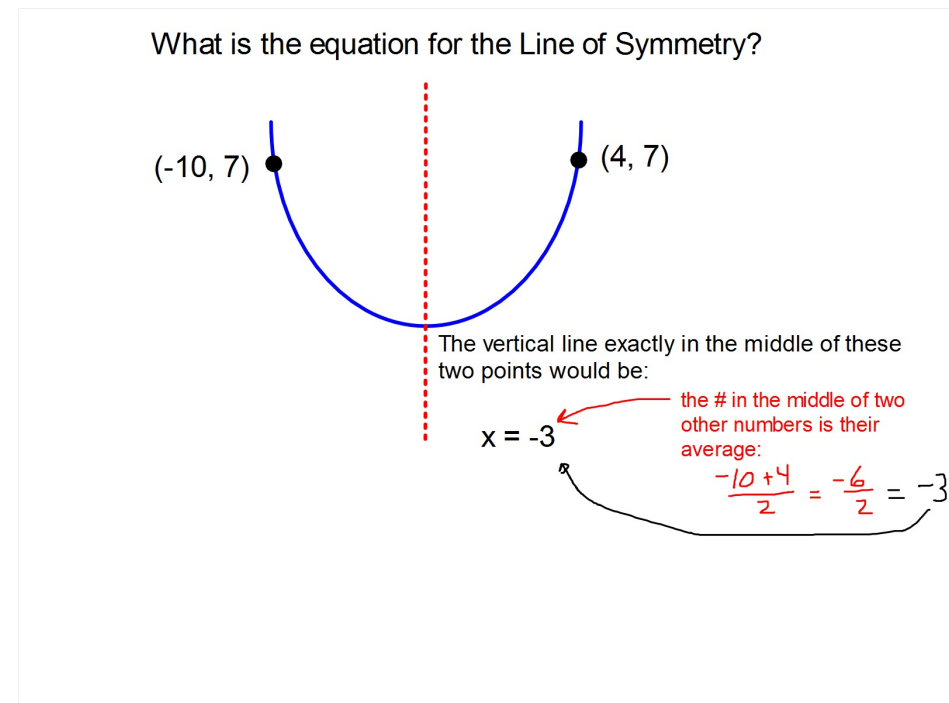
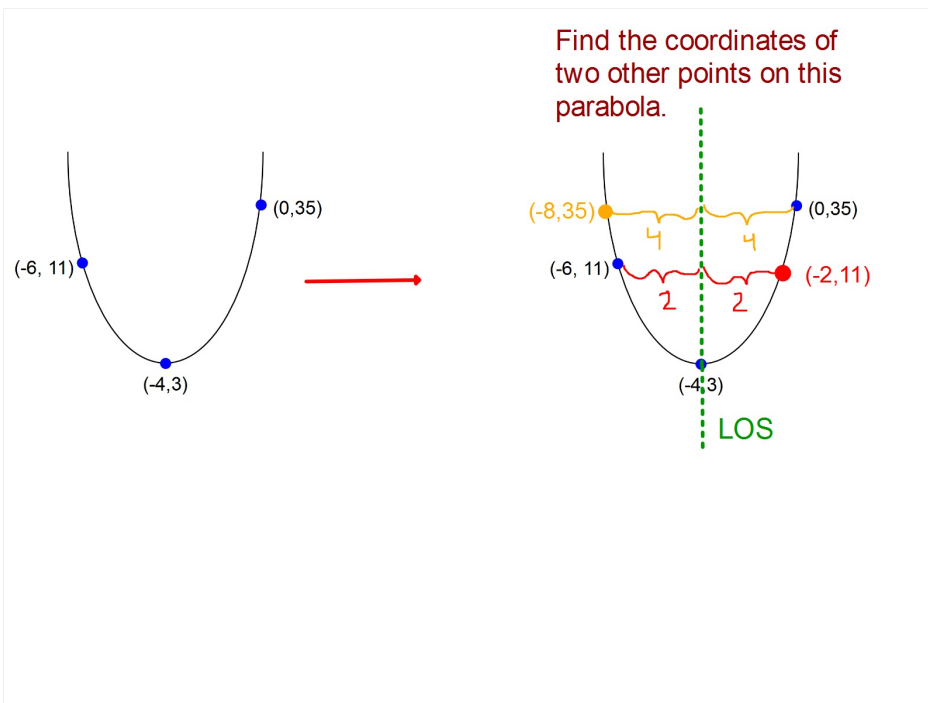
$x = -2$



How are the coordinates of the Vertex and the equation for the Line of Symmetry related?

the x-coordinate of the Vertex is the same as the equation for the LOS.

these are always the same



Graphs of a parabolas Exploration

Do part 1

Part 1 Changing the size of a

In Y_2 try graphing $y = ax^2$ with different values of a , but keeping it positive.
Notice what happens to the graph when you change the size of a .

How does the size of a affect the shape of the graph?

The larger the value of a the more narrow the parabola.

The smaller the value of a the wider the parabola.

Actually the parabolas don't get wider or narrower

they get **taller** and **shorter**.....

a is a **Vertical** Stretch or **Vertical** Shrink Factor

Since our textbook uses the terms **WIDE** and **NARROW**
that is how we will refer to it.

If you take the absolute value of a :

The smaller $|a|$ is the wider the parabola **shorter**

The larger $|a|$ is the more narrow the parabola **taller**

Finish this sentence: The closer the value of a is to zero the Wider the parabola.

Finish this sentence: The further the value of a is from zero the Narrower the parabola.

13. Place the following quadratics in order from widest to narrowest.

- A. $y = -4x^2 + 6x - 9$
- B. $y = x^2 - 8x + 17$
- C. $y = 0.15x^2 + 3x - 1$
- D. $y = -9x^2 - 10x + 5$
- E. $y = -0.5x^2 + 4x + 30$

C E B A D
WIDE \longrightarrow NARROW

Place these in order
from Widest to
Narrowest.

- A. $y = -6x^2$
- B. $y = 7x^2$
- C. $y = 0.37x^2$
- D. $y = -0.41x^2$
- E. $y = -x^2$

Widest

- C. $y = 0.37x^2$
- D. $y = -0.41x^2$
- E. $y = -x^2$
- A. $y = -6x^2$
- B. $y = 7x^2$

Narrowest

Now do Part 2 of the Exploration

Part 2 Changing the value of c .

In Y_2 try graphing $y = x^2 + c$ for different values of c , both positive and negative. Notice what happens to the location of the graph when you change the value of c .

How does the value of c affect the location of the graph?

The value of c shifts the graph up or down:

$+c$ moves it up c units

$-c$ moves it down c units