

Graph this Absolute Value Function **WITHOUT** using slope!

$$y = 3|x + 1| - 4$$

1 Left → 4 Down
Vertex $(-1, -4)$

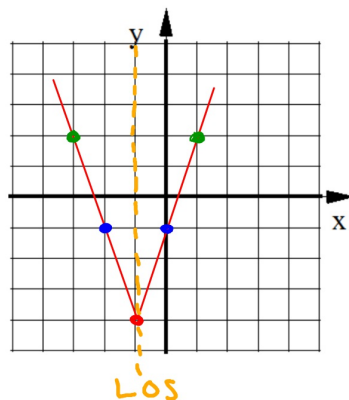
3 times Taller

1st GOOD POINT

1×3 becomes $\sqrt{3}$

2nd GOOD POINT

2×3 becomes $\sqrt{6}$



Transformed Quadratic Function: $y = ax^2$

The value of **a** determines which way the Parabola opens.

Opens Up if: $a > 0$

Opens Down if: $a < 0$

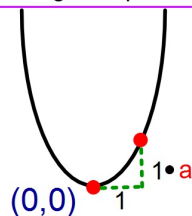
a is also the Vertical Stretch/Shrink Factor.

$|a| > 1$ **a** is a Vertical Stretch Factor

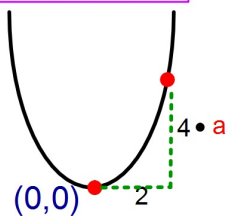
$0 < |a| < 1$ **a** is a Vertical Shrink Factor

Transformed Quadratic Function: $y = ax^2$

1st "good" point:



2nd "good" point:



Graph the given function using at least five points.

$$y = 2x^2$$

Since there is no horiz or vert translation the vertex remains $(0,0)$

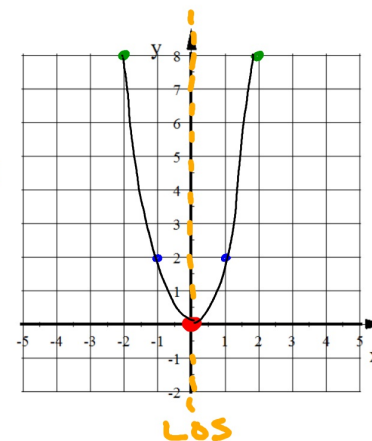
2 is the Vertical Stretch Factor which means this graph is twice as tall as the parent function.

1st PT

1×2 becomes $\sqrt{2}$

2nd PT

4×2 becomes $\sqrt{8}$



Graph the given function using at least five points.

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

Since there is no horiz or vert translation the vertex remains (0,0)

$-\frac{1}{2}$ is the vertical shrink factor and x-axis reflection. This means that this graph is half as tall and opens down.

1ST point

$$\sqrt[1]{1x^{-1/2}} \text{ becomes } \sqrt[1]{-1/2}$$

we only want to use integers when we plot points so we skip this and move on to the next pt.

2ND PT

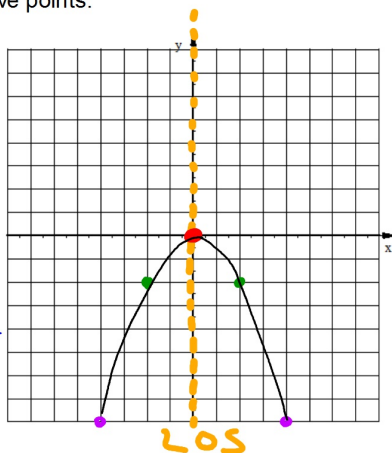
$$\sqrt[2]{4x^{-1/2}} \text{ becomes } \sqrt[2]{-2}$$

TRY THE NEXT PT:

3RD PT

$$\sqrt[3]{9x^{-1/2}} \text{ becomes } \sqrt[3]{-4\frac{1}{2}}$$

SKIP THIS TOO!



move to the 4th PT

$$\sqrt[4]{16x^{-1/2}} \text{ becomes } \sqrt[4]{-8}$$

Graphs of Quadratic Equations:

$$\text{Vertex Form: } y = a(x - h)^2 + k$$

The graph of this equation is:

- a Parabola
- Vertex at (h,k)
- Opens up if $a > 0$
- Opens down if $a < 0$
- a is the Vertical Stretch/Shrink Factor

There is **NO** slope for Parabolas!