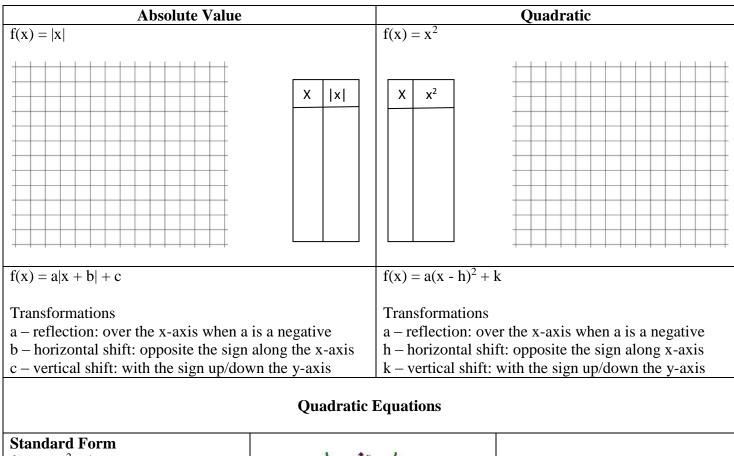
Quadratic Equations: Standard and Vertex Forms

Name: _

Your Notes: DO NOT TURN THIS IN!

Period:	



f(x) =
$$ax^2 + bx + c$$

a, b and c are real numbers
Axis of symmetry is the line that
runs down the center of the
parabola through the vertex.
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$
Example 1
Find the axis of symmetry
 $y = x^2 + 16x + 71$
 $f(x) = 1x^2 + 16x + 71$
 $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{16}{2(1)} = -\frac{16}{2} = -8$
The axis of symmetry is x = -8.
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	1	1
Example 2 Find the axis of symmetry		Practice 2 Find the axis of symmetry
$162x + 731 = -y - 9x^{2}$ Rewrite the equation in standard form: 1. Add 9x ² to both sides of the	 Rewrite the equation in standard form if needed. Identify the values for a and b. Apply the formula and solve for 	$6x^2 + 12x + y + 13 = 0$
1. Add $9x^2$ to both sides of the equations. $9x^2 + 162x + 731 = -y$	х.	
2. Divide/multiply both sides of the equation by -1.		
$-9x^2 - 162x - 731 = y$		
3. Switch the equation around. $y = -9x^2 - 162x - 731$		
$\mathbf{x} = -\frac{b}{2a} =$		
Example 3		Practice 3
Find axis of symmetry		Find axis of symmetry and the vertex.
$\frac{1}{2}(y+4) = (x-7)^2$		$-4y + 16 = (x - 1)^2$
$y + 4 = 2(x - 7)^2$		
$y = 2(x - 7)^2 - 4$		
Vertex Form $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$	Axis of Symmetry	
The vertex is (h, k). The axis of symmetry is h.		
Example 2 Describe the transformations $f(x) = -2(x+5)^2 - 3$	x-intercepts	Axis of Symmetry and Vertex
 Vertical shift down by 3 units Horizontal shift left by 5 units, Compress/expand by 2 units Reflect over the x-axis. 	y-intercept -5 Vertex	Axis of Symmetry and Vertex