

5.4 Graphing from Standard Form

What information do you need in order to graph a quadratic function? Vertex & a-value

STANDARD FORM:

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

Here are the key features that we'll be able to pick out easily from standard form:

Vertex	$(-\frac{b}{2a}, f(-\frac{b}{2a}))$
Axis of Symmetry	$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$
Direction of Opening	Up: a is positive Down: a is negative
y-intercept	$(0, c)$

Function Notation: $f(x)$

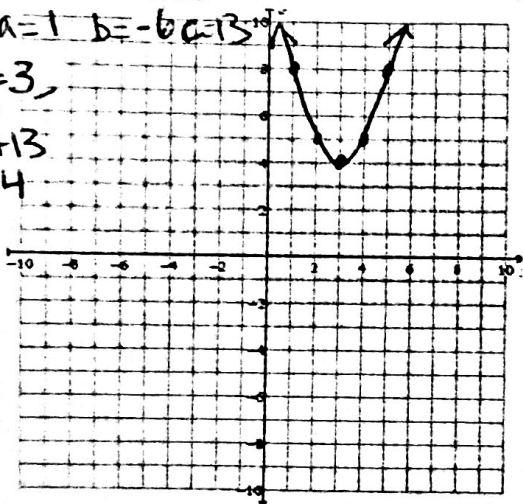
This means to plug in whatever you get for $-\frac{b}{2a}$ in for x into your equation. It will give you the y -value of the vertex.

Example 1: Find the vertex of the parabola. Then graph.

a) $y = x^2 - 6x + 13$

$a=1$ $b=-6$ $c=13$

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{6}{2(1)} = 3$
 $(3)^2 - 6(3) + 13 = 4$

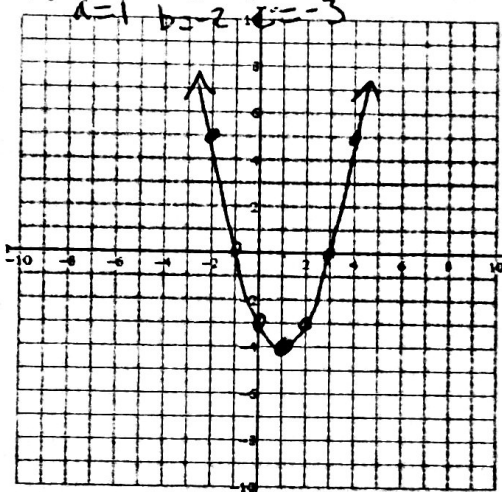


b) $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$

$a=1$ $b=-2$ $c=-3$

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2(1)} = 1$

$(1)^2 - 2(1) - 3 = -4$
 Vertex: $(1, -4)$



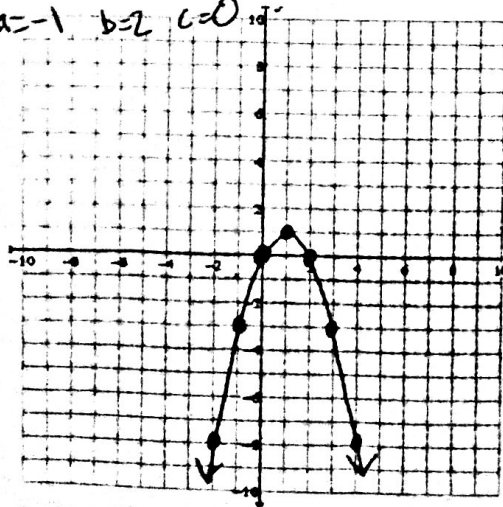
c) $y = -x^2 + 2x$

$a=-1$ $b=2$ $c=0$

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2(-1)} = 1$

$-(1)^2 + 2(1) = 1$

Vertex: $(1, 1)$

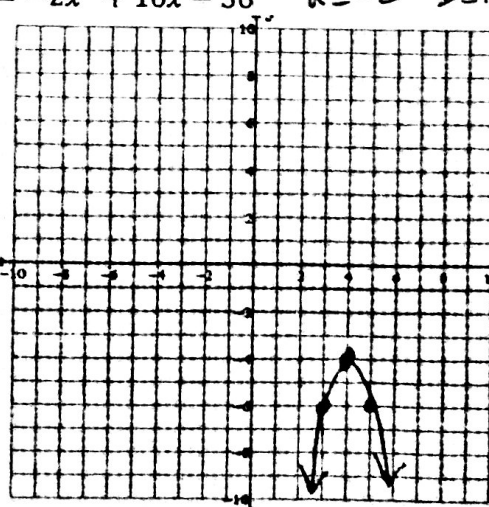


d) $y = -2x^2 + 16x - 36$ $a=-2$ $b=16$ $c=-36$

$-\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{-16}{2(-2)} = 4$

$-2(4)^2 + 16(4) - 36 = -4$

Vertex: $(4, -4)$

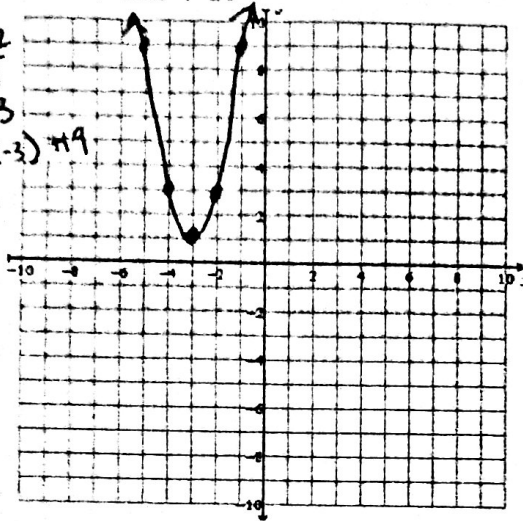


$$a=2 \quad b=12 \quad c=19$$

$$e) y = 2x^2 + 12x + 19$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-12}{2(2)} = \frac{-12}{4} = -3$$

$$2(-3)^2 + 12(-3) + 19 = 1$$



x-intercept(s): None

y-intercept: (0, 19)

Axis of Symmetry: $x = -3$

Vertex: (-3, 1)

Max/min value: 1

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $[1, \infty)$

Increasing: $(-3, \infty)$

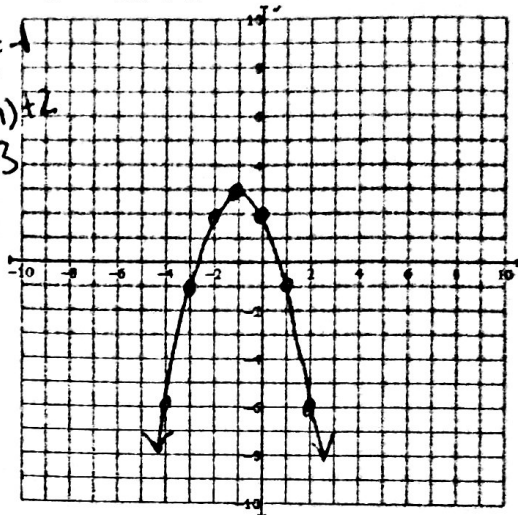
Decreasing: $(-\infty, -3)$

$$a=-1 \quad b=-2 \quad c=2$$

$$f) y = -x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-(-2)}{2(-1)} = \frac{2}{-2} = -1$$

$$-(-1)^2 - 2(-1) + 2 = 3$$



* x-intercept(s): (-2.75, 0), (0.75, 0)

y-intercept: (0, 2)

Axis of Symmetry: $x = -1$

Vertex: (-1, 3)

Max/min value: 3

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $(-\infty, 3]$

Increasing: $(-\infty, -1)$

Decreasing: $(-1, \infty)$

* If the x-intercepts are not clear, take your best guess