

Algebra 1 9.1

Analyze characteristics of graphs of quadratic functions

Graph quadratic functions

quadratic

standard form

— parabola

axis of symmetry

vertex

maximum

minimum

table of values

A.O.S. $\rightarrow x = \frac{-b}{2a}$
Vertex $(x, ?)$

$$y = x^2$$

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

$$y = 2x^2 + 7x - 5$$

$a = 2$ $b = 7$ $c = -5$

KeyConcept Quadratic Functions

Parent Function:

$$f(x) = x^2$$

Standard Form:

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

Type of Graph:

parabola

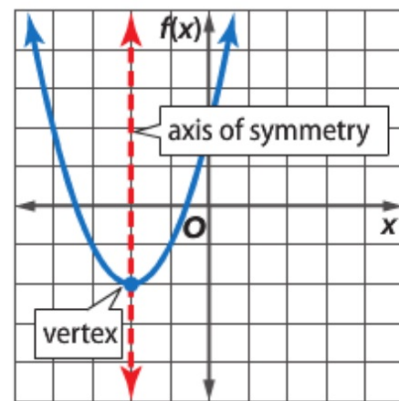
Axis of Symmetry:

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

y-intercept:

c

$$y = 0 + 0 + c = c$$

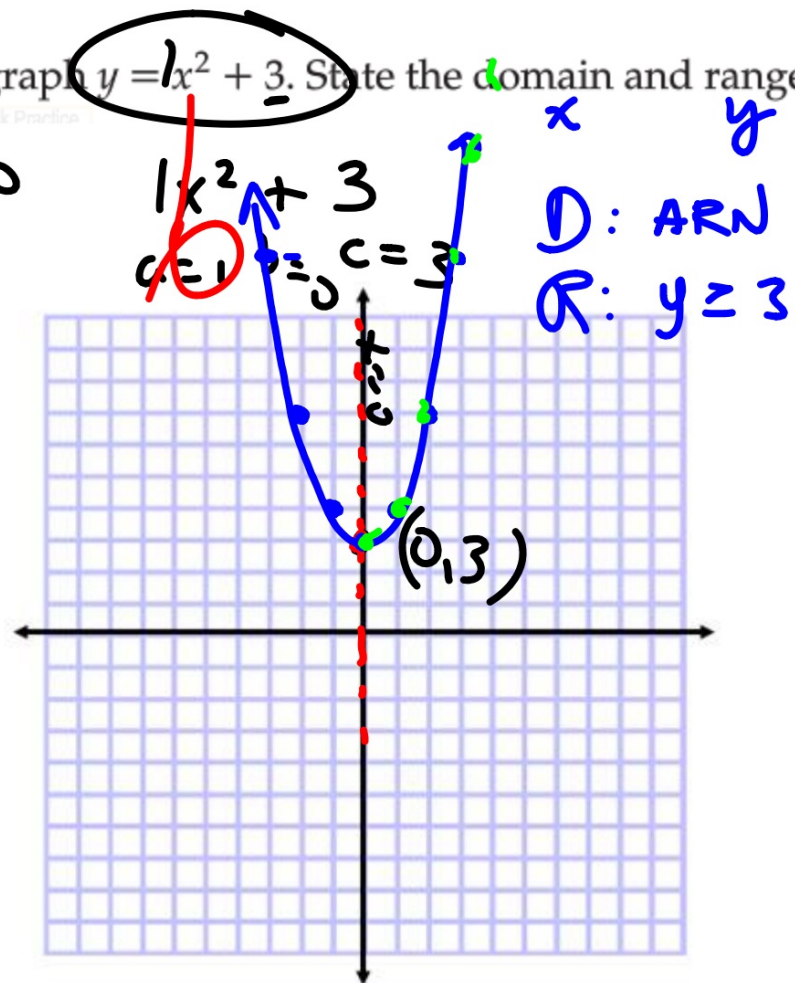


Guided Practice

1. Use a table of values to graph $y = 1x^2 + 3$. State the domain and range.

$$x = \frac{-0}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

x	$x^2 + 3$
0	0 + 3 = 3
1	1 + 3 = 4
2	4 + 3 = 7
3	9 + 3 = 12



Example 1 Graph a Parabola

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

Use a table of values to graph $y = 3x^2 + 6x + 4$. State the domain and range.

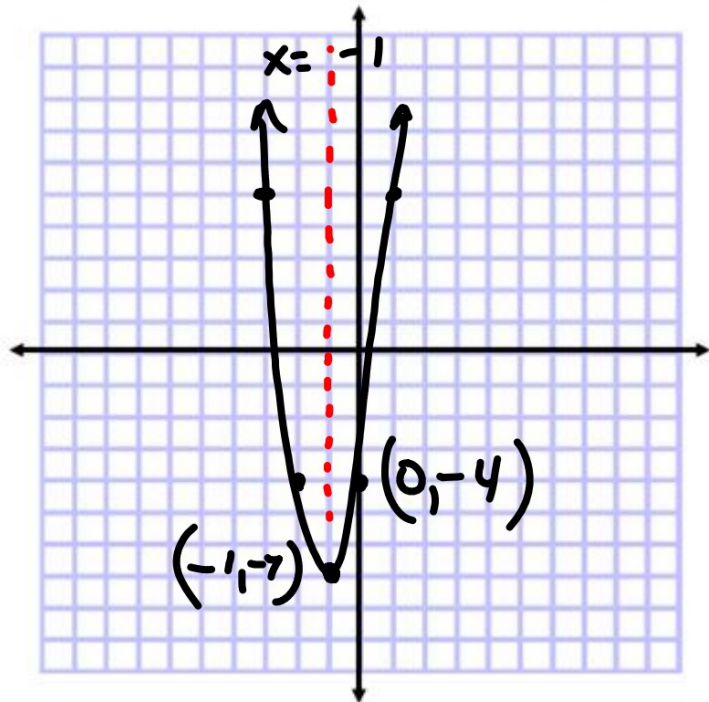
$$x = \frac{-b}{2 \cdot 3} = -\frac{6}{6} = -1$$

$a=3$ $b=6$ $c=-4$

D: AKN

R: $y \geq -7$

	$3x^2 + 6x + 4$	
-1	$3 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 1 + 4$ $3 + 6 + 4$	-7
1	$3 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 1 + 4$	5
2	$3 \cdot 4 + 6 \cdot 2 + 4$ $12 + 12 + 4$	20

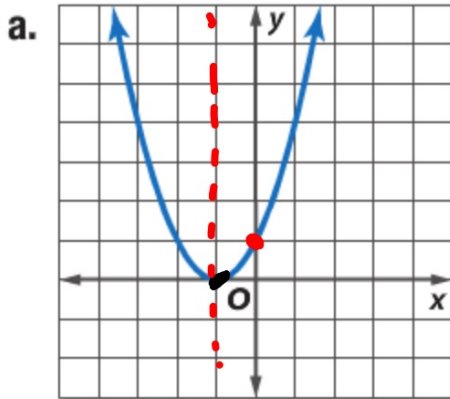


x-coord: $-b/2a$



Example 2 Identify Characteristics from Graphs

Find the vertex, the equation of the axis of symmetry, and the y -intercept of each graph.

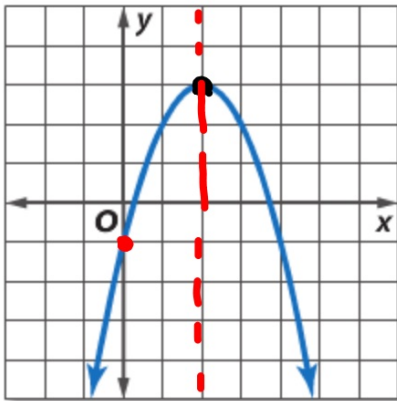


$$V(-1, 0)$$

$$\text{AoS } x = -1$$

$$y\text{-int } (0, 1)$$

b.



vertex
axis of symmetry
y-intercept

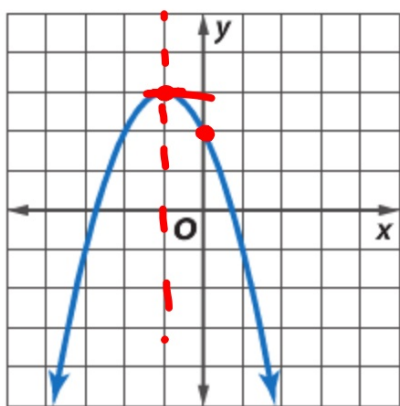
$$v(2, 3)$$

$$AOS \ x = 2$$

$$y_{int} \ (0, -1)$$

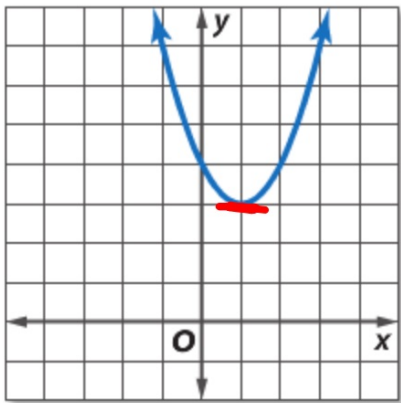
► **Guided Practice**

2A.



vertex $(-1, 3)$
axis of symmetry $x = -1$
y-intercept $(0, 2)$
domain ARN
range $y \leq 3$

2B.



min.

$-b/2a$



Example 3 Identify Characteristics from Functions



Find the vertex, the equation of the axis of symmetry, and the y -intercept of each function.

a. $y = 2x^2 + 4x - 3$

$V(-1, -5)$

AOS $x = -1$

$\frac{-4}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$ $y\text{-int } (0, -3)$

x	
-1	$2 \cdot 1 + 4 + -3$
	-5

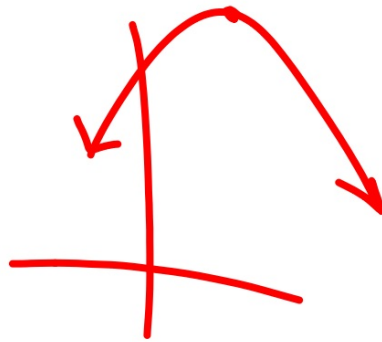
-b/2a

b. $y = -x^2 + 6x + 4$

$$\frac{-6}{2 \cdot -1} = \frac{-6}{-2} = 3$$

v (3, 13)
AOS $x = 3$
yint (0, 4)

$$3 \mid -9 + 18 + 4 \mid 13$$



Guided Practice

3A. $y = -3x^2 + 6x - 5$

3B. $y = 2x^2 + 2x + 2$

Vertex

KeyConcept Maximum and Minimum Values

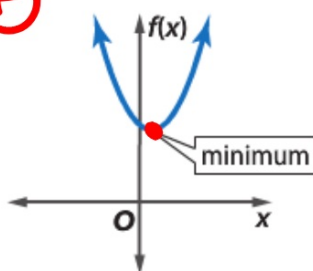
Words

The graph of $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, where $a \neq 0$:

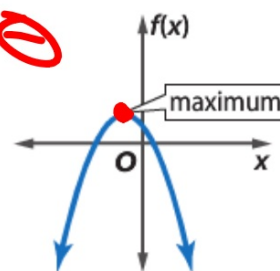
- opens upward and has a minimum value when $a > 0$, and
- opens downward and has a maximum value when $a < 0$.
- The range of a quadratic function is all real numbers greater than or equal to the minimum, or all real numbers less than or equal to the maximum.

Examples

a is positive.



a is negative.




...vertex

Example 4 Maximum and Minimum Values

Consider $f(x) = -2x^2 - 4x + 6$.

- a. Determine whether the function has a *maximum* or *minimum* value.

$$x = \frac{4}{2 \cdot -2} = \frac{4}{-4} = -1$$


- b. State the maximum or minimum value of the function.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -1 & -2 + 4 + 6 \\ \hline & 8 \end{array} \quad V(-1, 8)$$

- c. State the domain and range of the function.

