Name:	Date:
GPAPH QUADPALIC FUNCLIONS Standard Form	
$f(x) = y = ax^{2} + bx + c$ $\text{Example: } y = -x^{2} + 2x + 3$ $a = \underline{\qquad} b = \underline{\qquad} c = \underline{\qquad}$ $\text{Axis of Symmetry:} \underline{\qquad}$	Axis of Symmetry: $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$
Vertex: *If you know the axis of symmetry, substitute the x to find the y.	2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
Y-intercept:  *The y intercept is when $x = 0$	-56
Vertex Form $f(x) = y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ Vertex: (h, k)	6-5-4-3-3-3-
Example: $y = 2(x + 3)^2 + 1$	-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 x
Axis of Symmetry: *If you know the vertex, you have the axis.	-2- -3- -4- -5- -6-
Vertex:	<u> </u>
Factored Form	6
f(x) = y = a(x - p)(x - q) Zeros	5- 4- 3- 2-
Example: $y = (x - 4)(x - 2)$ $\begin{cases} x = p \\ & & \end{cases}$	-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 x
Zeros: $x = q$	-3-
Axis of symmetry: Vertex: *Halfway between zeros	5-6-