

# NOTES Ch 9A Lesson 2 – Graphing Parabolas (Quadratics) in Standard Form

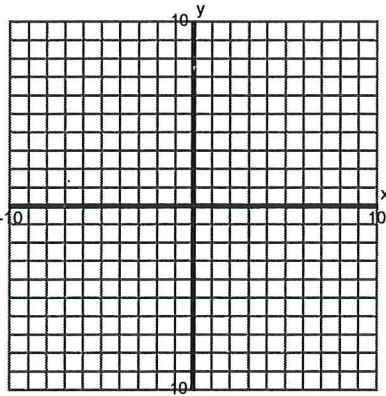
$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

## STEPS:

1. Identify  $a = \underline{\quad}$   $b = \underline{\quad}$   $c = \underline{\quad}$
2.  $y$ -intercept =  $\underline{\quad}$
3. Find the  $\underline{\quad}$  of the vertex using  $\underline{\quad}$
4. Plug that answer into the original equation to find the  $\underline{\quad}$  of the vertex
5. Write the ordered pair for the vertex  $(x, y)$
6. Write your vertex in the table and choose two  $x$ -values bigger than the  $x$ -value in your vertex.  
Then find their  $y$ -values.
7. Use symmetry to find two more points.
8. Connect points with a  $\underline{\quad}$  and put  $\underline{\quad}$  on both ends.

## EXAMPLES:

1.  $y = x^2 - 6x + 10$



$$a = \underline{\quad} \quad b = \underline{\quad} \quad c = \underline{\quad}$$

Opens: up or down

Normal, Narrow (skinny), or Wide (fat)

Maximum or Minimum

$y$ -intercept:  $\underline{\quad}$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \underline{\quad} \text{ (vertex)}$$

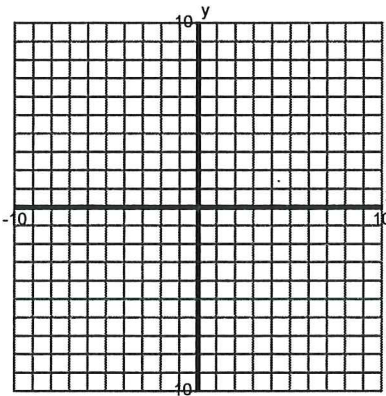
Plug back into equation to find  $y$  (vertex):

Vertex:  $(\underline{\quad}, \underline{\quad})$

Axis of symmetry:  $x = \underline{\quad}$

x	y
$\underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad}$

2.  $y = -x^2 + 2x + 2$



$$a = \underline{\quad} \quad b = \underline{\quad} \quad c = \underline{\quad}$$

Opens: up or down

Normal, Narrow (skinny), or Wide (fat)

Maximum or Minimum

$y$ -intercept:  $\underline{\quad}$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \underline{\quad} \text{ (vertex)}$$

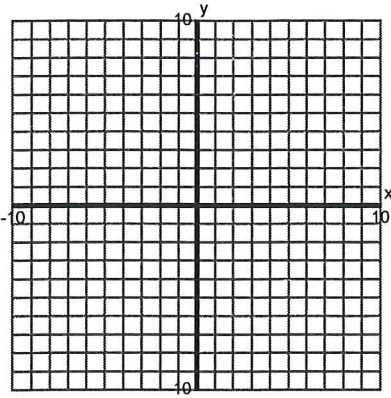
Plug back into equation to find  $y$  (vertex):

Vertex:  $(\underline{\quad}, \underline{\quad})$

Axis of symmetry:  $x = \underline{\quad}$

x	y
$\underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad}$

3.  $y = x^2 - 4x + 8$



$a = \underline{\quad}$   $b = \underline{\quad}$   $c = \underline{\quad}$

Opens: up or down  
Normal, Narrow (skinny), or Wide (fat)  
Maximum or Minimum

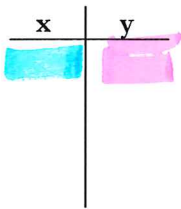
y-intercept:  $\underline{\quad}$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \underline{\quad}$  (vertex)

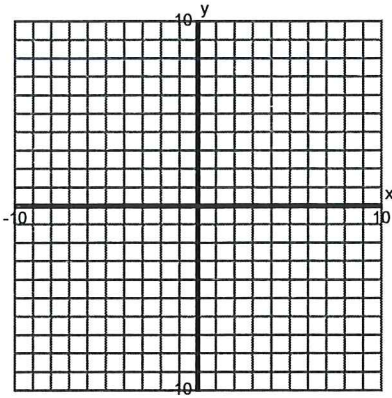
Plug back into equation to find y (vertex):  $\underline{\quad}$

Vertex: ( $\underline{\quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad}$ )

Axis of symmetry:  $x = \underline{\quad}$



4.  $y = -2x^2 - 1$



$a = \underline{\quad}$   $b = \underline{\quad}$   $c = \underline{\quad}$

Opens: up or down  
Normal, Narrow (skinny), or Wide (fat)  
Maximum or Minimum

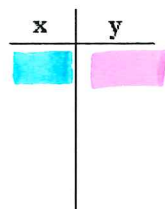
y-intercept:  $\underline{\quad}$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \underline{\quad}$  (vertex)

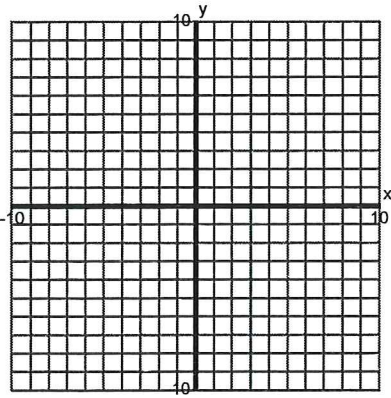
Plug back into equation to find y (vertex):  $\underline{\quad}$

Vertex: ( $\underline{\quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad}$ )

Axis of symmetry:  $x = \underline{\quad}$



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



$a = \underline{\quad}$   $b = \underline{\quad}$   $c = \underline{\quad}$

Opens: up or down  
Normal, Narrow (skinny), or Wide (fat)  
Maximum or Minimum

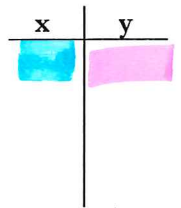
y-intercept:  $\underline{\quad}$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \underline{\quad}$  (vertex)

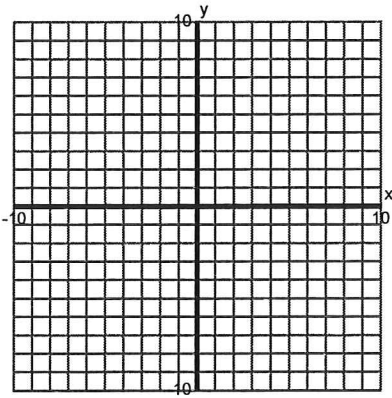
Plug back into equation to find y (vertex):  $\underline{\quad}$

Vertex: ( $\underline{\quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad}$ )

Axis of symmetry:  $x = \underline{\quad}$



6.  $y = 3x^2 - 12x$



$a = \underline{\quad}$   $b = \underline{\quad}$   $c = \underline{\quad}$

Opens: up or down  
Normal, Narrow (skinny), or Wide (fat)  
Maximum or Minimum

y-intercept:  $\underline{\quad}$

$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \underline{\quad}$  (vertex)

Plug back into equation to find y (vertex):  $\underline{\quad}$

Vertex: ( $\underline{\quad}$ ,  $\underline{\quad}$ )

Axis of symmetry:  $x = \underline{\quad}$

