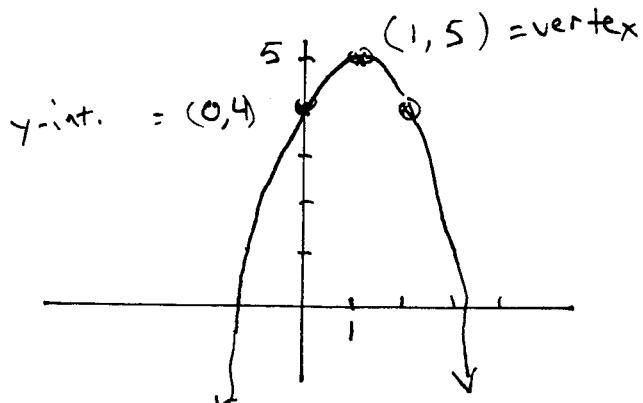


# 11.6 The graph of $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ (continued)

ex: [Not in TEXTBOOK] Graph  $\rightarrow$  Equation



Find the equation of the quadratic function in the form

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

for suitable choices of  $a$ ,  $h$ , and  $k$ .

(Given:  $(h, k) = (1, 5)$ ) So are equation(s)

$$y = a(x-1)^2 + 5$$

So, what is  $a$ ? Choose  $a$  so that  $(x, y) = (0, 4)$

satisfies the equation: That is, this equation is true,

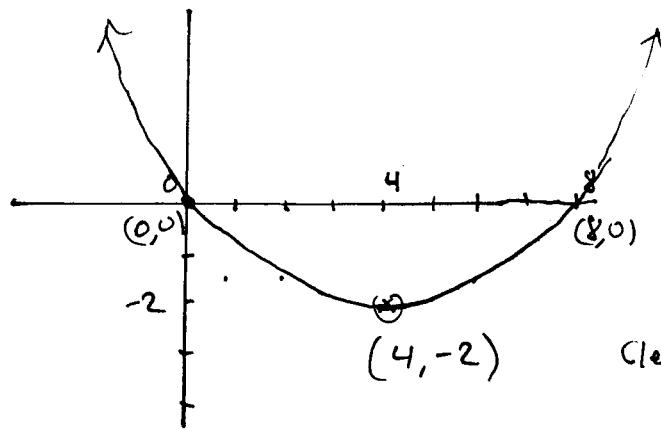
$$4 = a(0-1)^2 + 5$$

$$4 = a + 5 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$\therefore \boxed{y = -(x-1)^2 + 5}$  is the equation of the parabola.

partial check:

x	y
-1	1
0	4
1	5
2	4
3	1

ex:

Find an equation of  
the "vertex form", i.e.

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

$$\text{clear: } h = 4$$

$$k = -2$$

$$a = ? \text{ is positive}$$

use  $(x_N) = (0, 0)$  will satisfy the equation:

$$y = a(x-4)^2 - 2$$

$$0 = a(0-4)^2 - 2$$

$$0 = 16a - 2 \Rightarrow 2 = 16a \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{16}$$

$$\text{so } a = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{8}(x-4)^2 - 2}$$

check:

x	y
0	0
4	-2

$$8 \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{8}(8-4)^2 - 2 = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4^2 - 2 = \frac{16}{8} - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

## 11.7 The graph of $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

ex: [Fact: An eqn of the form  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$   
can be rewritten as  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ ]

$$y = x^2 + 8x + 3$$

$$y = x^2 + 8x + 16 + 3 - 16$$

$$y = (x+4)^2 - 13 \quad \text{so the vertex} = (-4, -13)$$

open up, because  $a=1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ex: } y &= 3x^2 + 12x - 7 & a &= 3 \\ &= (3x^2 + 12x) - 7 & b &= 12 \\ &= 3(x^2 + 4x) - 7 & c &= -7 \\ &= 3(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 7 - 12 \\ &= 3(x+2)^2 - 19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 3 \\ h &= -2 \\ k &= -19 \\ \text{so vertex} &= (-2, -19) \\ \text{and } a &= 3 > 0 \text{ so open up} \end{aligned}$$

Fact: By studying this example

(shortcut)  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  can be written as

$$f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k \quad \text{where}$$

$a = a$
$h = -\frac{b}{2a}$
$k = f(h)$

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = -2x^2 + 8x + 3$$

Write as  $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$  (by short cut method)

$$a = -2$$

$$h = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{8}{2(-2)} = 2$$

$$k = f(2) = -2(2)^2 + 8(2) + 3 \\ = -8 + 16 + 3 = 11$$

$$f(x) = -2(x-2)^2 + 11$$

Remark:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$\nwarrow h$

This means there is  
nothing new to memorize.