

DRILL

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

①

EX: $f(x) = 2(x-4)^2 + 8$

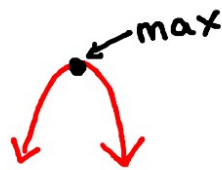
②

"a" value . (Stretch) / Compression
· max / min
· opens up or down

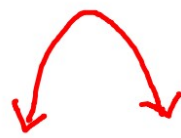
③

$$f(x) = -4(x+7)^2 - 9$$

a is negative



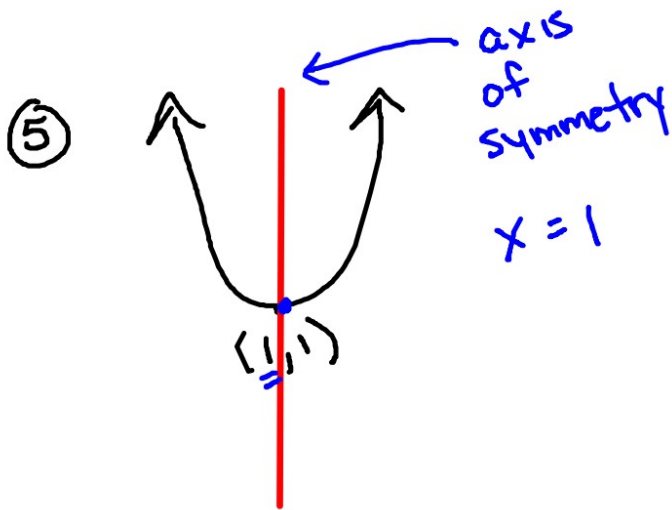
④ $f(x) = -\frac{4}{6}(x+2)^2 - 1$
"a" is negative



opens down

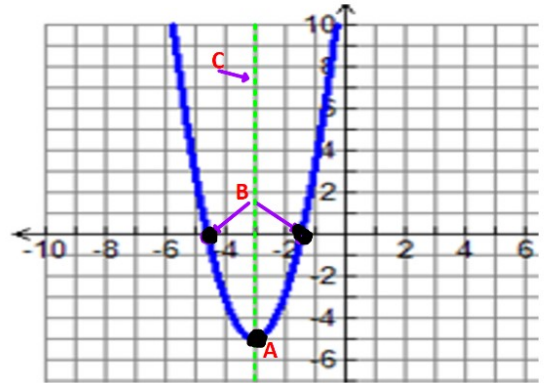
⑤

④ $f(x) = -\frac{4}{6}(x+2)^2 - 1$
"a" is negative



opens down

⑥



A: vertex (min)
B: x-intercepts (zeros)
C: axis of symmetry

$$\textcircled{7} f(x) = 2(x-4)^2 + 6$$

vertex (h, k)

vertex $(4, 6)$

$$\textcircled{9} \text{ vertex } (3, -2) \quad a = 5$$

$$f(x) = 5(x-3)^2 - 2$$

$$\textcircled{8} f(x) = x^2$$
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x+2)^2 - 1$$

• Left 2

• Down 1

• Horizontal Stretch
(WIDER)

$$\textcircled{10} \text{ * } f(x) = -2(x+2)^2 - 2$$

DOWN FASTER →

$$\text{ * } f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x+2)^2 - 2$$

← MORE NARROW

← WIDER

$$\textcircled{11} \quad f(x) = (x-3)^2 - 4$$

$\textcircled{*}$

zeros: $x=1$ & $x=5$

y-int: $y=5$