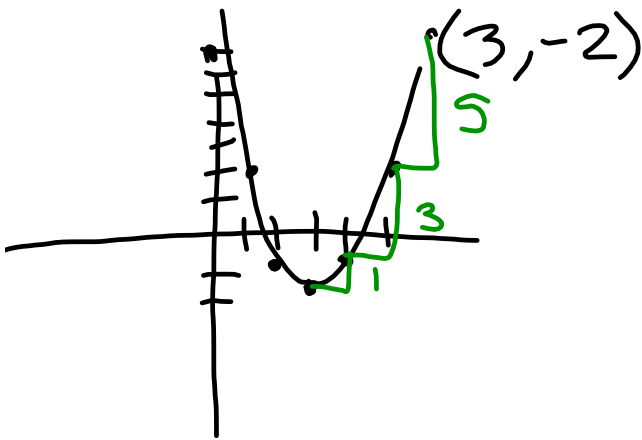


Bellwork:

Graph the polynomial  $f(x)=(x-3)^2-2$  using your calculator



x	y
1	2
2	-1
3	-2
4	-1
5	2
6	7

Handwritten calculations for the y-values:

- $x=1$ :  $-3 > 2$
- $x=2$ :  $-1 > 2$
- $x=3$ :  $-2 > 2$
- $x=4$ :  $-1 > 2$
- $x=5$ :  $2 > 2$
- $x=6$ :  $5 > 2$

Lesson 3.1 Objectives:

I can recognize forms and features of quadratics

**WHAT ARE QUADRATICS?**

Any **expression, equation, or function** in terms of  $x$ , for which 2 is the highest degree of  $x$ . ( $x^2$ )

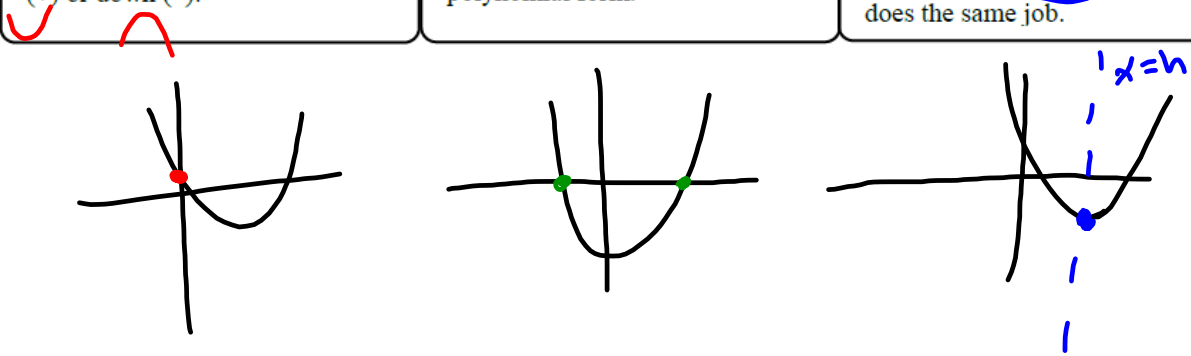
<b>EXPRESSION:</b> (no equal sign)	<b>Example:</b> $3x^2 + 2x - 1$
<b>EQUATION:</b> (equal sign)	<b>Example:</b> $3x^2 + 2x = 1$
<b>FUNCTION:</b> (equal sign with $y$ or $f(x)$ )	<b>Example:</b> $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 1$

Quadratics can be written in three useful forms as follows:

<b>POLYNOMIAL FORM</b> $f(x) = \underline{a}x^2 + bx + \underline{c}$	<b>INTERCEPT FORM</b> $f(x) = \underline{a}(x - \underline{p})(x - \underline{q})$	<b>VERTEX FORM</b> $f(x) = \underline{a}(x - \underline{h})^2 + \underline{k}$
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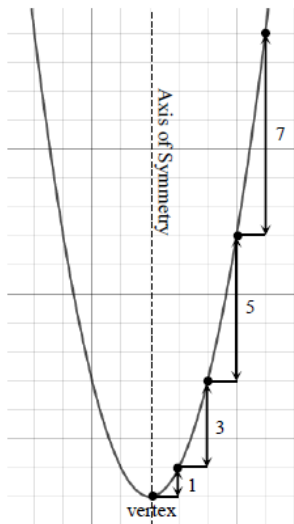
What information does each form provide?

<p>The <math>c</math> is the <math>y</math>-intercept: <math>(0, c)</math>                  The <math>a</math> is the vertical stretch.                  The sign of <math>a</math> indicates whether the graphed parabola opens up (+) or down (-).</p>	<p>The <math>p</math> and the <math>q</math> are <math>x</math>-intercepts: <math>(\underline{p}, 0), (\underline{q}, 0)</math>. In the formula they are negative, so use the opposite.                  The <math>a</math> does the same as in polynomial form.</p>	<p>The vertex of the graphed parabola is found at <math>(\underline{h}, \underline{k})</math>. Use the opposite for <math>h</math>. The axis of symmetry is at <math>x = h</math>. The <math>a</math> does the same job.</p>
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### GRAPHING

The graph below illustrates how the parabola of a quadratic function is graphed with NO STRETCHING.



Starting from the vertex, for each horizontal change of 1, the vertical change is a sequence of odd numbers.

The pattern is repeated symmetrically on the other side of the vertex.

If necessary, multiply the odd numbers by a vertical stretch factor  $a$ .

1. Which expressions are quadratic? Circle all that qualify.

A)  $2x^2 - x$

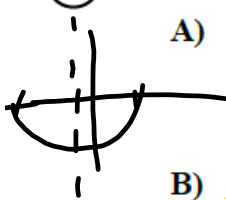
B)  $x(x+3)(x+2)$

C)  $6(2x+4) - 9$

D)  $(x-5)^2$

$x^3$   
 $(x-5)(x-5)$

2. Identify key features of each quadratic function.



A)  $f(x) = (x-3)(x+5)$

opens up

$x$ -int:  $(3, 0)$   $(-5, 0)$

Symmetry  $x = -1$

B)  $f(x) = -(x-6)^2 + 9$

vertex:  $(6, 9)$

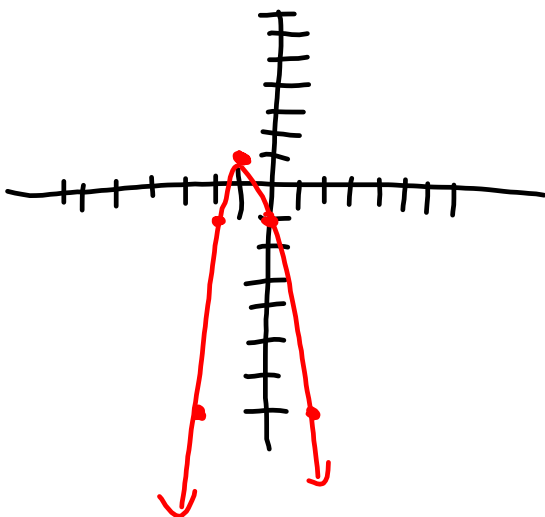
Symmetry:  $x = 6$  open down

C)  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 12x + 10$

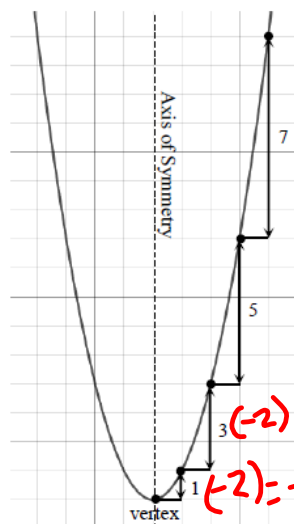
$y$ -int:  $(0, 10)$

vert. stretch by 2  
+ open up

17)  $-2(x+1)^2 + 1$



The graph below illustrates how the parabola of a quadratic function is graphed with NO STRETCHING.



Starting from the vertex, for each horizontal change of 1, the vertical change is a sequence of odd numbers.

The pattern is repeated symmetrically on the other side of the vertex.

If necessary, multiply the odd numbers by a vertical stretch factor  $a$ .

$(-2) = -6$   
 $(-2) = -2$