

How do we obtain the standard form from the general form?

Given general form: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.

Want: standard form: $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$

Vertex formula:

$$x_{\text{vertex}} = h = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$y_{\text{vertex}} = k = f(h) = f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)$$

E.g. $f(x) = -x^2 - 4x - 3$. ← general form.

Q1: Rewrite f in standard form. Identify vertex, axis of symmetry, up or down?

Q2: Find 2 pairs of points on both sides of axis of symmetry and graph.

Sol:

Q1: Standard form: $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$

$$a = -1; h = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-4)}{2(-1)} = -2$$

$$k = f(-2) = -(-2)^2 - 4(-2) - 3$$

$$k = 1$$

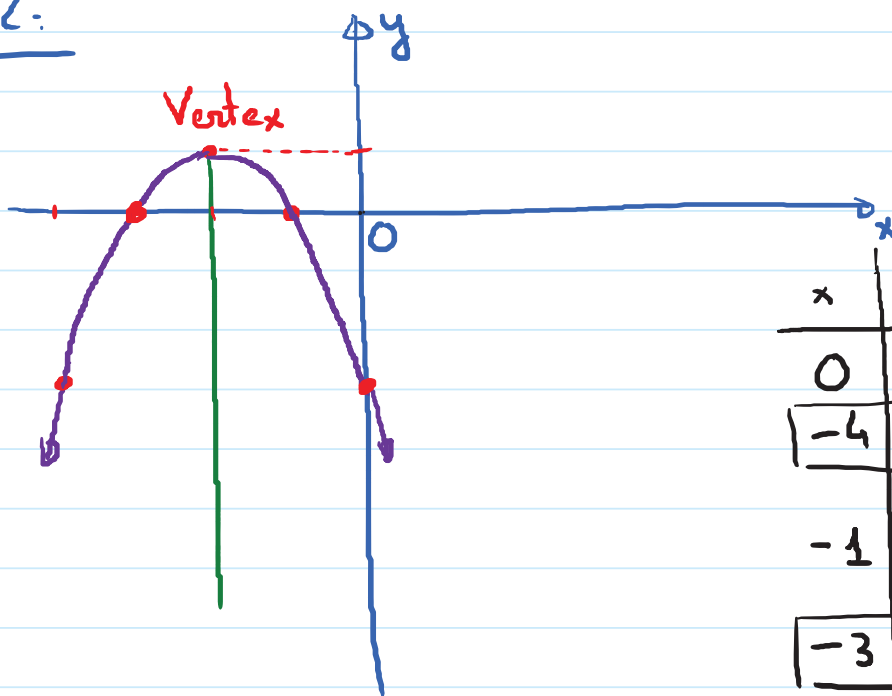
Standard form: $f(x) = -(x+2)^2 + 1$

Vertex: $(h, k) = (-2, 1)$

Axis of symmetry: $x = -2$

Open down.

Q2:



x	y = f(x)
0	-3
-4	-3
-1	0
-3	0

free by symmetry

free by symmetry

Ex. Given $f(x) = 2x^2 - 10x + 8$

Q1: Rewrite in standard form. Find vertex, etc.

Q2: Graph. (find 2 pairs of symmetric points on both sides of axis of symmetry)

Sol:

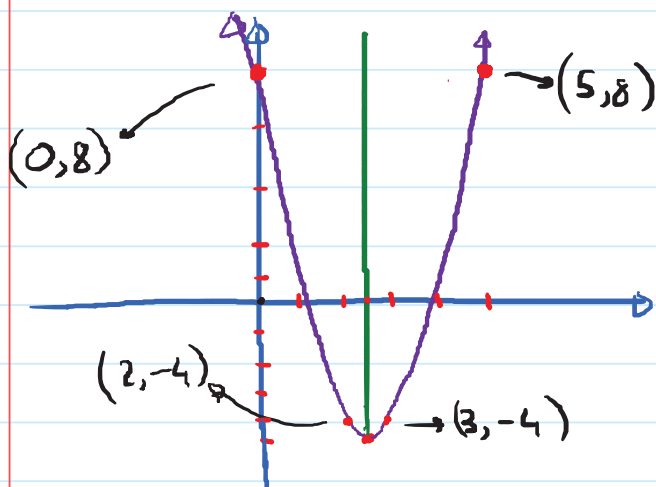
Q1: Standard form:

$$f(x) = 2\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$h = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{(-10)}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$k = f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - 10 \cdot \frac{5}{2} + 8 = -\frac{9}{2}$$

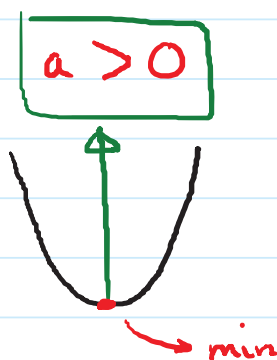
Vertex: $\left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{9}{2}\right)$, A.O.S.: $x = \frac{5}{2}$; opens up.



x	$y = f(x)$
0	8
5	8
2	-4
3	-4

Range, Max/Min of quadratic functions.

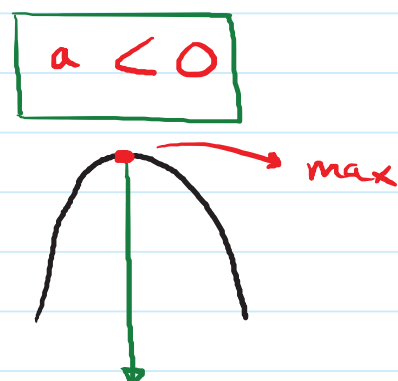
Given a quadratic function : $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$



$$\text{Min} = (h, k)$$

$$\text{Min Value} = k$$

$$\text{Range} = [k, \infty)$$



$$\text{Max} = (h, k)$$

$$\text{Max Value} = k$$

$$\text{Range} = (-\infty, k]$$

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

E.g. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 20x - 4$

(a) $a = 2 > 0 \rightarrow f$ has a minimum

(b) $h = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{20}{4} = 5 ; k = f(5) = -54$

Min value = -54. It occurs at $x = 5$

© Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $[-54, \infty)$

An application

HW #20