# MBF 3C1 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Changing Quadratic Relations: The Values of 'h' and 'k'

Investigate  $y = x^2 + k$ 

|    | Function      | Value of $k$ in $y = x^2 + k$ | Direction of<br>Opening | Vertex | Axis of<br>Symmetry | Same shape as $y = x^2$ ? |
|----|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| a. | $y = x^2$     | 0                             | up                      | (0, 0) | x = 0               |                           |
| b. | $y = x^2 + 2$ |                               |                         |        |                     |                           |
| c. | $y = x^2 + 4$ |                               |                         |        |                     |                           |
| d. | $y = x^2 - 1$ |                               |                         |        |                     |                           |
| e. | $y = x^2 - 3$ |                               |                         |        |                     |                           |

### How does the value of *k* affect the basic parabola?

- when k is greater than 0, the parabola shifts
- when k is less than 0, the parabola shifts \_\_\_\_\_

The value of *k* describes the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the parabola.

It is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_ or



#### Example 1

For each of the following, (i) state the transformations, and (ii) graph the parabola.

|                     | $y = x^2 + 3$ | $y = x^2 - 2$ |  |  |  |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| (I) TRANSFORMATIONS |               |               |  |  |  |
| (II) GRAPH          | x             | x             |  |  |  |

# Investigate $y = (x - h)^2$

\* To determine the value of h, remove it from the brackets by setting the expression equal to zero and solving. \*

|    | Function        | Value of $h$ in $y = (x - h)^2$ | Direction of<br>Opening | Vertex | Axis of<br>Symmetry | Same shape as $y = x^2$ ? |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| a. | $y = x^2$       | 0                               | up                      | (0, 0) | x = 0               |                           |
| b. | $y = (x - 2)^2$ | x - 2 = 0                       |                         |        |                     |                           |
|    |                 | x = 2                           |                         |        |                     |                           |
| c. | $y = (x - 4)^2$ |                                 |                         |        |                     |                           |
| d. | $y = (x+1)^2$   |                                 |                         |        |                     |                           |
| e. | $y = (x+3)^2$   |                                 |                         |        |                     |                           |

## How does the value of *h* affect the basic parabola?

- when *h* is greater than 0, the parabola shifts \_\_\_\_\_\_
- when *h* is less than 0, the parabola shifts \_\_\_\_\_\_

The value of h describes the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the parabola.

It provides the value for the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and is the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

## Example 2

For each of the following, (i) state the transformations, and (ii) graph the parabola.

|                     | $y = (x+2)^2 - 3$ | $y = (x - 3)^2 + 1$ |  |  |  |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| (I) TRANSFORMATIONS |                   |                     |  |  |  |
| (II) GRAPH          |                   | x                   |  |  |  |