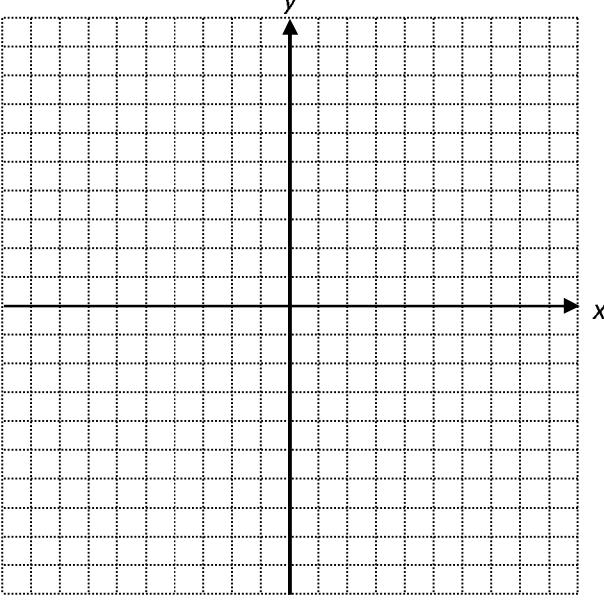
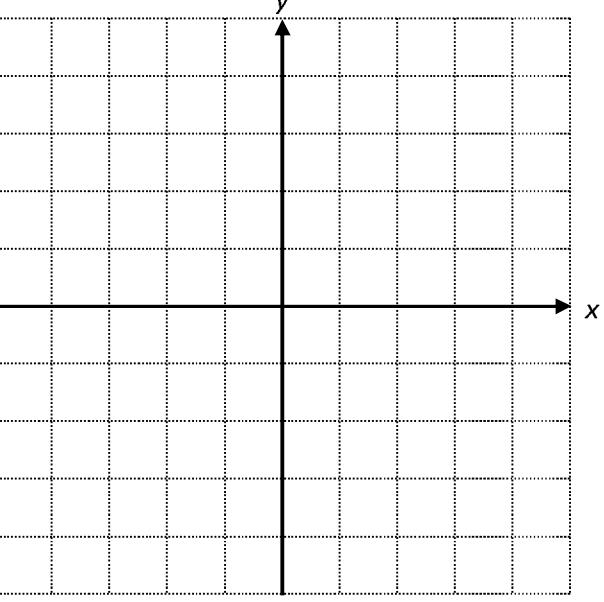


DAY 5 – Vertex Form of Quadratic Relations: $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$

1. For each of the following quadratic relations in vertex form, (i) state the transformations, (ii) graph the parabola, and (iii) state the key features.

	$y = -2(x - 4)^2 + 5$	$y = \frac{1}{3}(x + 2)^2 - 4$																				
(I) TRANSFORMATIONS																						
(II) GRAPH																						
(III) KEY FEATURES	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>zeros</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>y-intercept</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>vertex</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>axis of symmetry</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>optimal value</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	zeros		y -intercept		vertex		axis of symmetry		optimal value		<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>zeros</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>y-intercept</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>vertex</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>axis of symmetry</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>optimal value</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	zeros		y -intercept		vertex		axis of symmetry		optimal value	
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2. Collect the following information for each quadratic in vertex form. The first one is done.

Transformations						
Equation	a	h	k	vertex	axis of symmetry	optimal value
$y = -7(x+4)^2 + 10$	• reflection • stretch by 7	• left 4	• up 10	(-4, 10)	$x = -4$	y=10, max
$y = 2(x-3)^2 - 5$						
$y = -3(x-5)^2 - 1$						
$y = -(x+1)^2 + 6$						
$y = \frac{1}{3}(x+5)^2 - 3$						
$y = 0.75(x-3)^2 + 1$						
$y = -(x+1)^2 - 5$						
$y = 4(x-2)^2 - 3$						
$y = -3(x+5)^2 + 2$						
$y = -2(x-4)^2 + 1$						
$y = \frac{1}{2}(x-4)^2 + 3$						