

# 4-7 Study Guide and Intervention

## Transformations of Quadratic Graphs

**Write Quadratic Equations in Vertex Form** A quadratic function is easier to graph when it is in vertex form. You can write a quadratic function of the form  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  in vertex form by completing the square.

**Example:** Write  $y = 2x^2 - 12x + 25$  in vertex form. Then graph the function.

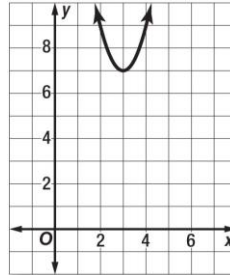
$$y = 2x^2 - 12x + 25$$

$$y = 2(x^2 - 6x) + 25$$

$$y = 2(x^2 - 6x + 9) + 25 - 18$$

$$y = 2(x - 3)^2 + 7$$

The vertex form of the equation is  $y = 2(x - 3)^2 + 7$ .



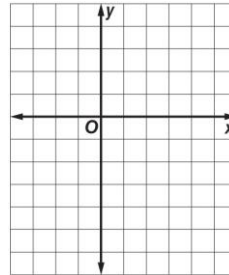
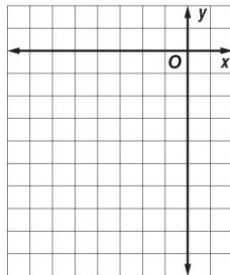
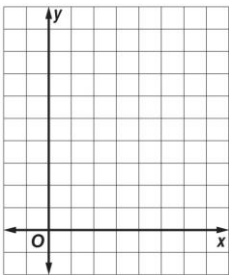
### Exercises

Write each equation in vertex form. Then graph the function.

1.  $y = x^2 - 10x + 32$

2.  $y = x^2 + 6x$

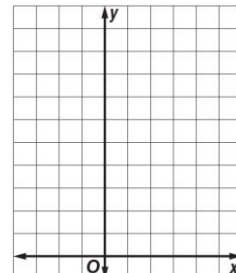
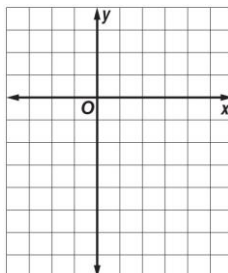
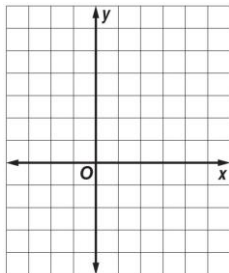
3.  $y = x^2 - 8x + 6$



4.  $y = -4x^2 + 16x - 11$

5.  $y = 3x^2 - 12x + 5$

6.  $y = 5x^2 - 10x + 9$



## 4-7 Study Guide and Intervention (continued)

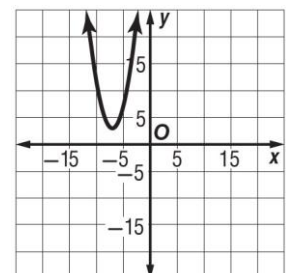
### Transformations of Quadratic Graphs

**Transformations of Quadratic Graphs** Parabolas can be transformed by changing the values of the constants  $a$ ,  $h$ , and  $k$  in the vertex form of a quadratic equation:  $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ .

- The sign of  $a$  determines whether the graph opens upward ( $a > 0$ ) or downward ( $a < 0$ ).
- The absolute value of  $a$  also causes a dilation (enlargement or reduction) of the parabola. The parabola becomes narrower if  $|a| > 1$  and wider if  $|a| < 1$ .
- The value of  $h$  translates the parabola horizontally. Positive values of  $h$  slide the graph to the right and negative values slide the graph to the left.
- The value of  $k$  translates the graph vertically. Positive values of  $k$  slide the graph upward and negative values slide the graph downward.

**Example:** Graph  $y = (x + 7)^2 + 3$ .

- Rewrite the equation as  $y = [x - (-7)]^2 + 3$ .
- Because  $h = -7$  and  $k = 3$ , the vertex is at  $(-7, 3)$ . The axis of symmetry is  $x = -7$ . Because  $a = 1$ , we know that the graph opens up, and the graph is the same width as the graph of  $y = x^2$ .
- Translate the graph of  $y = x^2$  seven units to the left and three units up.



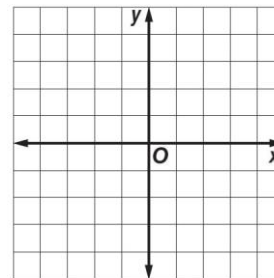
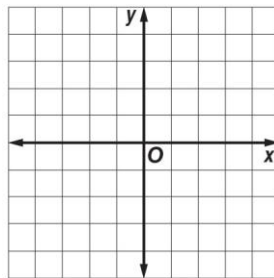
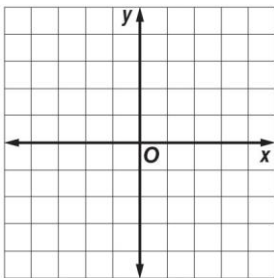
**Exercises**

**Graph each function.**

1.  $y = -2x^2 + 2$

2.  $y = -3(x - 1)^2$

3.  $y = 2(x + 2)^2 + 3$



**4-7 Skills Practice**  
***Transformations of Quadratic Graphs***

Write each quadratic function in vertex form. Then identify the vertex, axis of symmetry, and direction of opening.

1.  $y = (x - 2)^2$

2.  $y = -x^2 + 4$

3.  $y = x^2 - 6$

4.  $y = -3(x + 5)^2$

5.  $y = -5x^2 + 9$

6.  $y = (x - 2)^2 - 18$

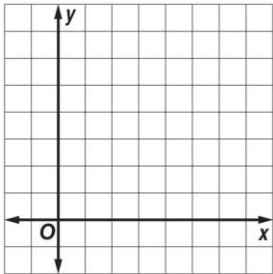
7.  $y = x^2 - 2x - 5$

8.  $y = x^2 + 6x + 2$

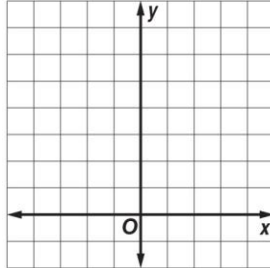
9.  $y = -3x^2 + 24x$

**Graph each function.**

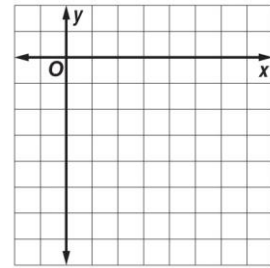
10.  $y = (x - 3)^2 - 1$



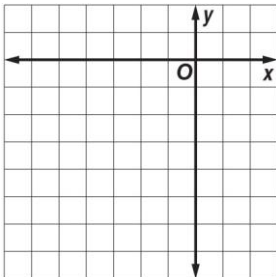
11.  $y = (x + 1)^2 + 2$



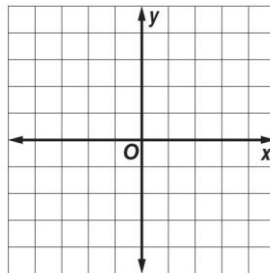
12.  $y = -(x - 4)^2 - 4$



13.  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2$



14.  $y = -3x^2 + 4$



15.  $y = x^2 + 6x + 4$

