Today's Learning Goal(s):

By the end of the class, I will be able to:

a) graph a quadratic relation written in vertex form: $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$

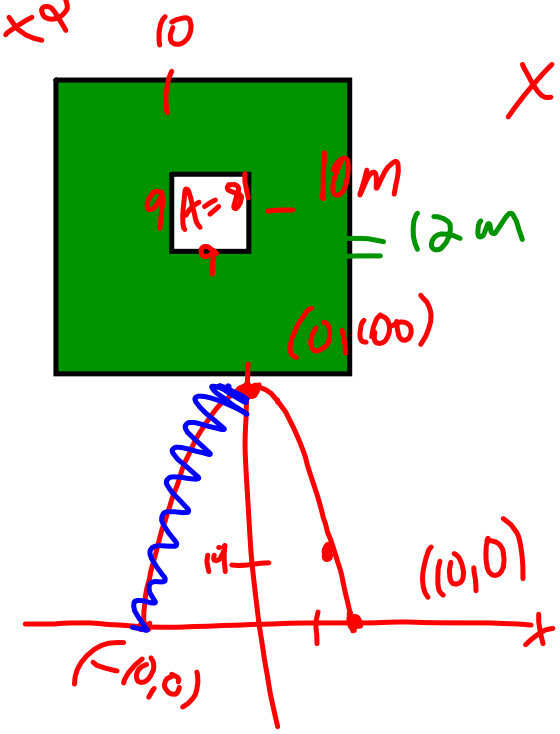
b) determine the equation of a quadratic relation in vertex form

p.179 #9 $= 100 - x^2$

$A = -x^2 + 100$

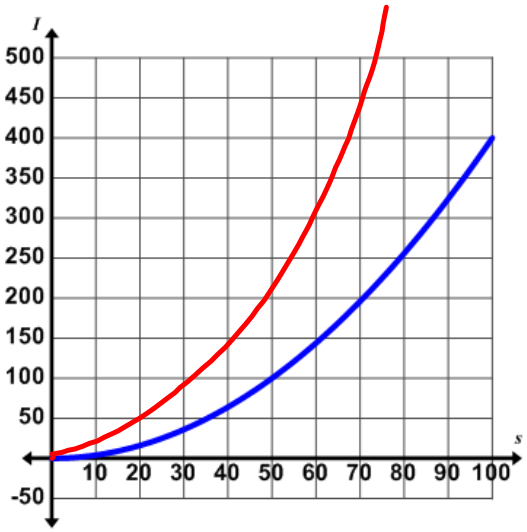
$V(0, 100)$

$A = -x^2 + 144$



$l = 0.04 s^2$

p.179 #10e



Today's plan:

Correct yesterday's graphs from worksheets **(10 minutes)**

Use slides at the end of file

Lesson 4.4 Day2 Finding an Equation **(20 minutes)**

pp. 185-187 #3 to 6, 7ab, 9, 11, 12, 14

***Enrichment*:** pp. 186-188 #8, 10, 13, 15, 20

MPM 2DI

4.4 Graph $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ (if $a \neq \pm 1$) (Day2)

Date: Apr. 12/16

The vertex form of a quadratic relation is $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$. The vertex is (h , k).
As we have learned, the "a" value determines the direction of opening,
and represents the stretch or compression factor.
The "a" value also determines the **step pattern**, which is very helpful in graphing.

Ex. 1

On the same grid, graph $y = x^2$, $y = 2x^2$, and $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$.

MG

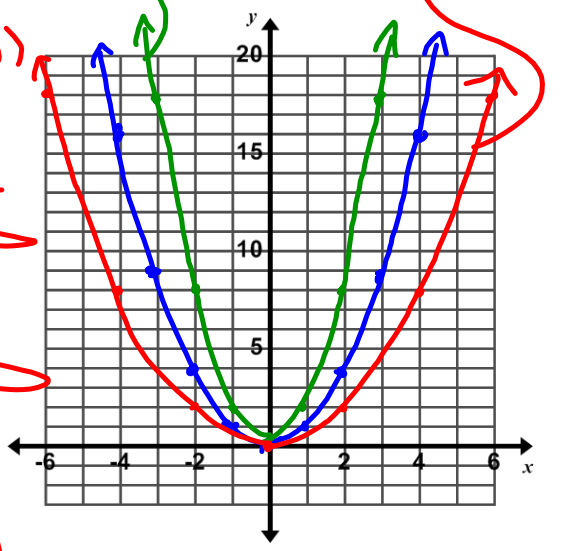
over	ups
1	1
2	4
3	9
4	16

V(0,0)

over	ups	ups
1	2	×2
2	8	
3	18	
4	32	

V(0,0)

over	ups	×1/2
1	1/2	
2	2	
3	4½	
4	8	
6	18	



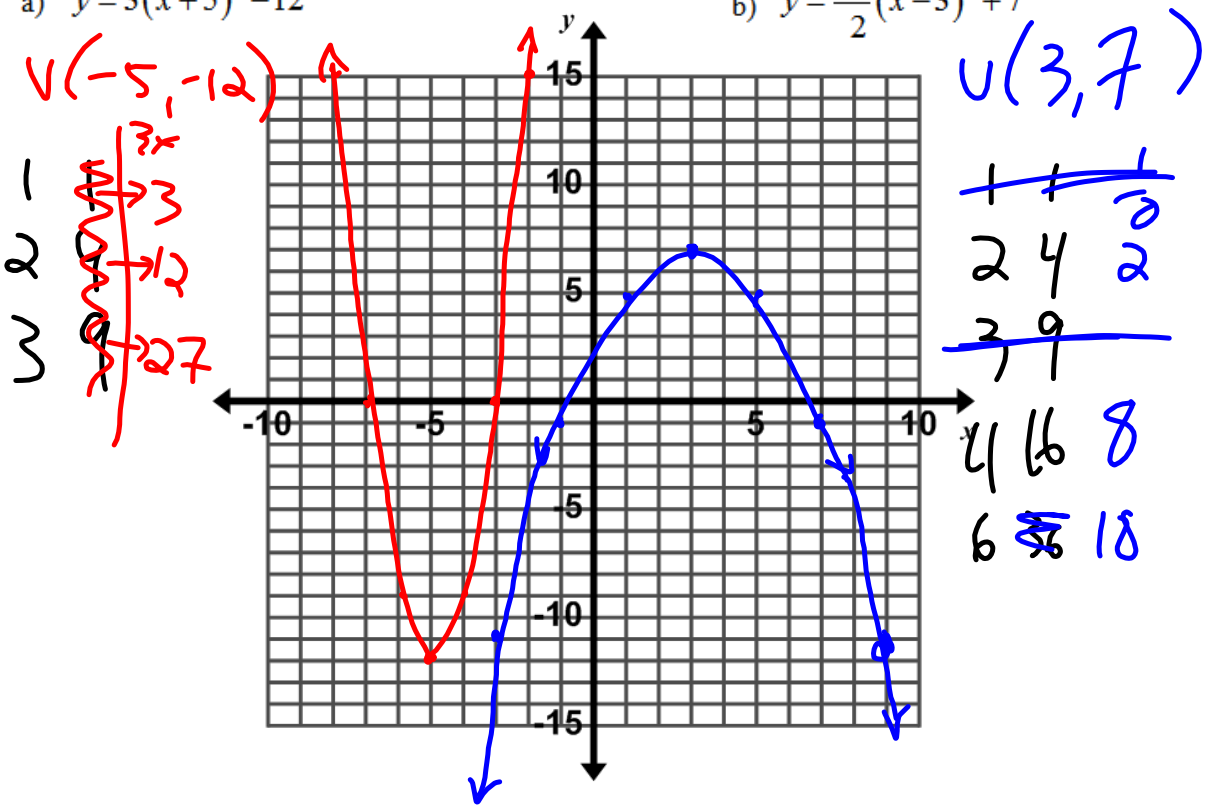
$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

Ex. 2

State the coordinates of the vertex, then graph.

a) $y = 3(x+5)^2 - 12$

b) $y = \frac{-1}{2}(x-3)^2 + 7$



Finding an Equation of a Parabola

Ex. 3 $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$

Find an equation for the parabola with vertex at (4, 3) that passes through the point (3, 0).

① **Begin with finding the vertex.**
② **Write the "starter" equation. (We don't know "a" yet.)**
③ **Find another point on the graph other than the vertex.**
④ **Substitute the new point's coordinates in the equation.**
⑤ **Write the conclusion...this is the final equation.**

(x, y)

② $y = a(x-4)^2 + 3$

③④ $(0) = a((3)-4)^2 + 3$

$0 = a(-1)^2 + 3$

$0 = a(1) + 3$

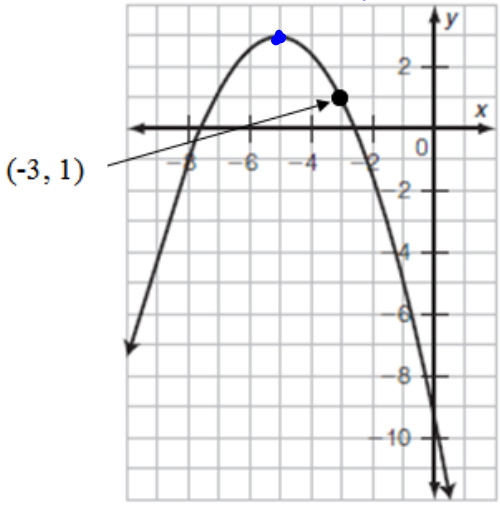
$-3 = 1a$

⑤ $\therefore y = -3(x-4)^2 + 3$ is the equation

Ex. 4

Find an equation for the parabola shown with vertex at (-5, 3).

(-5, 3)



$y = a(x+5)^2 + 3$

$(1) = a((-3)+5)^2 + 3$

$1 = a(2)^2 + 3$

$1 = a(4) + 3$

$1 = 4a + 3$

$1 - 3 = 4a$

$-2 = 4a$

$\frac{-2}{4} = a$

$\frac{-1}{2} = a$

$\therefore y = \frac{-1}{2}(x+5)^2 + 3$ is the equation.

Ex. 5

Find an equation for the parabola with vertex at (-2, -3) that passes through the point (2, 3).

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

$(3) = a(2+2)^2 - 3$

$3 = a(4)^2 - 3$

$3 = a(16) - 3$

$3 + 3 = 16a$

$6 = 16a$

$\frac{6}{16} = a$

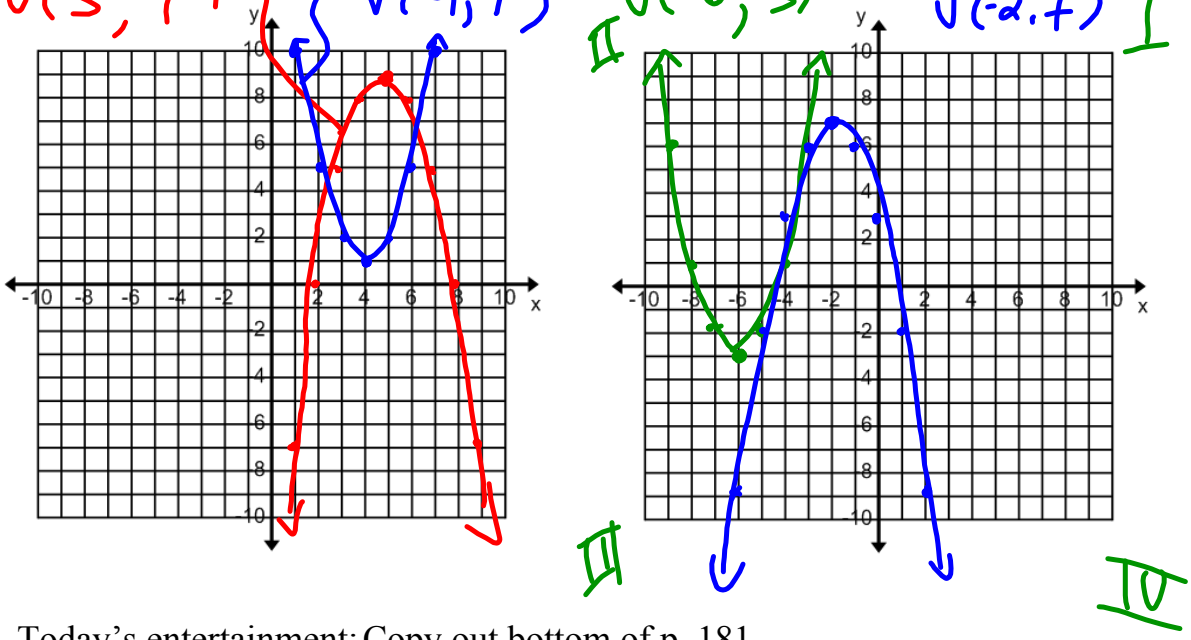
$\frac{3}{8} = a$

$\therefore y = \frac{3}{8}(x+2)^2 - 3$

Correct yesterday's graphs using next 3 pages.

Practice

e) $y=-(x-5)^2+9$ i) $y=(x-4)^2+1$ ii) $y=(x+6)^2-3$ iii) $y=-(x+2)^2+7$



Today's entertainment: Copy out bottom of p. 181

READ p.184 "Key Concepts"

p. 185 #1*, 2 *use the chart I gave you

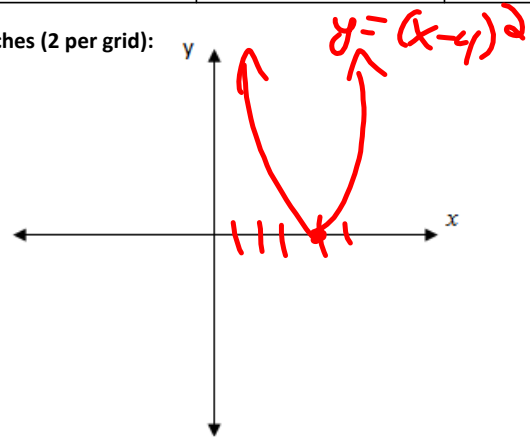
Practice i-iii above

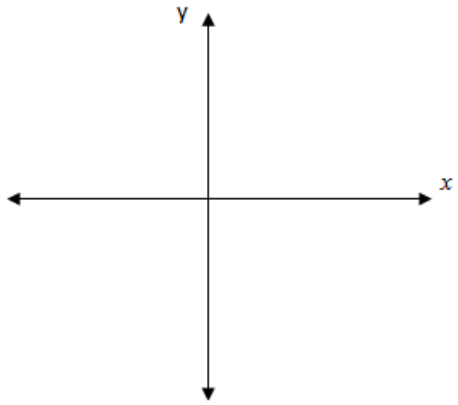
***Enrichment*:** pp.185-186 #6, 7

For yesterday's homework: $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$

Relation: →	a) $y = (x-4)^2$	b)	c)	d)
Property: ↓				
Vertex	(4, 0)			
(Equation of the) Axis of Symmetry	$x = 4$			
Stretch or compression factor relative to y= x^2	Neither a stretch nor a compression since the factor is a=1			
Direction of opening	Up			
Values x may take (called Domain)	*Anything* $\{x \in R\}$			
Values y may take (called Range)	$y \geq 0$ $\{y \in R / y \geq 0\}$			

Sketches (2 per grid):





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

Relation: →	e)	f)	g)	h)
Property: ↓				
Vertex			V(4, -5)	V(-4, -2)
(Equation of the) Axis of Symmetry			$x=4$	$x=-4$
Stretch or compression factor relative to $y=x^2$			Stretched vertically by a factor of 2	Stretched vertically by a factor of 3
Direction of opening			up	down
Values x may take (called Domain)			$\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$	$\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
Values y may take (called Range)			$\{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y \geq -5\}$	$\{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y \leq -2\}$

Sketches (2 per grid):