Section 4-2 Standard Form of a Quadratic Equation

Students will be able to:

-Describe the vertex and axis of symmetry of a quadratic equation in standard form.
-graph an equation in vertex form.

Quadratic Equation in Standard Form

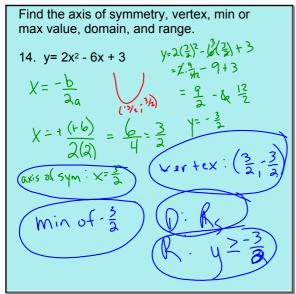
* $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ (a cannot be 0)

*axis of symmetry: $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

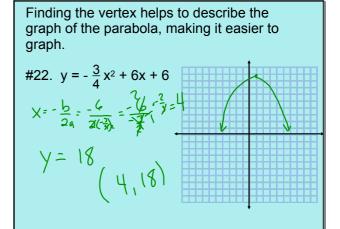
*This is the x-coordinate of the vertex. Use this to find y.

*the y-intercept is at (0, c)

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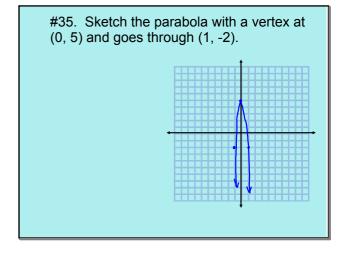
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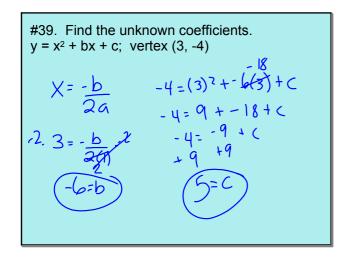


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start by finding the vertex: #29. $y = 2x^2 - 5x + 12$ $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = 7 + \frac{5}{2(2)} - \frac{5}{4}$ $y = \lambda(\frac{5}{4})^2 - 5(\frac{5}{4}) + 12$ $y = \frac{25}{8} - \frac{35}{48} + 12$ $-\frac{25}{8} + 12 = 7$

To write a quadratic function in vertex form,





Hwk: pg. 206-298 #12 - 38 (4th), 40, 46, 50

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