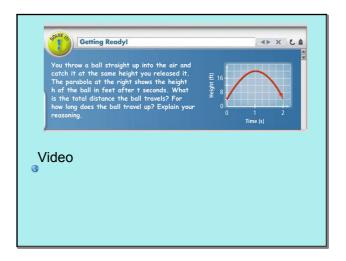
9-2.notebook March 12, 2018

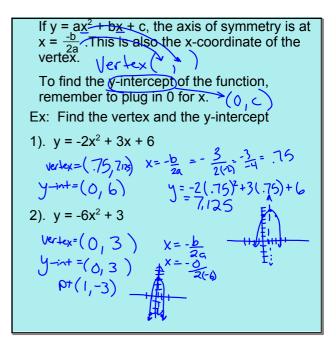
## Section 9 - 2 Quadratic Functions

Students will be able to graph quadratic functions in the form  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ .

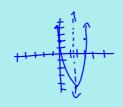


In the quadratic function  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , the value of b affects the position of the axis of symmetry.  $y = 2x^2 + 2x$   $y = 2x^2 + 4x$   $y = 2x^2 + 6x$ Audio

The equation for the axis of symmetry is  $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ Check the third graph.  $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ 



Find the vertex and the axis of symmetry, also give the y-int:



What is the graph of the function
$$y = -x^{2} + 4x - 2?$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{2(-1)} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4}{2(-1)}} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4}{2(-1)}} = -\frac{4}{-2} = 2$$

Go back and graph the previous functions using the information you found about the vertex, axis, and y-intercept.

Last section we said that if an object is falling you can use the equation  $h = -16t^2 + c$ . If the object projected into the air has a given initial velocity v, the formula  $h = -16t^2 + vt + c$  gives the approximate height above ground.

Daniel kicks a soccer ball up into the air with an initial upward velocity of 64 ft per sec. The ball is 2 ft above the ground when it is kicked. How long will it take the ball to reach its max height? How high above the ground will it be? What is the range of the function?

Hwk: pg. 556 - 557 #8, 14, 16 - 19 all, 22 - 28 evens, 33,