Write the equation, in standard form, of the quadratic equation with

vertex (2, 10) and passes through (0, 4).
$$\gamma = \langle (x, h)^2 + | \langle (x, y)^2 \rangle$$

$$-6 = 4a$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}(x-2)^{2} + 10$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}(x-2)^{2} + 10$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 + 6x + 9$$

Write the equaiton in standard form of a quadratic equation with a translation of right 2 and down 5. $y=x^2$ $(2)^{-5}$

$$y = 1(x-2)^{2} - 5$$

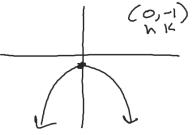
$$= (x-2)(x-2) - 5$$

$$= x^{2} - 4x - 1$$

Write the equaiton in standard form of a quadratic equation with a reflection over the x-axis and a translation down 1.

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + |x|$$

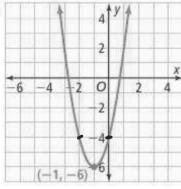
 $y = -1(x-0)^2 - 1$
 $= -x^2 - 1$



Write the equation of the function represented by the parabola in vertex form and in the form $\nneq \nneq \nneq$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$
. SEE EXAMPLE 4

29.



In the form
$$k \times y$$

Vertex $(-1,-6)$ $Pt(0,-4)$

$$y = \alpha(x-h)^2 + | \langle y = \alpha(x+1)^2 - 6 \rangle$$

$$-4 = \alpha(0+1)^2 - 6 \rangle$$

$$-4 = \alpha - 6 \rangle$$

$$\alpha > 2$$

Write the equation g(x) in vertex form of a quadratic function for the transformations giver the function $f(x) = x^2$. SEE EXAMPLE 5

- 30. Let g(x) be the function whose graph is a (-4,1) $= (x+4)^2 + 1$ translation 4 units left and 1 unit up of the graph of f(x).
- 31. Let g(x) be the function whose graph is a (3,0) (3,0) (3,0) (3,0) (3,0) (3,0) (3,0) (3,0) (3,0) (3,0)

36. The graph of $gx = 3(x - 2)^2$ is a transformation of the graph of $fx = x^2$. Are the following transformations of f that map to g? Select yes or no.

| | Yes | No |
|------------------------|-----|----|
| Translation left | | X |
| Translation right | / | |
| Translation up | | × |
| Translation down | | × |
| Reflection over x-axis | | X |
| Vertical Compression | | X |
| Vertical Stretch | | |

37. SAT/ACT Which of the following functions represents a parabola that has a vertex located at (-3, 4) and that passes through the point (-1, -4)?

$$\otimes f(x) = x^2 - 5$$

$$\otimes f(x) = x^2 - 5$$
 $\otimes f(x) = 2(x+1)^2 - 4$

(B)
$$f(x) = -2(x+3)^2 + 4$$
 (Ø) $f(x) = 2(x-3)^2 - 32$

$$\mathscr{D}f(x) = 2(x-3)^2 - 3x^2$$

©
$$f(x) = (x + 3)^2 + 4$$

$$y = a(x-h)^{2} + K$$

$$y = a(x+3)^{2} + 4$$

$$-4 = a(-1+3)^{2} + 4$$

$$-4 = 4a + 4$$

$$-4 = 4$$

$$-8 = 4a$$

$$6 = -2$$