

Feb 15 - 3:26 PM

Yay!  $y = -3(x+4)^2 + 20$

$$y = -3(x^2 + 8x + 16) + 20$$

$$y = -3x^2 - 24x - 48 + 20$$

$$y = -3x^2 - 24x - 28$$

Sep 4-12:56 PM

$$y = \frac{3}{4}(x-2)^2 + 6$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}(x^2 - 4x + 4) + 6$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - 3x + 3 + 6$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - 3x + 9$$

Sep 4-1:03 PM

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

$$y = x^2$$

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

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

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

$$y = x^2$$

$$y = 4.9(x-1.5)^2 + 40.2$$

$a$	$h$	$k$	Range
5	1	0	$y \geq 0$
4	0	6	$y \geq 6$
1	0	0	$y \geq 0$
4.9	1.5	40.2	$y \leq 40.2$

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Vertex Form to Standard Form    Expand

First, let's review expanding:

Shortcut Rule for Squaring a Binomial

1. Square the First Term
2. Multiply the terms together and double it
3. Square the last term

$$(x+3)^2$$

$$(x+3)(x+3)$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 3x + 9$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9$$

$$(2x-5)^2$$

$$4x^2 - 20x + 25$$

Sep 4-10:39 PM

Changing equations from...

**Standard Form**  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$   
 "Complete the square"  
**Vertex Form**  $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$

**EXAMPLE: Constructing a perfect square trinomial**

a)  $x^2 + 10x + \underline{25} = (x + 5)^2$

b)  $x^2 - 12x + \underline{36} = (x - 6)^2$

c)  $x^2 - 5x + \frac{\underline{25}}{4} = (x - \frac{5}{2})^2$   $\frac{3}{4}$

d)  $x^2 + 7x + \frac{\underline{49}}{4} = (x + \frac{7}{2})^2$   $\frac{3}{4} \div 2$

e)  $x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{\underline{9}}{16} = (x - \frac{3}{8})^2$   $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$

**RULE:** Look at the coefficient in front of the "x term" (the b value), and...

(1) Take half of it, then  
 (2) Square it!

Feb 13 - 10:38 AM

### Completing the Square

Express each of the following in vertex form:

- $y = x^2 - 14x$   
 $y = x^2 - 14x + \underline{49} - 49$   
 $y = (x - 7)^2 - 49$
- $y = x^2 + 6x - 5$   
 $y = x^2 + 6x + \underline{9} - 9 - 5$   
 $y = (x + 3)^2 - 14$
- $y = -x^2 + 2x + 7$   
 $y = -(x^2 - 2x + \underline{1} - 1) + 7$   
 $y = -(x - 1)^2 + 1 + 7$   
 $y = -(x - 1)^2 + 8$
- $y = 4x^2 - 32x + 1$   
 $y = 4(x^2 - 8x + \underline{16} - 16) + 1$   
 $y = 4(x - 4)^2 - 64 + 1$   
 $y = 4(x - 4)^2 - 63$

(Show multiple methods that could be used)

Sep 11-11:04 PM

Now that we have the method down...let's have some FUN!!!!

7.  $y = -\frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - 4$

6.  $y = 2$

Sep 11-11:09 PM

### HOMEWORK...

Worksheet - Standard to Vertex (a not 1).doc

Pre-Calculus 110  
 Completing the Square

Express the following functions in vertex form and state the vertex of each parabola.

1) $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 7$	4) $y = 3(x - 3)^2 - 1$
2) $y = -3x^2 + 9x + 2$	5) $y = -x^2 - 12x - 1$
3) $y = -x^2 + 10x + 1$	6) $y = -2x^2 + 10x + 7$
7) $y = 3x^2 - 12x - 5$	8) $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3x + 2$
9) $y = -5x^2 - 10x + 3$	10) $y = 5x^2 - 10x + 3$
11) $y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - x + 1$	12) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 8x + 1$
13) $y = x^2 - 3x - 1$	14) $y = 2x^2 + 4x + 5$
15) $y = -x^2 + 3x + 4$	16) $y = -3x^2 - 6x - 3$
17) $y = -2x^2 + 3x + 2$	18) $y = -0.2x^2 - x + 3$
	19) $y = \frac{1}{3}(x + 2)^2 - \frac{17}{3}$

SOLUTIONS:

#1. $y = 3(x - 3)^2 - 1$	#4. $y = -x^2 - 12x - 1$
#2. $y = -3(x - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{35}{4}$	#5. $y = -x^2 - 12x - 1$
#3. $y = -x^2 + 10x + 1$	#6. $y = -2(x - 5)^2 + 7$
#7. $y = -x^2 + 3x + 2$	#8. $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2 + 2$
#9. $y = -5(x - 2)^2 + 13$	#10. $y = 5(x - 2)^2 + 13$
#11. $y = \frac{1}{3}(x - 3)^2 + \frac{1}{3}$	#12. $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 8)^2 + 21$
#13. $y = (x - 1.5)^2 - 2.25$	#14. $y = -x^2 + 4x + 5$
#15. $y = 2(x - 1.5)^2 + 2.25$	#16. $y = -3(x + 2)^2 - 3$
#17. $y = -2(x - 1.5)^2 + 2$	#18. $y = -0.2(x + 5)^2 + 3$
#19. $y = \frac{1}{3}(x + 2)^2 - \frac{17}{3}$	

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$y = -2(x + 4)^2 - 10$

$y = -2(x^2 + 8x + 16) - 10$

$y = -2x^2 - 16x - 32 - 10$

$y = -2x^2 - 16x - 42$

$y = \frac{2}{3}(x + 1)^2 - 5$   $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{-12}{3}$

$y = \frac{2}{3}(x^2 + 2x + 1) - 5$

$y = \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} - 5$

$y = \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{13}{3}$

Sep 4-8:52 AM

One more

$y = 1(x + 3)^2 + 7$

$y = 1(x^2 + 6x + 9) + 7$

$y = x^2 + 6x + 16$

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Complete the Square

ex.  $x^2 + 10x + \underline{25} = (x+5)^2$

$x^2 - 8x + \underline{16} = (x-4)^2$

$y = x^2 + 6x - 10$

$y = x^2 + 6x + \underline{9} - \underline{9} - 10$

$y = (x+3)^2 - 19$

$y = x^2 + 20x + 50$

$y = x^2 + 20x + \underline{100} - \underline{100} + 50$

$y = (x+10)^2 - 50$

Sep 4-9:15 AM

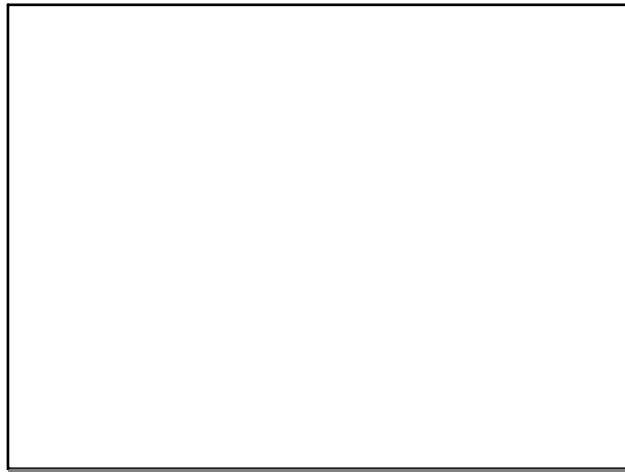
$$y = 2x^2 + 8x + 10$$

$$y = 2(x^2 + 4x + \underline{4} - \underline{4}) + 10$$

$$y = 2(x+2)^2 - 8 + 10$$

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

Sep 4-9:23 AM



Sep 5-8:17 AM

## Attachments

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Worksheet - Standard to Vertex (a not 1).doc