

Part 2: Find the equivalent standard form equations for the intercept form equations below.

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

	x	-2
x	x^2	$-2x$
$+1$	$+x$	-2

Standard form: $y = x^2 - x - 2 = y$

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

	x	-2
$-x$	$-x^2$	$+2x$
$+1$	$+x$	-2

Standard form: $y = -x^2 + 3x - 2$

3) $y = -(x+1)(x+2)$

Standard form: $y = -x^2 - 3x - 2$

Standard form: $y = x^2 - x - 2 = y$

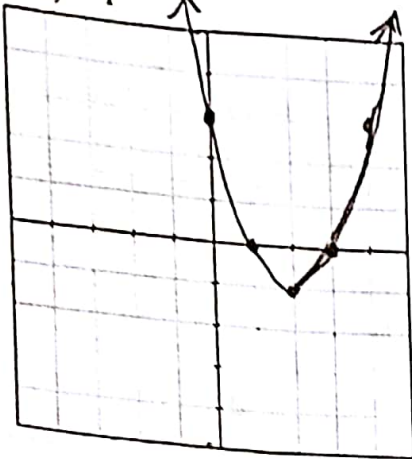
	$-x$	-1
x	$-x^2$	$-x$
$+2$	$-2x$	-2

	x	$+2$
x	x^2	$+2x$
-1	$-x$	-2

Day 4 Hw All Three Forms of Quadratic Equations

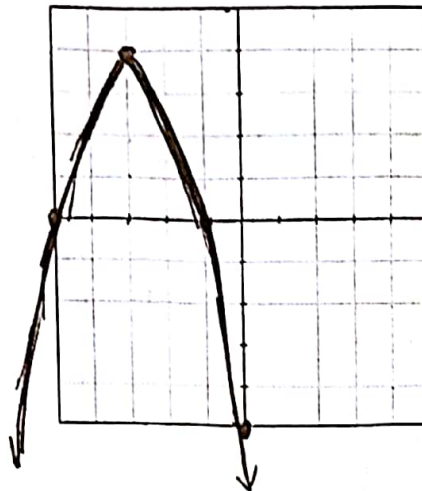
Part 1: Sketch each of the following parabolas.

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



Vertex: $(2, -1)$

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

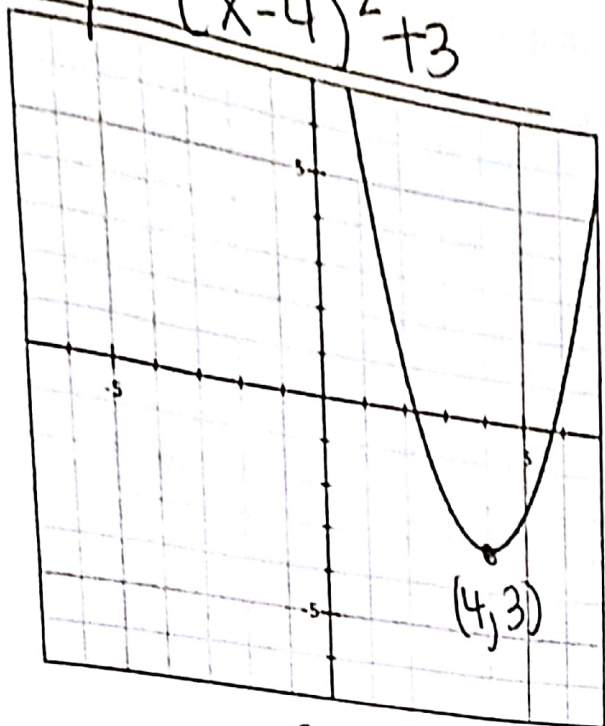


Vertex $(-3, 4)$

Unit 2A: Quadratic Transformations and Factoring Name: _____

Part 2: Write an equation for each of the following parabolas. You will need to decide which form to use - vertex or intercept form! Choose the best equation for each graph given. Then, find the equivalent standard form equation.

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

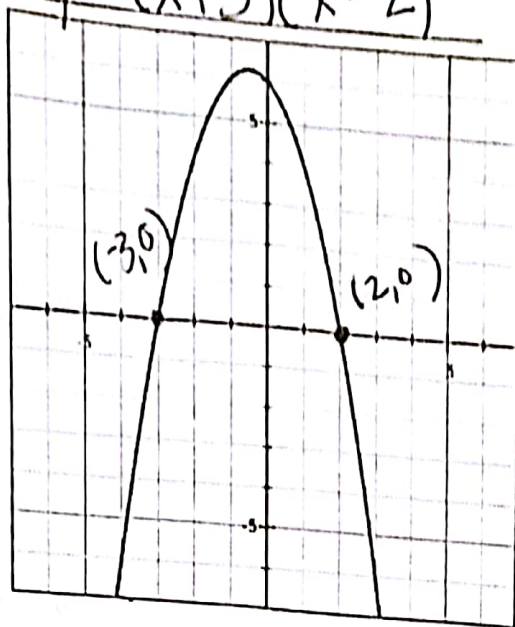


Standard form: $y = x^2 - 8x + 19$

	x	
x	x^2	$-4x$
-4	$-4x$	$+16$

	x		+5
x	x^2	$5x$	
+4	$4x$	$+20$	

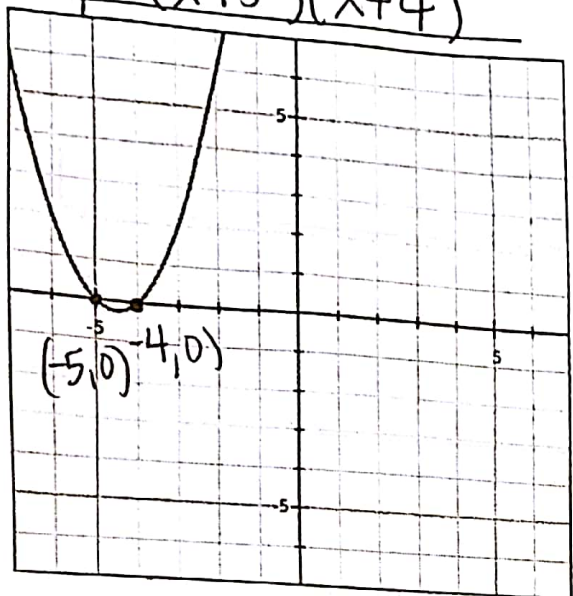
8) $y = (x+3)(x-2)$



Standard form: $y = -x^2 - x + 6$

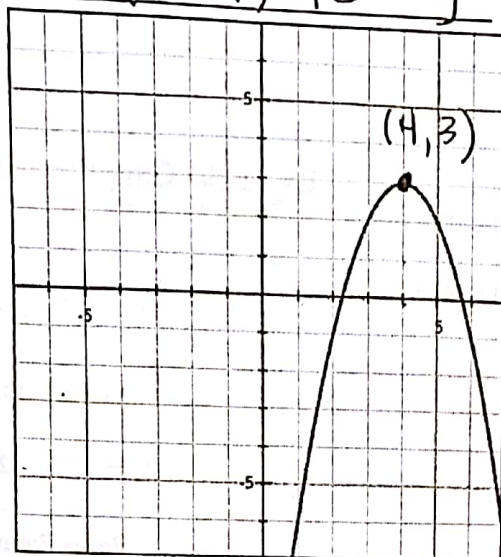
	x		-2
-x	$-x^2$	$+2x$	
-3	$-3x$	$+6$	

9) $y = (x+5)(x+4)$



Standard form: $y = x^2 + 9x + 20$

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



Standard form: $y = -x^2 + 8x - 13$

	x		-4
x	x^2	$-4x$	
-4	$-4x$	$+16$	

$-(x^2 - 8x + 16)$
 $-x^2 + 8x - 16$
 $+3$