

## Section 2.3 Quadratic Equations

### › DEFINITION 1 Quadratic Functions

If  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are real numbers with  $a \neq 0$ , then the function

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

is called a **quadratic function** and its graph is called a **parabola**.\* This is known as the **general form** of a quadratic function.

## Definition

### › The Vertex Form of a Quadratic Function

We will begin our detailed study of quadratic functions by examining some in a special form, which we will call the **vertex form**.\*

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

# Definitions

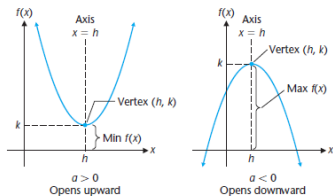
## ▶ PROPERTIES OF A QUADRATIC FUNCTION AND ITS GRAPH

Given a quadratic function in vertex form

$$f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k \quad a \neq 0$$

we summarize general properties as follows:

1. The graph of  $f$  is a parabola:



2. Vertex:  $(h, k)$  (parabola rises on one side of the vertex and falls on the other).
3. Axis (of symmetry):  $x = h$  (parallel to  $y$  axis).
4.  $f(h) = k$  is the minimum if  $a > 0$  and the maximum if  $a < 0$ .
5. Domain: all real numbers; range:  $(-\infty, k]$  if  $a < 0$  or  $[k, \infty)$  if  $a > 0$ .
6. The graph of  $f$  is the graph of  $g(x) = ax^2$  translated horizontally  $h$  units and vertically  $k$  units.

› COMPLETING THE SQUARE

To **complete the square** of the quadratic expression

$$x^2 + bx \quad \text{Leading coefficient 1}$$

add the square of one-half the coefficient of  $x$ ; that is, add

$$\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{b^2}{4}$$

The resulting expression can be factored as a perfect square:

$$x^2 + bx + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2$$

## Examples

Complete the square for each of the following:

(A)  $x^2 - 8x$       (B)  $x^2 + \frac{7}{4}x$       (C)  $x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x$

## Example

Find the vertex form of  $g(x) = x^2 + 10x - 1$ , then write the vertex

› FINDING THE VERTEX OF A PARABOLA

When a quadratic function is written in the form  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , the first coordinate of the vertex can be found using the formula

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

The second coordinate can then be found by evaluating  $f$  at the first coordinate.

## Example

Find the vertex of the parabola  $g(x) = 2x^2 - 16x + 10$ .