## **Pre-Calculus 11 Properties of Quadratic Functions again**

**Recall:** General form of a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ Recall: General form of a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ If we complete the square, the equation takes the standard form  $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ Recall: • V(h, k) • V(h, k)• Axis of Symmetry: x = h• **Domain**:  $(-\infty, \infty)$  Range: [k, ∞) or (-∞, k]
The second se (a.o.s) maximum/minimum value, domain and range of the following quadratic functions. functions. a)  $y = 2(x-3)^2 - 4$   $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$   $y = x^2(x-3)^2 + k$  b)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x+3)^2 + 2$ V(-3,2)  $a.0.5. \quad x = -3$ Y < 2 a co :- opens down max Q 2  $\mathcal{D}: (-\infty, \infty)$ R: (-00,2]

## **Pre-Calculus 11 Stretches/Compressions and Reflections**

 $y = ax^2$  Vertical stretch or compression by a factor of a

We will multiply the y-coordinates by a

- If a > 1 the graph will be vertically stretched
- If 0 < a < 1, the graph will be vertically compressed







