

General Equation of a Parabola



Preliminaries and Objectives

Preliminaries

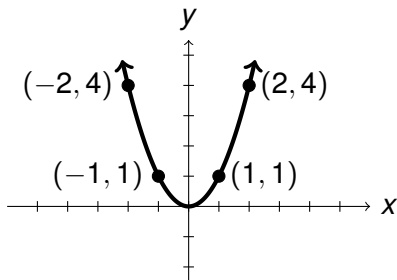
- Graph of $y = x^2$
- Transformation of Graphs
 - Shifting graphs
 - Stretching graphs
 - Flipping graphs

Objectives

- Find the equation of a parabola, given the graph.

Standard Parabola

$$y = x^2$$

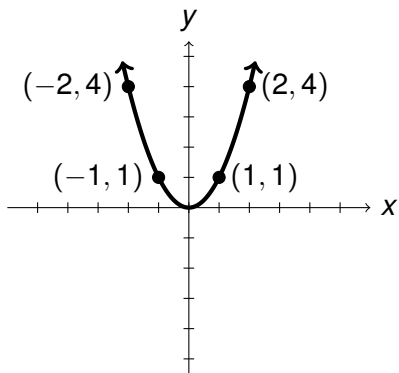


Axis of symmetry = y-axis

Vertex at $(0, 0)$

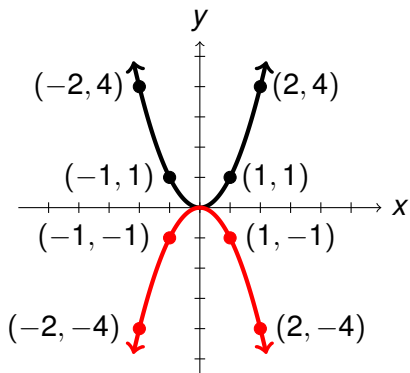
Standard Parabola

$$y = x^2$$



Standard Parabola and Reflection

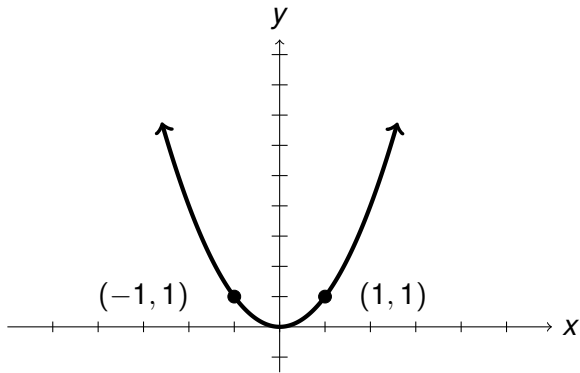
$$y = x^2$$



$$y = -x^2$$

Stretching Parabolas

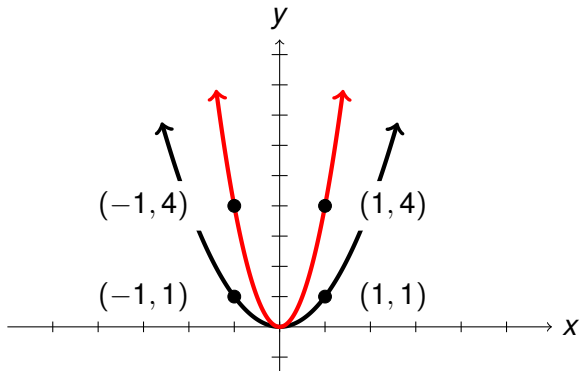
$$y = x^2$$



Stretching Parabolas

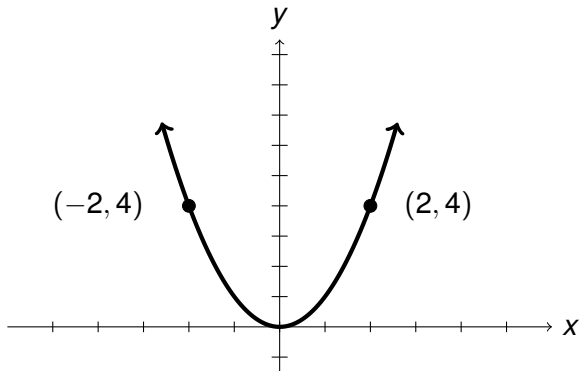
$$y = x^2$$

$$y = 4(x^2)$$



Stretching Parabolas

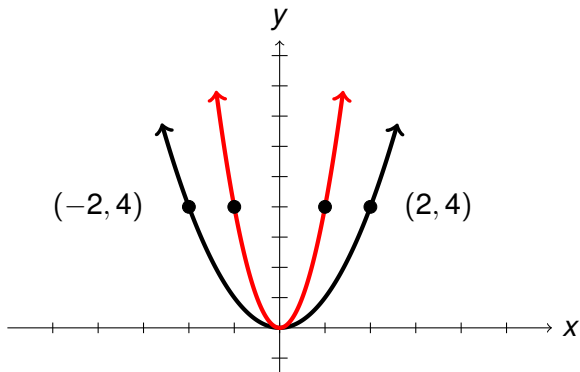
$$y = x^2$$



Stretching Parabolas

$$y = x^2$$

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



General Form of a Parabola

$$y - k = \pm A(x - h)^2$$

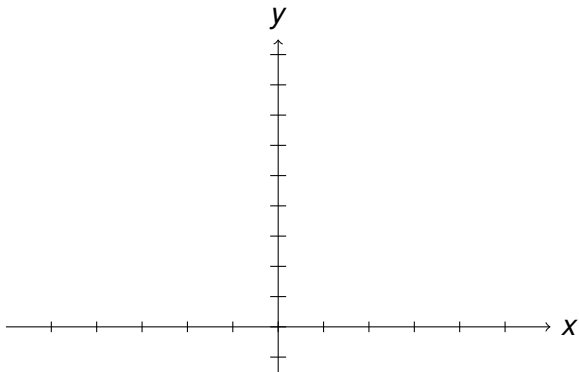
General Form of a Parabola

$$y - k = \pm A(x - h)^2$$

Vertex at (h, k) , stretched vertically by a factor of A , and reflected across the x -axis if negative.

Example 1

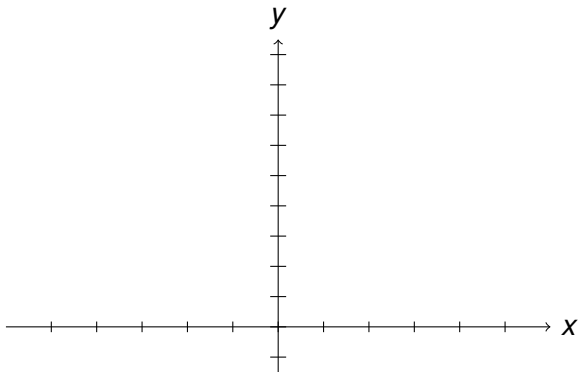
$$y = -3(x + 2)^2 + 8$$



Example 1

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

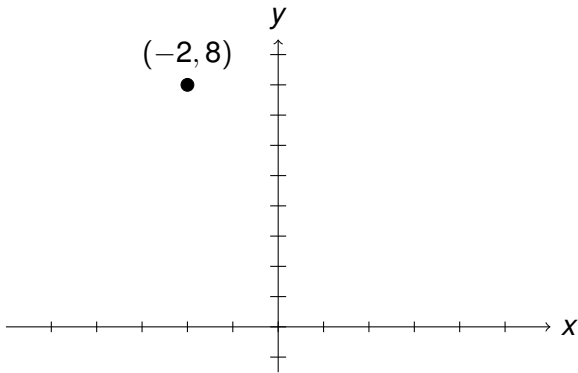
$$y - 8 = -3(x + 2)^2$$



Example 1

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

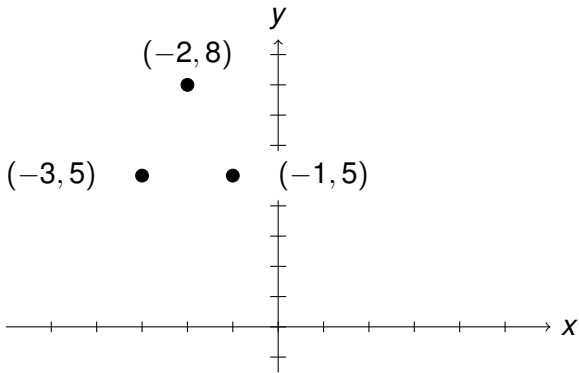
$$y - 8 = -3(x + 2)^2$$



Example 1

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

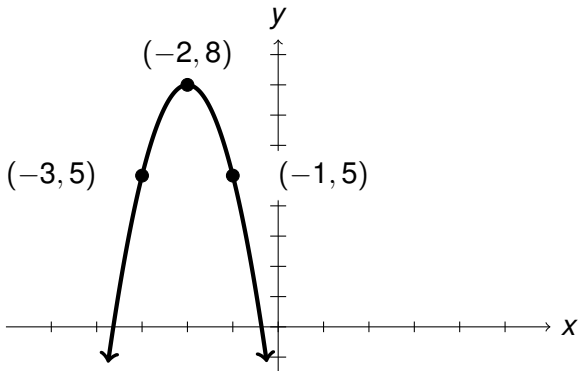
$$y - 8 = -3(x + 2)^2$$



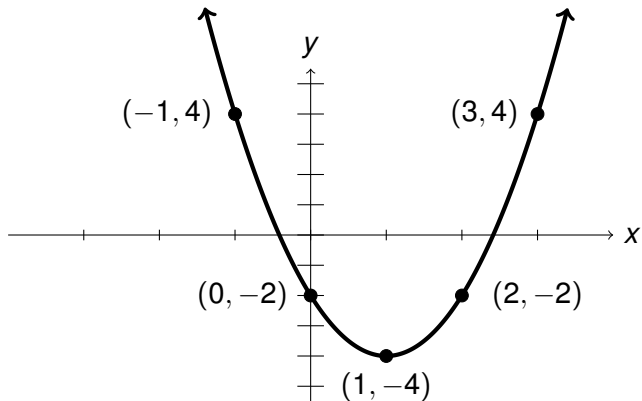
Example 1

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

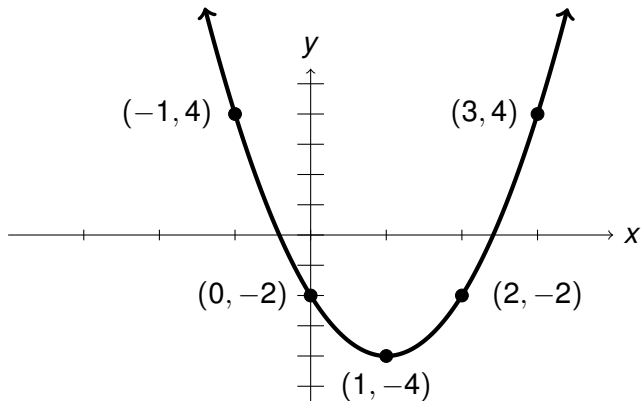
$$y - 8 = -3(x + 2)^2$$



Example 2

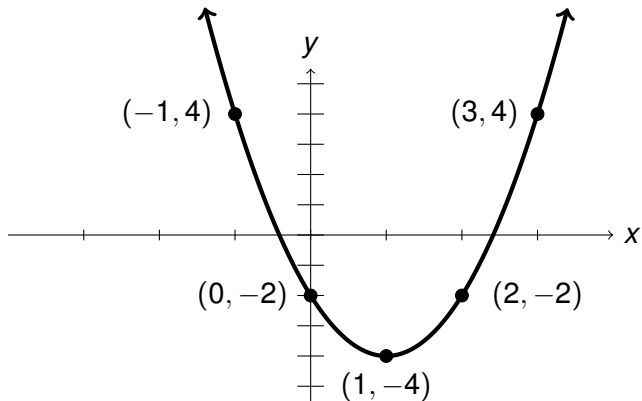


Example 2



$$y + 4 = A(x - 1)^2$$

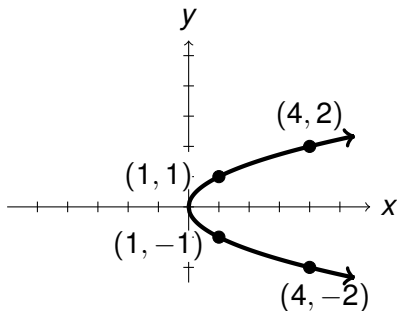
Example 2



$$y + 4 = 2(x - 1)^2$$

Standard Parabola - Horizontal Orientation

$$x = y^2$$



Axis of symmetry = x-axis

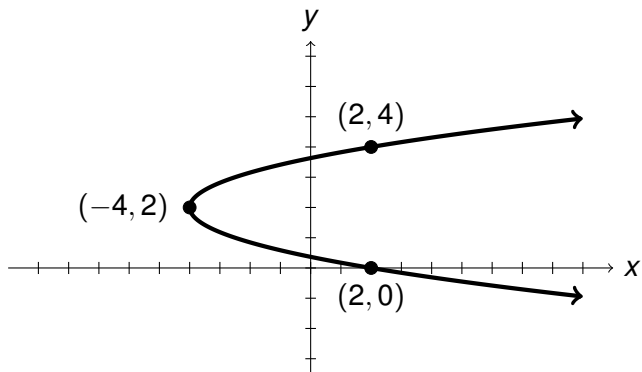
Vertex at $(0, 0)$

General Form of a Parabola - Horizontal Orientation

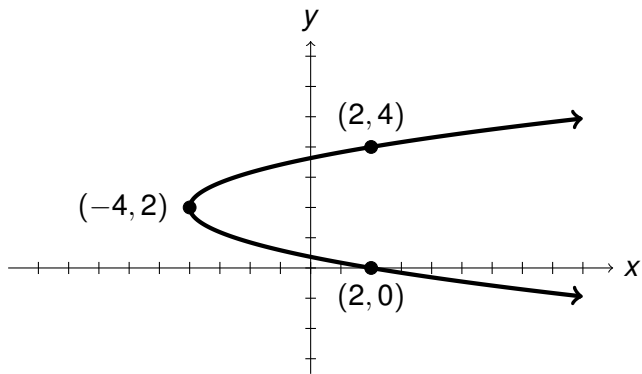
$$x - h = \pm A(y - k)^2$$

Vertex at (h, k) , stretched horizontally by a factor of A , and reflected across the y -axis if negative.

Example 3

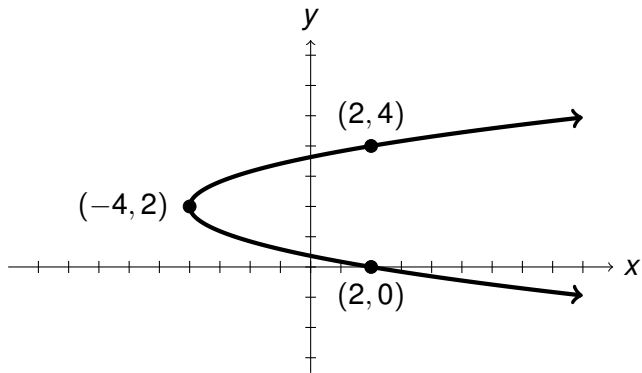


Example 3



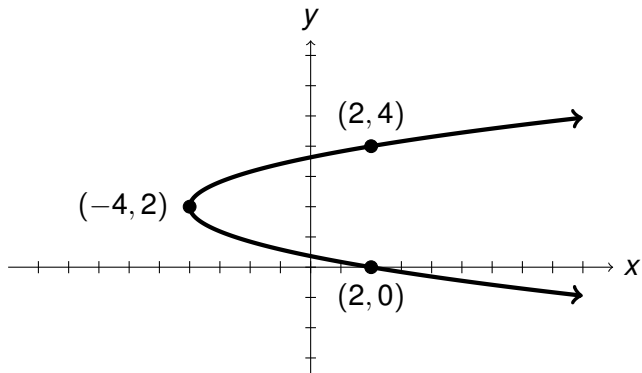
$$x - h = A(y - k)^2$$

Example 3



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

Example 3



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

Recap

- Standard Equation of a Parabola

$$y - k = \pm A(x - h)^2 \text{ and } x - h = \pm A(y - k)^2$$

- Form of the parabola

$$y = x^2 \quad \text{opens upward}$$

$$y = -x^2 \quad \text{opens downward}$$

$$x = y^2 \quad \text{opens to the right}$$

$$x = -y^2 \quad \text{opens to the left}$$

- Vertex at (h, k)
- Stretched by a factor of A vertically for $y = x^2$ and horizontally for $x = y^2$

Credits

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