

Worksheet 4-7: Graphing Quadratic Relations $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$

Method 1: Graphing by Transformation

Step 1 - Plot the vertex (***Draw your transformed x- and y- axes from the vertex!***)

Step 2 - Determine the opening direction of the parabola (upward if $a > 0$; downward if $a < 0$)

Step 3 - From the vertex, graph the next four points (***assuming vertex is the origin***):

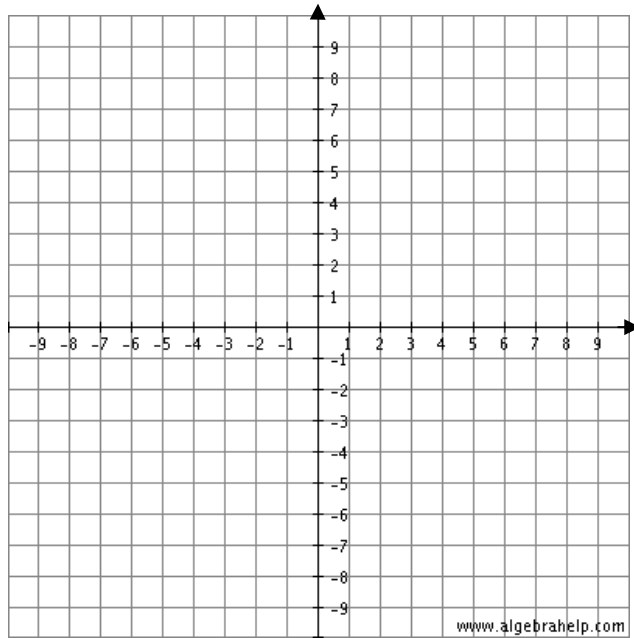
- If $a > 0$, graph next four points $(1, 1 \times a)$, $(-1, 1 \times a)$, $(2, 4 \times a)$, and $(-2, 4 \times a)$

- If $a < 0$, graph next four points $(1, -1 \times a)$, $(-1, -1 \times a)$, $(2, -4 \times a)$, and $(-2, -4 \times a)$

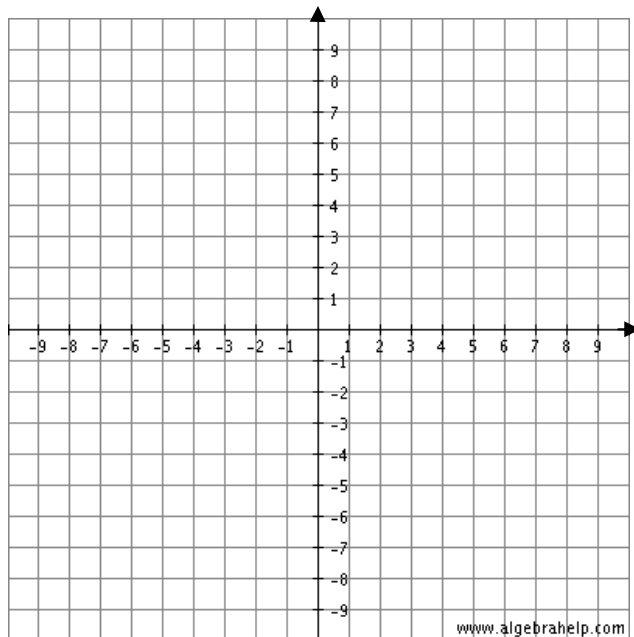
Step 4 - Connect all points with a smooth curve and put arrows at both end of the parabola

Step 5 - Label the parabola and the axes

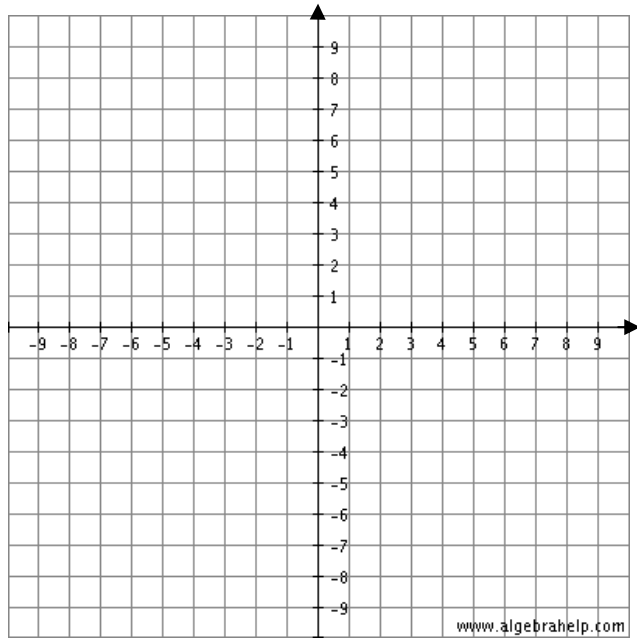
1. $y = 3(x+4)^2 - 9$



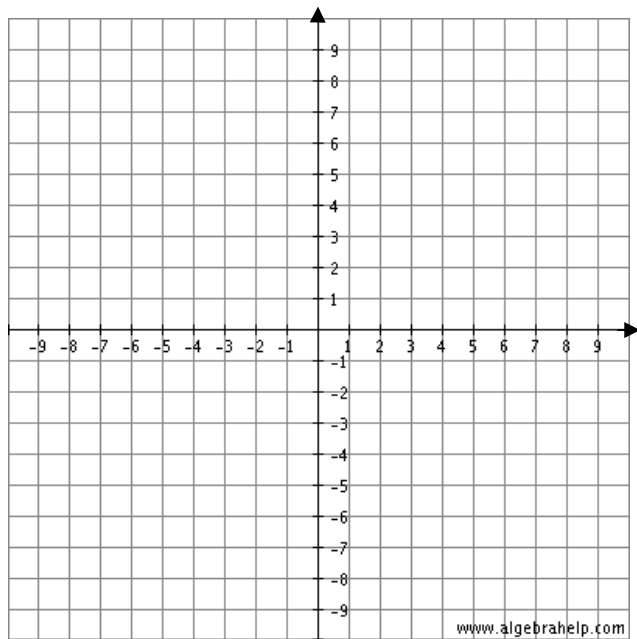
2. $y = -\frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2 + 7$



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



4. $y = -2(x-3)^2 - 1$



Method 2: Graphing Using Vertex and Two Points

Step 1 - Identify the coordinates of the vertex

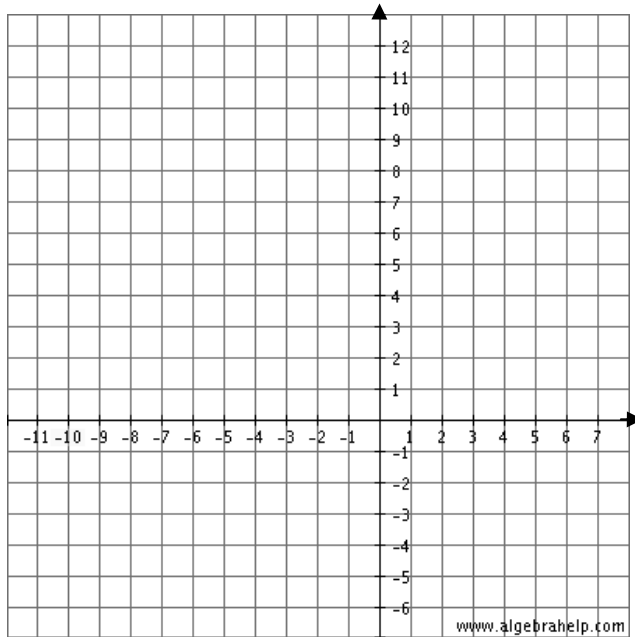
Step 2 - Determine the x -coordinates of two other points- 2 units to the **left** of the vertex, and 2 units to the **right** of the vertexStep 3 - Substitute the x -values from step 2 into $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ to find two points on the parabola

Step 4 - Plot the two points and the vertex on the same set of axes

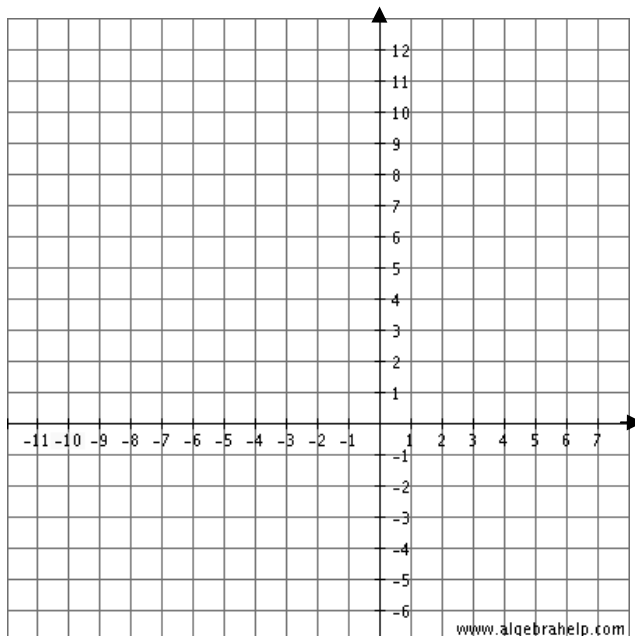
Step 5 - Connect the points with a smooth curve and put arrows at both end of the parabola

Step 6 - Label the parabola and the axes

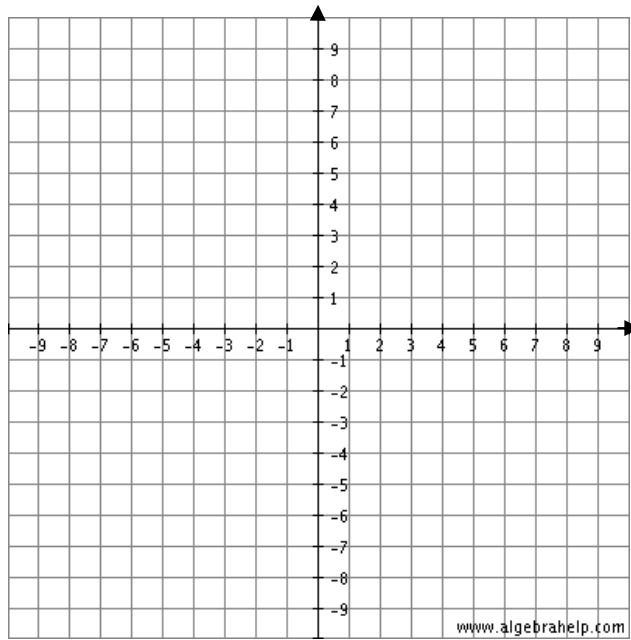
5. $y = 2(x - 6)^2 + 3$



6. $y = -0.5(x + 9)^2 - 2$



7. $y = -(x + 2)^2 - 1$



8. $y = 0.25(x + 1)^2 - 5$

