

# Example 2 - Vertex Formula

image.png

a)  $y = 2x^2 + 4x$

1. we get the a, b, c in the formula  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

- $a = 2$

- $b = 4$

- $c = 0$

2. then we plug in a, b into the formula

- $x = -b / (2a)$

- $x = -4 / (2 \cdot 2) = -4/4 = -1$

- so the axis of symmetry is  $x = -1$

- to find the vertex

- so the known vertex data is  $(-1, y)$

- to find y for the vertex we need to plug -1 into the formula  $y = 2x^2 + 4x$

- $y = 2 \cdot (-1)^2 + 4 \cdot (-1) = -6$

- so the vertex is  $(-1, -6)$

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B)  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 5$

1. we get the a, b, c in the formula  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

- $a = -1$

- $b = 4$

- $c = -5$

2. then we plug in a, b into the formula

- $x = -b / (2a)$

- $x = -4 / (2 \cdot -1) = -4 / -2 = 2$

- so the axis of symmetry is  $x = 2$

- to find the vertex

- so the known vertex data is  $(2, y)$

- to find y for the vertex we need to plug -1 into the formula  $y = 2x^2 + 4x$

- $y = -2^2 + 4 \cdot 2 - 5 = -1$

- so the vertex is  $(2, -1)$

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