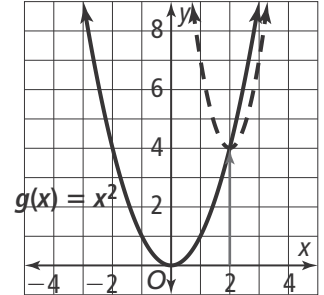
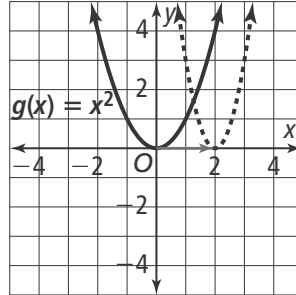
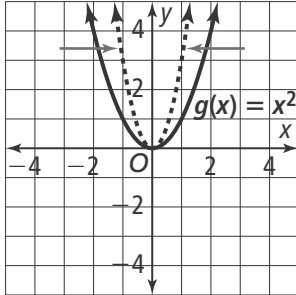




## 8-2 Reteach to Build Understanding

### Vertex Form of a Quadratic Function

1. a. These graphs show how the values of  $a$ ,  $h$ , and  $k$  in the function  $f(x) = 3(x - 2)^2 + 4$  relates to the parent function  $g(x) = x^2$ . Draw lines from each statement to the graph it describes.



The value of  $k$  is 4,  
so the graph  
translates 4 units up.

The value of  $h$  is 2,  
so the graph translates  
2 units right.

The value of  $a$  is 3,  
so the parabola is  
narrower.

- b. Write numbers in the blanks to complete each statement about  $f(x)$ .

The vertex of a parabola is  $(h, k)$ . The vertex is located at (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_).

The axis of symmetry is at  $x = h$ . The axis of symmetry is at  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Martin incorrectly identified two of the key features of the graph of  $f(x) = -6(x + 2)^2 - 4$ . Put an X next to any incorrect statements. Correct his errors.

- The value of  $a$  is  $-6$ , so the graph opens down.
- The value of  $h$  is  $-2$ , so the graph is translated 2 units left from the graph of the parent function.
- The value of  $k$  is 4, so the graph is translated 4 units up from the graph of the parent function.
- The vertex of  $f(x)$  is located at  $(-2, 4)$ .
- The axis of symmetry of  $f(x)$  is at  $x = -2$ .
- The value of  $a$  is  $-6$ , so the graph of the function is very narrow.