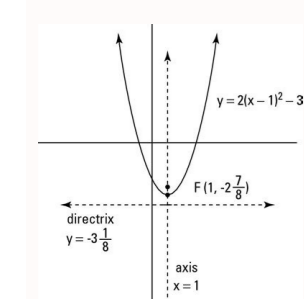
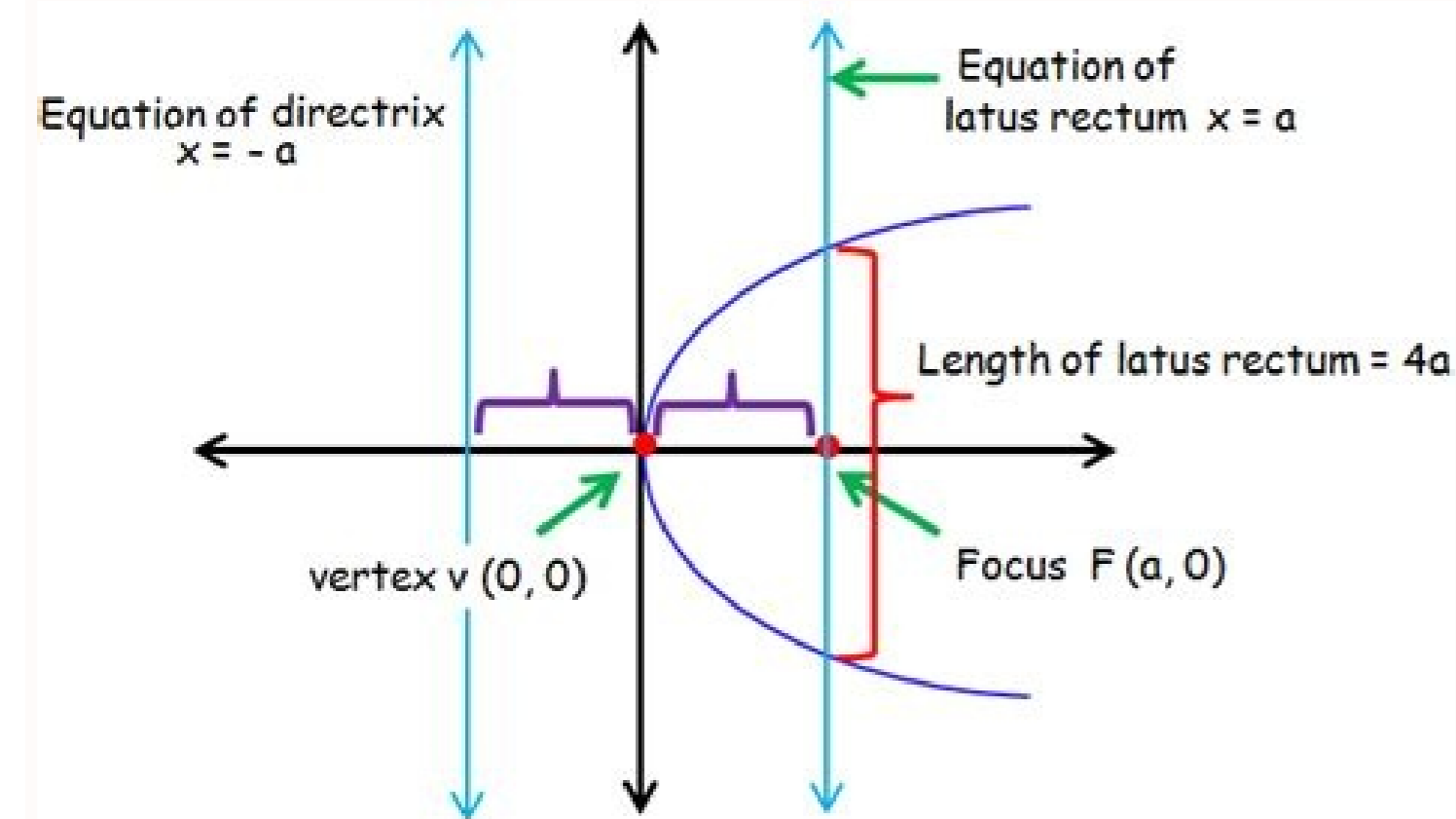
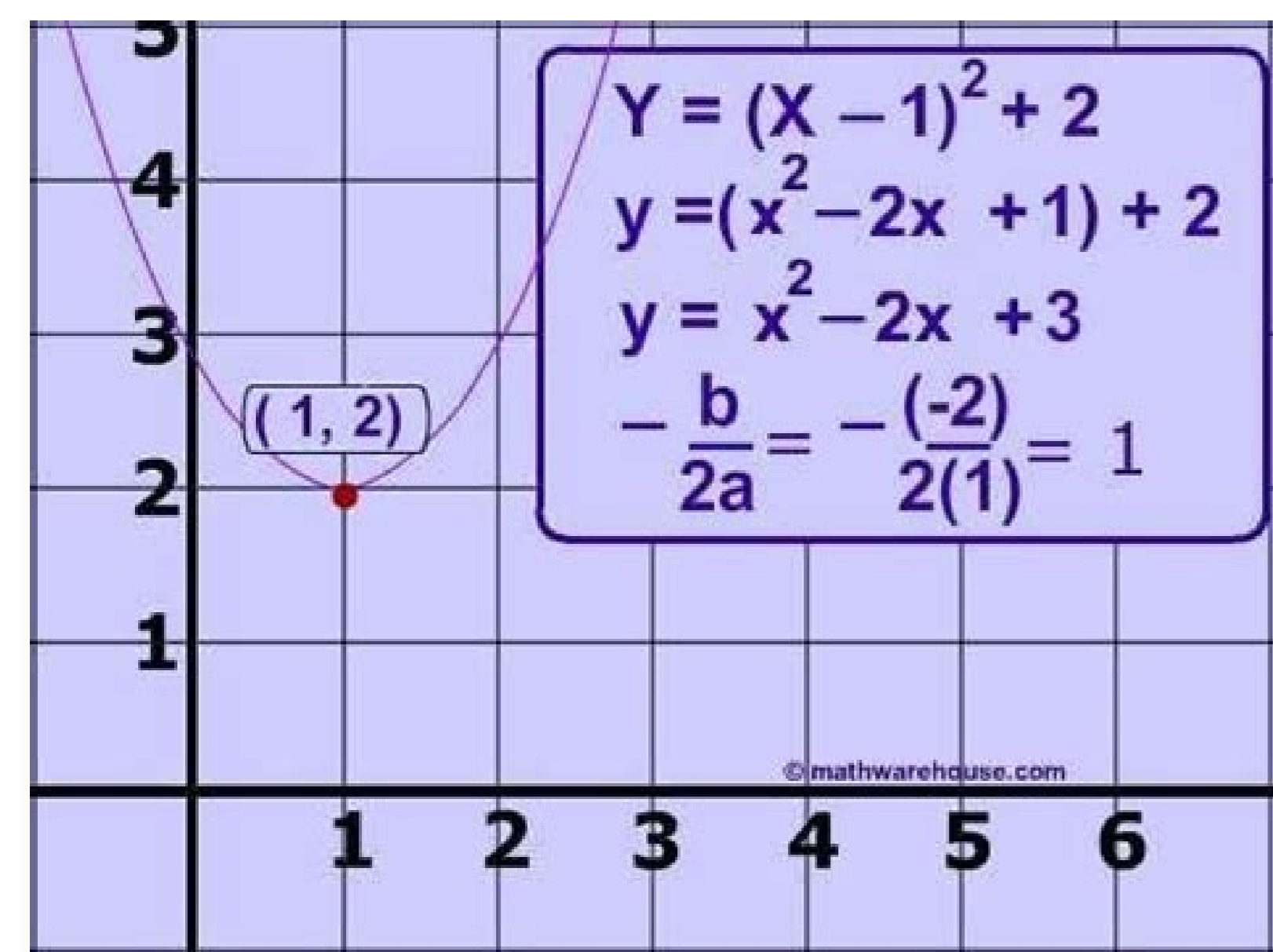


Vertex to standard form parabola

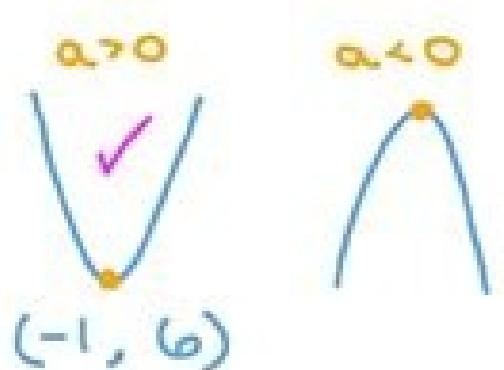
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Find the vertex of the graph of  $y = 5(x+1)^2 + 6$ .

$a = 5 > 0$   
 $p = 1$   
 $q = 6$

$y = a(x+p)^2 + q$   
 $y = 5(x+1)^2 + 6$



- $(x+1)^2 \geq 0$  ← minimum value is 0
  - $5(x+1)^2 \geq 0$  ← minimum value is 0
  - $5(x+1)^2 + 6 \geq 6$  ← minimum value is 6
- $x+1 = 0$   
 $x = -1$
- $(-1, 6)$**

**The Parabola - The Standard Form - Example 5**

Given:  $y^2 - 4y - x + 8 = 0 \implies y^2 - 4y + 4 = x - 8 + 4$

Find:  $h, k, p$ , and Graph

$(y-2)^2 = 4p(x-h)$

$h = 4$   
 $k = 2$   
 $p = \frac{1}{4}$

Focus =  $(4, 2)$   
 Vertex =  $(4, 2)$   
 Directrix =  $x = \frac{15}{4}$

Vertex to standard form parabola calculator. How to find standard form of parabola given vertex and directrix. How to find the standard form of a parabola with focus and vertex. Transform the equation of the parabola to the standard vertex form by completing the square. How to find the vertex of a parabola in standard form. How to write the standard form of a parabola given vertex and focus. How to write the standard form of a parabola given vertex and focus.

The equation of a parabola can be expressed in either standard or vertex form as shown in the picture below. The vertex form of a parabola's equation is generally expressed as:  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$  ( $h, k$ ) is the vertex as you can see in the picture below. If  $a$  is positive then the parabola opens upwards like a regular "U". If  $a$  is negative, then the graph opens downwards like an upside down "U". What is the graph of the following parabola  $y = (x-1)^2 + 1$ ? The parabola's vertex is the point (1,1). What is the graph of the following parabola  $y = -(x-1)^2 + 1$ ? What is the graph of the following parabola  $y = (x+2)^2 - 3$ ? What is the vertex of the following parabola:  $y = (x+3)^2 + 4$  The vertex is the point (-3,4) Find the vertex of the following parabola:  $y = (x-3)^2 + 4$  (3,4) is the vertex. What is the vertex of the parabola whose vertex form equation is  $y = (x-2)^2 - 3$  What is the vertex of a parabola with the following equation:  $y = 2(x-3)^2 + 4$  Does the parabola open upwards or downwards? The vertex is (3,4) and it opens upwards since  $a$  is positive (it is 2), it opens upwards. If a parabola's equation is  $y = 3(x+3)^2 + 4$ , what is its vertex? Which way does it open? Vertex = (-3, 4), and it opens upwards since  $a$  is positive. A parabola has the equation  $y = -22(x-9)^2 + 5$ . What is its vertex? Which way does the parabola open? Vertex = (9, 5) and since  $a$  is negative (it is -22), it opens downwards. This page: Related Pages: How to Convert Equations from Standard to Vertex Form and Back This Standard form to vertex form calculator is a free tool to assist you in parabolic equations. It tells: Vertex form equation Standard form equation Vertex Y-intercept You can find the vertex of a parabola from a vertex equation. But if you have a standard form equation then you can convert it to vertex form using this calculator. How to use this calculator? To operate this calculator, you have to: Choose what you want to calculate: vertex form or standard form to vertex form. Enter the values. Hit the calculate button. What is vertex form? Quadratic equations are represented in two types of equations; Standard form and Vertex form. Both of these equations have their uses. The vertex form is the one that gives you information about the vertex, maximum or minimum point, of a parabola. It can be derived from the standard form. General vertex form A general vertex form is represented as: How to convert the standard form into vertex form? As mentioned before, you can convert the standard form into vertex form. A standard form is written as:  $Y = ax^2 + bx + c$  You will have to: Make the coefficient of  $x^2$ , 1. Find the value to complete the square from the coefficient of  $x$ . Close the square. The equation is in standard form. Example: Convert  $y = 5x^2 + 10x + 2$  into vertex form. Solution: Step 1: Make the coefficient of  $x^2$  to be 1. For this purpose, extract 5 from the whole equation, such as:  $Y = 5(x^2 + 2x + \frac{2}{5})$  Step 2: Divide the coefficient of  $x$  by 2 and take its square. Coefficient of  $x = 2$ , so:  $(2/2)^2 = 1^2 = 1$  Step 3: Add and subtract this value in the parenthesis.  $Y = 5(x^2 + 2x + 1 - 1 + \frac{2}{5})$  Step 4: Complete the square. Observe that  $x^2 + 2x + 1 = (x + 1)^2$  therefore,  $Y = 5(x + 1)^2 - 5(1 - \frac{2}{5})$   $Y = 5(x + 1)^2 - 5(\frac{3}{5})$   $Y = 5(x + 1)^2 - 3$  This is the vertex form. In the last step, when we completed the square, we had to take the constant terms ( $1 - 1 + \frac{2}{5}$ ) aside. But since 5 was extracted from them as well, we multiplied it separately. How to find vertex from the quadratic equations? You can simply find the vertex from the quadratic equations. To know how to? keep reading. Find vertex from the standard form: If you don't want to convert the standard form into the vertex form, find the vertex point using these formulas.  $h = -b / (2a)$   $k = c - b^2 / (4a)$  Example: Find the vertex of a parabola from the equation  $y = x^2 - 3x + 1$ . Solution: The equation is in standard form so: Step 1: Identify the elements.  $a = 1$   $b = -3$   $c = 1$  Step 2: Put the values in the formulas. For  $h$ :  $h = -b / (2a)$   $h = -(-3) / 2(1)$   $h = 3/2$  or 1.5 For  $k$ :  $k = c - b^2 / (4a)$   $k = 1 - (-3)^2 / 4(1)$   $k = 1 - 9/4$  or -1.25 So, the vertex is  $(3/2, -5/4)$ . You can use these values to find the vertex form as well. Just put these values in the places of  $h$  and  $k$  while  $a$  will remain the same i.e.  $y = 1(x + 3/2)^2 - 5/4$ . Find vertex from the vertex form: There is no rocket science in it. Simply identify the values of  $h$  and  $k$  and put them in the general vertex form equation. Example: What is the vertex for equation  $y = 9(x + 3) + 2$ . Solution: Identify the values.  $h = 3$   $k = 2$  So, the vertex is (3, 2). RadfordMathematics.com Online Mathematics Book The vertex form is a special form of a quadratic function. From the vertex form, it is easily visible where the maximum or minimum point (the vertex) of the parabola is: The number in brackets gives (trouble spot: up to the sign!) the x-coordinate of the vertex, the number at the end of the form gives the y-coordinate. This means: If the vertex form is  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ , then the vertex is at  $(h, k)$ . You have to complete the square: Take the number in front of  $x$ , divide it by and square the result. Here is an example: Mathepower works with this function: So, the vertex form of your function is The vertex is at (1) This is the graph of your function. Dein Browser unterstützt den HTML-Canvas-Tag nicht. Hol dir einen neuen. :P This is what Mathepower calculated: ( Complete the square ) ( Use the binomial formula ) ( simplify ) ( expand ) As you can see, the x-coordinate of the vertex equals the number in brackets, but only up to change of signs. Furthermore, one sees from this calculation that you just have to use the binomial formula backwards: Build a binomial formula out of the function term. This does only work if there is the right number (the number completing the square). So simply add the right number and subtract it at the same time. Then you have to factor this number out. Example: Mathepower works with this function: = So, the vertex form of your function is The vertex is at (1) This is the graph of your function. Dein Browser unterstützt den HTML-Canvas-Tag nicht. Hol dir einen neuen. :P This is what Mathepower calculated: ( Factor out ) ( Complete the square ) ( Use the binomial formula ) ( simplify ) ( expand ) It is important to factor out first and complete the square afterwards. Otherwise there could be nasty mistakes. (Unfortunately, many people do not think about such stuff and simply use the binomial formula even if it is not possible... More unfortunately, terms cannot cry "OUCH!", but just math teachers can when they see such a calculation.) Simply factor out. Btw: Whenever there is a negative number in front of the , the parabola is open downward. Example: Mathepower works with this function: = So, the vertex form of your function is The vertex is at (1) This is the graph of your function. Dein Browser unterstützt den HTML-Canvas-Tag nicht. Hol dir einen neuen. :P This is what Mathepower calculated: ( Factor out ) ( Complete the square ) ( Use the binomial formula ) ( simplify ) ( expand ) Of course. This is a free vertex form calculator. Just enter your example and it will be solved. This website uses cookies to ensure you get the best experience. By using this website, you agree to our Cookie Policy. Learn more Calculate parabola vertex given equation step-by-step  $\text{mathrm(simplify)}$   $\text{mathrm(solve)}$   $\text{mathrm(inverse)}$   $\text{mathrm(angent)}$   $\text{mathrm(line)}$  See All area asymptotes critical points derivative eigenvalues eigenvectors expand extreme points factor implicit derivative inflection points intercepts inverse laplace inverse laplace partial fractions range slope simplify solve for tangent taylor vertex geometric test alternating test pseries test root test Related » Graph » Number Line » Similar » Examples » Our online expert tutors can answer this problem Get step-by-step solutions from expert tutors as fast as 15-30 minutes. Your first 5 questions are on us! In partnership with you are being redirected to Course Hero I want to submit the same problem to Course Hero Examples parabola-function-vertex-calculator en Feedback The vertex of a parabola is a point that represents the extremal value of a quadratic curve. The quadratic part stands because the most significant power of our variable ( $x$ ) is two. The vertex can be either a minimum (for a parabola opening up) or a maximum (for a parabola opening down). Alternatively, we can say that the vertex is the intersection of the parabola and its symmetry axis. Typically, we denote the vertex as a point  $P(h, k)$ , where  $h$  stands for the x-coordinate, and  $k$  indicates the y-coordinate. That's enough on the definitions. But how to find the vertex of a quadratic function? It may be a surprise, but we don't need to evaluate any square root to do so! Whenever we face a standard form of a parabola  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , we can use the equations of the vertex coordinates:  $h = -b/(2a)$ ,  $k = c - b^2/(4a)$ . Knowing how to find these ratios, we can move one step further and ask: What is the vertex form of a parabola? When written in "vertex form":  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$  ( $h, k$ ) is the vertex of the parabola, and  $x = h$  is the axis of symmetry.  $h$  represents a horizontal shift (how far left, or right, the graph has shifted from  $x = 0$ ).  $k$  represents a vertical shift (how far up, or down, the graph has shifted from  $y = 0$ ).  $a$  notice that the  $h$  value is subtracted in this form, and that the  $k$  value is added. If the equation is  $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 5$ , the value of  $h$  is 1, and  $k$  is 5. If the equation is  $y = 3(x + 4)^2 - 6$ , the value of  $h$  is -4, and  $k$  is -6. To convert from  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  Form to Vertex Form: Method 1: Completing the Square To convert a quadratic from  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  form to vertex form,  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ , you use the process of completing the square. Let's see an example. Convert  $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 5$  into vertex form, and state the vertex. Equation in  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  form.  $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 5$  Since we will be "completing the square" we will isolate the  $x^2$  and  $x$  terms so move the + 5 to the other side of the equal sign.  $y - 5 = 2x^2 - 4x$  We need a leading coefficient of 1 for completing the square ... so factor out the current leading coefficient of 2.  $y - 5 = 2(x^2 - 2x)$  Get ready to create a perfect square trinomial. BUT be careful! In previous completing the square problems with a leading coefficient not 1, our equations were set equal to 0. Now, we have to deal with an additional variable, "y" ... so we cannot "get rid of" the factored 2. When we add a box to both sides, the box will be multiplied by 2 on both sides of the equal sign. Find the perfect square trinomial. Take half of the coefficient of the x-term inside the parentheses, square it, and place it in the box. Simplify and convert the right side to a squared expression.  $y - 3 = 2(x - 1)^2$  Isolate the y-term ... so move the -3 to the other side of the equal sign.  $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 3$  In some cases, you may need to transform the equation into the "exact" vertex form of  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ , showing a "subtraction" sign in the parentheses before the  $h$  term, and the "addition" of the  $k$  term. (This was not needed in this problem.)  $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 3$  Vertex form of the equation. Vertex = ( $h, k$ ) = (1, 3) (The vertex of this graph will be moved one unit to the right and three units up from (0,0), the vertex of its parent  $y = x^2$ .) Here's a sneaky, quick tidbit: When working with the vertex form of a quadratic function, and  $h$  and  $k$  referenced here refer to  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ . Method 2: Using the "sneaky tidbit", seen above, to convert to vertex form:  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  of the equation.  $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 5$  Find the vertex, ( $h, k$ ), and  $a$ . If ( $h$ ) means to plug your answer for  $h$  into the original equation for  $x$ ,  $a = 2$  and  $b = -4$  Vertex: (1, 3) Write the vertex form.  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$   $y = 2(x-1)^2 + 3$  To Convert from Vertex Form to  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  Form: Simply multiply out and combine like terms:  $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 3 = 2(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 3 = 2x^2 - 4x + 2 + 3 = 2x^2 - 4x + 5$  Graphing a Quadratic Function in Vertex Form: 1. Start with the function in vertex form:  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$   $y = 3(x - 2)^2 - 4$ . 2. Pull out the values for  $h$  and  $k$ . If necessary, rewrite the function so you can clearly see the  $h$  and  $k$  values. ( $h, k$ ) is the vertex of the parabola. Plot the vertex.  $y = 3(x - 2)^2 - 4$   $h = 2$ ;  $k = -4$  Vertex: (2, -4) 3. The line  $x = h$  is the axis of symmetry. Draw the axis of symmetry.  $x = 2$  is the axis of symmetry. 4. Find two or three points on one side of the axis of symmetry, by substituting your chosen  $x$ -values into the equation. For this problem, we chose (to the left of the axis of symmetry):  $x = 1$ ;  $y = 3(1 - 2)^2 - 4 = -1$   $x = 0$ ;  $y = 3(0 - 2)^2 - 4 = 8$  Plot (1, -1) and (0, 8) 5. Plot the mirror images of these points across the axis of symmetry, or plot new points on the right side. Remember, when drawing the parabola to avoid "connecting the dots" with straight line segments. A parabola is curved, not straight, as its slope is not constant.



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