

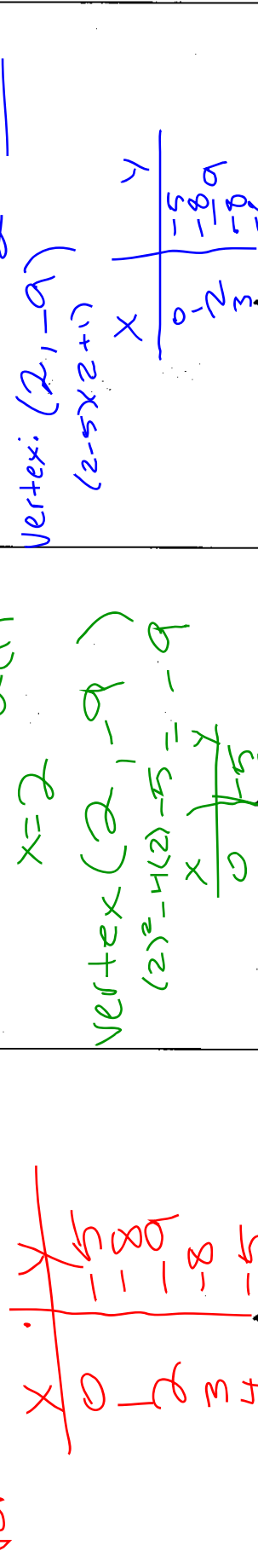
change signs

change sign

Vertex Form: $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$
Benefits:
 Vertex: (h, k)
 AOS: $x = h$

$f(x) = (x-2)^2 - 9$

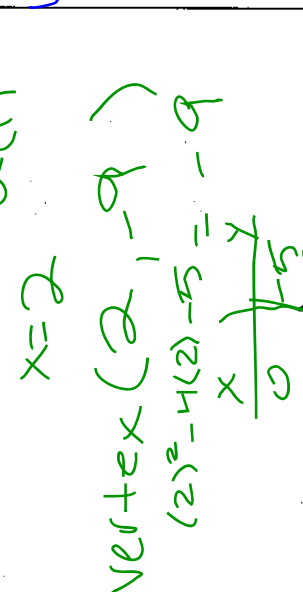
AOS: $x = 2$
 Vertex: $(2, -9)$



Standard Form: $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
Benefits:
 AOS: $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$
 y-intercept: $(0, c)$

Use all three forms to graph the function:
 $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 5$

$a = 1$ $b = -4$ $c = -5$
 AOS: $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-4}{2(1)} = 2$



Intercept Form: $f(x) = a(x-p)(x-q)$
Benefits:
 x-int: $(p, 0)$ $(q, 0)$
 AOS: $x = \frac{p+q}{2}$

$f(x) = (x-5)(x+1)$

x-int: $(5, 0)$ $(-1, 0)$
 AOS: $\frac{p+q}{2} = \frac{5+(-1)}{2} = 2$
 Vertex: $(2, -9)$
 $(2-5)(2+1)$

