

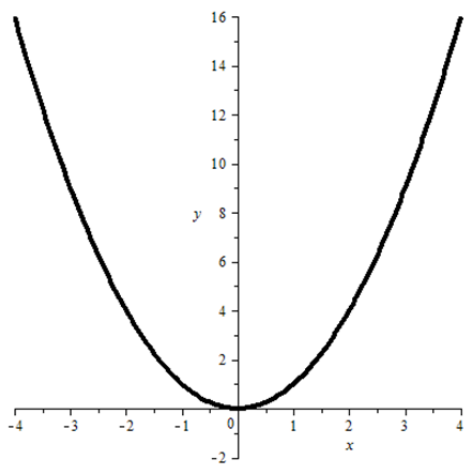
# Quadratic function

## Definition

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$	$(D \subseteq \mathbb{R})$
$x \rightarrow y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ general form	$(a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, b \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R})$
$y = f(x) = a(x - u)^2 + v$ vertex form	$(a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, u \in \mathbb{R}, v \in \mathbb{R})$

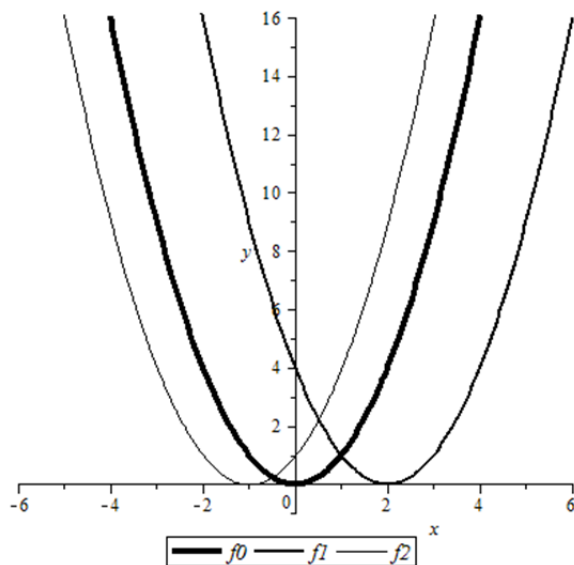
## Graph

1.  $y = f(x) = x^2$   $(a = 1, u = 0, v = 0)$



2. Parameter u  $(a = 1, v = 0)$

$y = f_0(x) = x^2$   $(u = 0)$   
 $y = f_1(x) = (x - 2)^2$   $(u = 2)$   
 $y = f_2(x) = (x + 1)^2$   $(u = -1)$

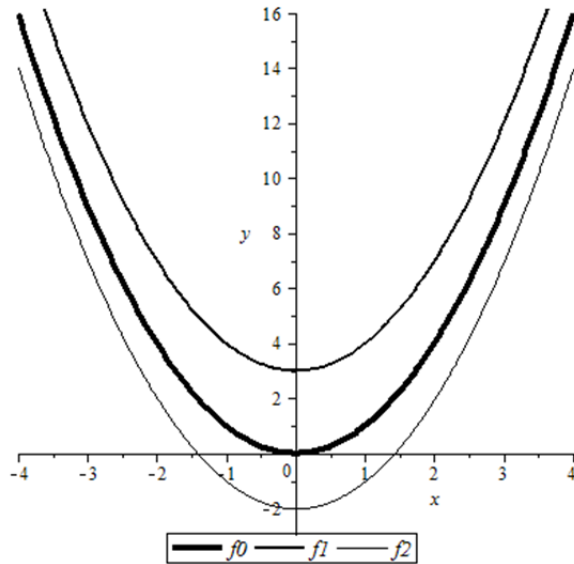


3. Parameter  $v$  ( $a = 1, u = 0$ )

$$y = f_0(x) = x^2 \quad (v = 0)$$

$$y = f_1(x) = x^2 + 3 \quad (v = 3)$$

$$y = f_2(x) = x^2 - 2 \quad (v = -2)$$

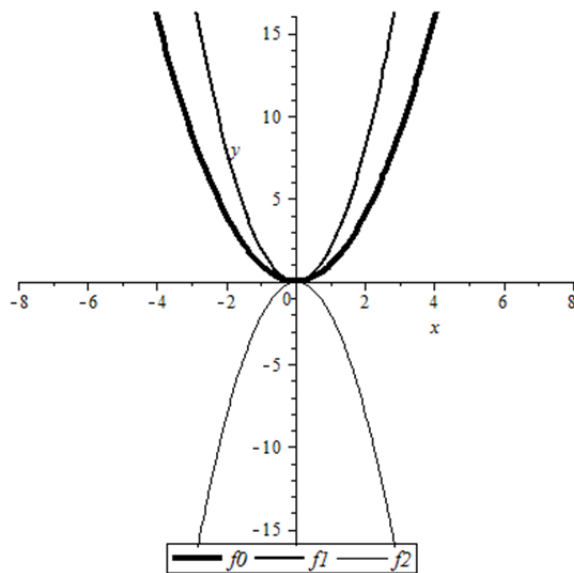


4. Parameter  $a$  ( $u = 0, v = 0$ )

$$y = f_0(x) = x^2 \quad (a = 1)$$

$$y = f_1(x) = 2x^2 \quad (a = 2)$$

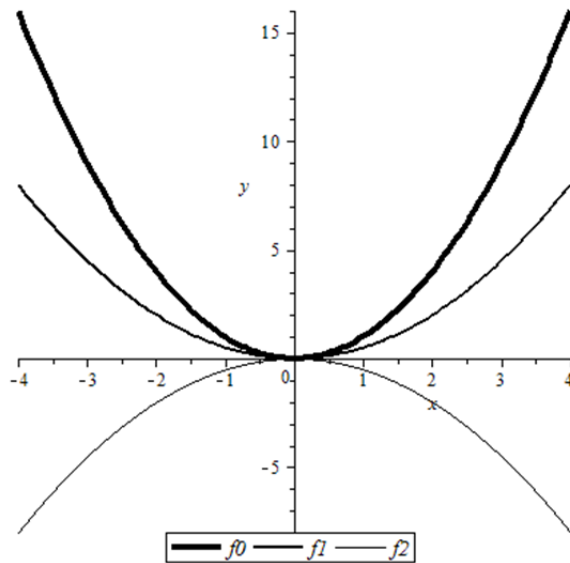
$$y = f_2(x) = -2x^2 \quad (a = -2)$$



$$y = f_0(x) = x^2 \quad (a = 1)$$

$$y = f_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \left(a = \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$y = f_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \left(a = -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

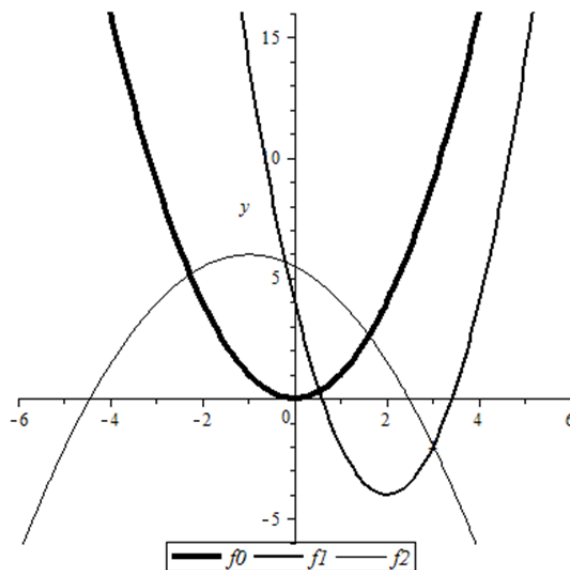


5. The **graph** of a quadratic function is a **parabola**.

The parameter **a** determines the **shape** of the parabola, and whether the parabola opens upwards or downwards.

The parameters **u** and **v** determine the **position** of the parabola. They are the coordinates of the **vertex V** of the parabola:  $V(u|v)$

$y = f_0(x) = x^2$	$(a = 1, u = 0, v = 0)$	$V(0 0)$
$y = f_1(x) = 2(x - 2)^2 - 4$	$(a = 2, u = 2, v = -4)$	$V(2 -4)$
$y = f_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^2 + 6$	$\left(a = -\frac{1}{2}, u = -1, v = 6\right)$	$V(-1 6)$

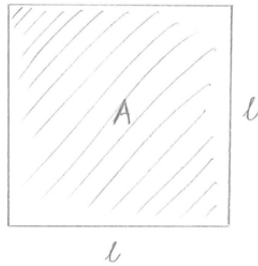


## Examples

1. Nature/Physics: Trajectories of water in a fountain



2. Geometry: Square

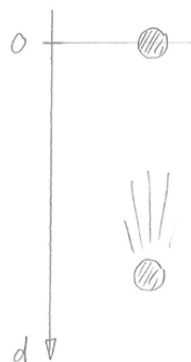


Area  $A$  for side length  $l$ :  $A = l^2$

$f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$l \rightarrow A = f(l) = l^2$  quadratic function

3. Physics: Free fall



Distance  $d$  after time  $t$ :  $d = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$  ( $g$  = gravity field strength)

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$t \rightarrow d = f(t) = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$  quadratic function

4. Economics: Supply, Demand