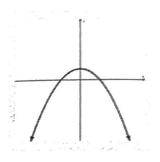
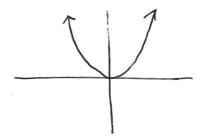
Today's Objectives:

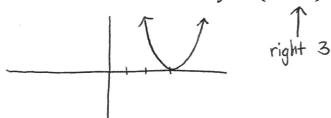
- · Analyze and graph equations of parabolas.
- · Write equations of parabolas.



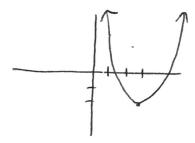
Sketch the graph of  $y = x^2$ .



Can you use a translation to sketch  $y = (x - 3)^2$  by hand?



Now graph  $y + 2 = (x - 3)^2$ . Identify the translations and sketch by hand.  $y = (x - 3)^2 - 2$  right 3, down 2



Could you use translations to sketch  $y = x^2 - 6x + 9$ ? Yes, but more difficult

- What do you know about this graph from the given equation?  $\gamma$ -int: (0,9)
- How could we rewrite the equation to find the vertex?

$$y = (x-3)^2 + 9 - 9$$
 (Complete the square)  
 $y = (x-3)^2$ 

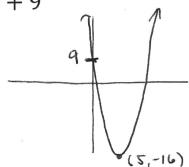
Could you use translations to sketch  $y = x^2 + 4x + 11$ ?

- What do you know about this graph from the given equation? Y-int: (0,11)
- How could we rewrite the equation to find the vertex?

$$y = (x+2)^2 + 11 - 4$$
  
 $y = (x+2)^2 + 7$ 

You Try: Sketch  $y = x^2 - 10x + 9$ 

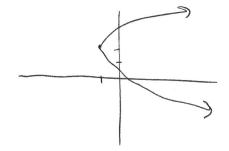
$$y=(x-5)^2-16$$
  
 $y=(x-5)^2-16$ 



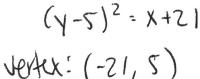
What is different about this equation?  $(y-2)^2 = x+1$ 

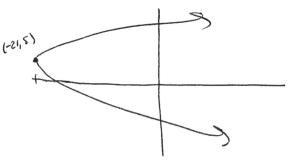
What do you think it will look like?

The y'is squared mitead of the x. Will be a sideways parabolar.



Sketch  $y^2 - 10y = x - 4$ (y-5)2-25 = x-4 (-21,5)  $(Y-5)^2 = X-4+25$ 





Unit 6 Page 3

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

For all conic equations, the squared terms are written on the left side.

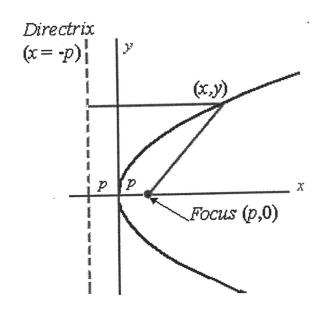
Orientation: opens vertically

Vertex: (h, k)

Focus: (h, k + p)

Axis of Symmetry a: x = h

Directrix d: y = k - p



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

Orientation: opens horizontally

Vertex: (h, k)

Focus: (h + p, k)

Axis of Symmetry a: y = k

Directrix d: x = h - p

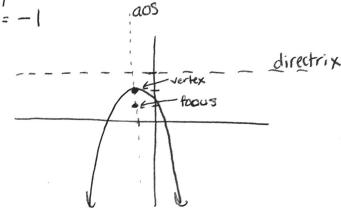
For  $(x + 1)^2 = -4(y - 2)$ , identify the vertex, focus, axis of symmetry, and directrix. Then graph the parabola.

next page

$$(x+1)^2 = -4(y-2)$$
 $-4 = 4p$ 
 $p = -1$ 

Vertex:  $(-1, 2)$ 
fous:  $(-1, 2+-1) = (-1, 1)$ 
 $aos: x = -1$ 

directrix:  $y = 2-1$ 
 $y = 3$ 



For  $(y-3)^2 = -8(x+1)$ , identify the vertex, focus, axis of symmetry, and directrix. Then graph the parabola.

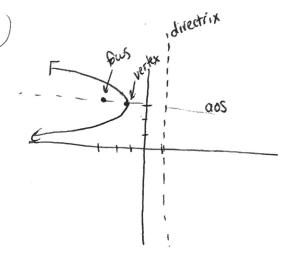
$$(y-3)^2 = -8(x+1)$$
  $4p = -8$   
 $p = -2$ 

Vertex ((-1, 3))

focus: (-1+-2,3) = (-3,3)

aOS: (y=3)

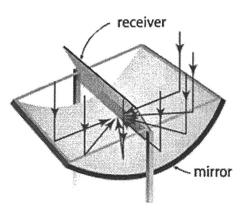
directrix: X = -1 - 2



\* focus is always inside the parabola directrix is always outside the parabola

## Real-World Example 2 Characteristics of Parabolas

SOLAR ENERGY A trough solar collector is a length of mirror in a parabolic shape that focuses radiation from the Sun onto a linear receiver located at the focus of the parabola. The cross section of a single trough can be modeled using  $x^2 = 3.04y$ , where x and y are measured in meters. Where is the linear receiver located in this cross section?



$$\chi^{2} = 3.04y$$
 $(\chi - 0)^{2} = 3.04(y - 0)$ 
 $4p = 3.04$ 
 $p = 0.76$ 

focus: (h, K+p)

Write  $x^2 - 8x - y = -18$  in standard form. Identify the vertex, focus, axis of symmetry, and directrix. Then graph the parabola.

$$\chi^{2} - 8\chi = \gamma - 18$$
 $(\chi - 4)^{2} = \gamma - 18 + 16$ 
 $(\chi - 4)^{2} = (\gamma - 2)$ 
 $(\chi - 4)^{2} = (\gamma - 2)$ 

Write  $y^2 + 16x = 55 - 6y$  in standard form. Identify the vertex, focus, axis of symmetry, and directrix. Then graph

the parabola.

$$Y^{2}+6y=-16x+55$$

$$(Y+3)^{2}=-16x+55+9$$

$$(Y+3)^{2}=\left(-16x+64\right)$$

$$(Y+3)^{2}=-16(x-4)$$

$$4p=-16$$

$$p=-4$$

Vertex: 
$$(4, -3)$$
focus:  $(4+-4, -3) = (0, -3)$ 
 $aos: y=-3$ 
directrix:  $x=4-4$ 
 $x=8$ 
, directrix

Assignment: page 428 (1,3,11,13,15-23 odd)