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Identifying Quadratic Information from a Graph
There are three forms of the quadratic equation: Standard $\left(y=a x^{2}+b x+c\right)$, Vertex $\left(y=a(x-h)^{2}+k\right)$, and Factored Form $\left(y=a\left(x-r_{1}\right)\left(x-r_{2}\right)\right)$. Each has its own purpose and provides its own set of information.

| Standard Form | Vertex Form | Factored Form |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $a$ is the only part that is found in all three forms. <br> $\boldsymbol{a}$ is the stretch, which is like the "slope" of the quadratic equation. <br> It tells you how much the graph moves up (when $a$ is positive) or down (when $a$ is negative). <br> Finding $a$ on a negative quadratic: |  |  |
| $\boldsymbol{b}$ is used to find the vertex and the $x$-intercepts. It is not any part of the graph on its own, though you can use the axis of symmetry ( $x=\ldots$ ) and the stretch (a) to find $b$ using the formula $x=-\frac{b}{2 a} .$ | $\boldsymbol{h}$ is the axis of symmetry. This is also known as the "middle $x$ " or the $x$-value of the vertex. | $r_{1} \& r_{2}$ are the $x$-intercepts, also called the solutions, zeros or roots of the quadratic. The graph of the quadratic will always cross the $x$-axis at $\left(r_{1}, 0\right) \&\left(r_{2}, 0\right)$ |
| $\boldsymbol{c}$ is the $y$-intercept. The graph of the quadratic will always cross the $y$-axis at $(0, c)$. | $\boldsymbol{k}$ is the maximum (top) or the minimum (bottom) of the graph. This is also known as $y$-value of the vertex. <br> When it's on top, it's the maximum: <br> When it's on bottom, it's the minimum: |  |

For each given quadratic, identify $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}_{1} \& \mathbf{r}_{2}$.



