EXAMPLE 2 Graph a quadratic function

Graph $y = x^2 - 8x + 11$.

Solution

STEP 1 **Write** the function in vertex form by completing the square.

$y = x^2 - 8x + 11$ — Write original function.

$y + \square = (x^2 - 8x + \square) + 11$ — Prepare to complete the square.

$y + 16 = (x^2 - 8x + 16) + 11$ — Add $\left(\frac{-8}{2}\right)^2 = (-4)^2 = 16$ to each side.

$y + 16 = (x - 4)^2 + 11$ — Write $x^2 - 8x + 16$ as a square of a binomial.

$y = (x - 4)^2 - 5$ — Subtract 16 from each side.

STEP 2 **Identify** the values of a, h, and k: $a = 1$, $h = 4$, and $k = -5$. Because $a > 0$, the parabola opens up.

STEP 3 **Draw** the axis of symmetry, $x = 4$.

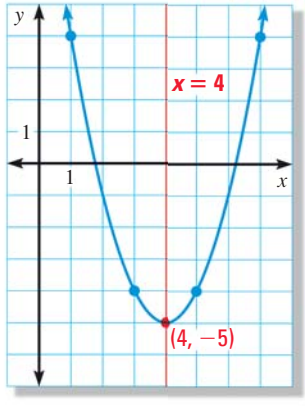
STEP 4 **Plot** the vertex $(h, k) = (4, -5)$.

STEP 5 **Plot** four more points. Evaluate the function for two x-values less than the x-coordinate of the vertex.

$\boldsymbol{x = 3}$: $y = (3 - 4)^2 - 5 = -4$

$\boldsymbol{x = 1}$: $y = (1 - 4)^2 - 5 = 4$

Plot the points $(3, -4)$ and $(1, 4)$ and their reflections, $(5, -4)$ and $(7, 4)$, in the axis of symmetry.



STEP 6 **Draw** a parabola through the plotted points.

PRACTICE

EXAMPLE 1 on p. 669 for Exs. 1–6

Graph the quadratic function. Label the vertex and axis of symmetry.

1. $y = (x + 2)^2 - 5$ **2.** $y = -(x - 4)^2 + 1$ **3.** $y = x^2 + 3$

4. $y = 3(x - 1)^2 - 2$ **5.** $y = -2(x + 5)^2 - 2$ **6.** $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 4)^2 + 4$

EXAMPLE 2 on p. 670 for Exs. 7–12

Write the function in vertex form, then graph the function. Label the vertex and axis of symmetry.

7. $y = x^2 - 12x + 36$ **8.** $y = x^2 + 8x + 15$ **9.** $y = -x^2 + 10x - 21$

10. $y = 2x^2 - 12x + 19$ **11.** $y = -3x^2 - 6x - 1$ **12.** $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 6x - 21$

13. Write an equation in vertex form of the parabola shown. Use the coordinates of the vertex and the coordinates of a point on the graph to write the equation.