

Funkcja kwadratowa w postaci ogólnej:

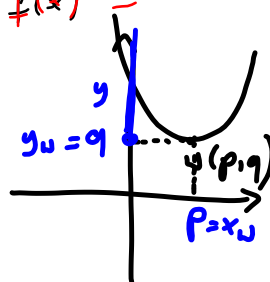
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

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$$a \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 5x - 2$$

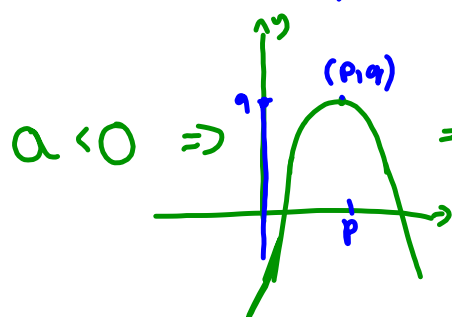
$$f(x) = -3x^2 + 5x - 2$$



$$a > 0$$

$$\frac{W(p, q)}{W(x_u, y_u)}$$

$$ZU: y \in \langle q, +\infty \rangle$$

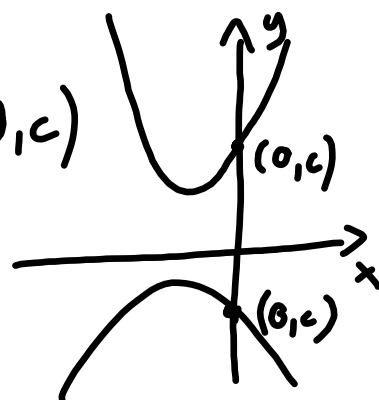


$$a < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow ZU: y \in (-\infty, q]$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f(0) = a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 0 + c = c \Rightarrow (0, c)$$



$$a = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$a = 10$$

$$a = -2$$

II postać f. kwadratowej.

postać kanoniczna

$$a \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = a(x-p)^2 + q$$

$$W(p, q)$$

$$q =$$

$$p =$$

$f(x) = a(x-p)^2 + q$

G.15 f)

$y = -3x^2 - 18x - 20$

$y = a(x-p)^2 + q$

$y = -3(x^2 + 6x + 9 - 9) - 20 =$

$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a+b)^2$

$-3((x+3)^2 - 9) - 20 = -3(x+3)^2 + 27 - 20$

$= -3(x+3)^2 + 7$

$a = -3 \quad p = -3 \quad q = 7$

$W(-3, 7)$

oś symetrii paraboli
 $x = p \Rightarrow x = -3$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 6x - 7$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 12x - 14)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}((x+6)^2 - 36 - 14)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}((x+6)^2 - 50) = \frac{1}{2}(x+6)^2 - 25$$

$a = \frac{1}{2}$ $p = -6$ $q = -25$
 $\cup W(-6, -25)$

$f(x) = 3x^2 + 9x + 2$
 $f(x) = 2x^2 + x - 8$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12x$

$$(x-1)^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$(x+1)^2$$

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$$(x+15)^2$$

$$(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 = x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(x-\frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$(x-1\frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$(x+1\frac{1}{2})^2$$