

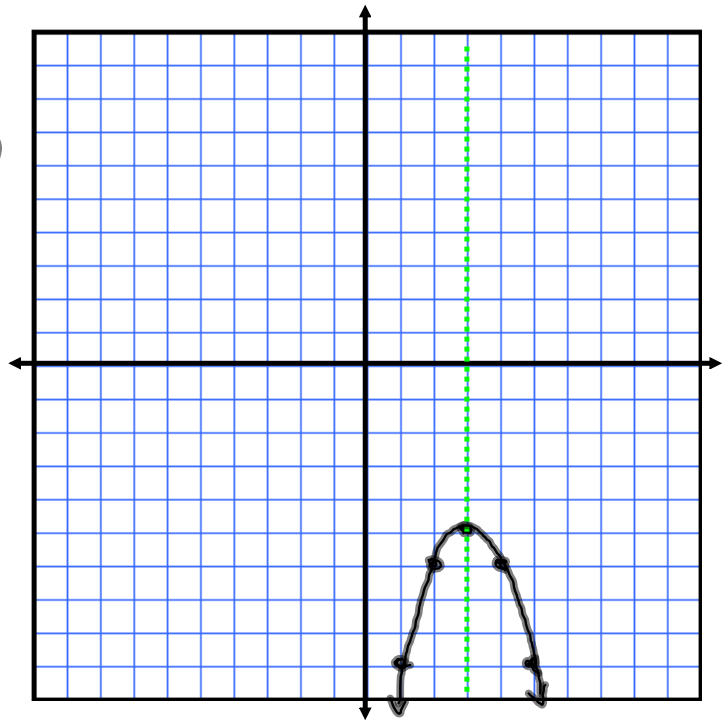
Algebra II - pg 331

20)	$y = -2(x-4)^2 + 5$	26)	$y = -(x+3)^2 + 4$
22)	$y = -\frac{2}{3}(x+3)^2 + 6$	28)	$a = 2$
24)	$y = -2(x+2)^2 + 6$	30)	$a = \frac{9}{4}$

$$8) y = -(x-3)^2 - 5$$

$(4, -6)$ vertex: $(3, -5)$
 $(5, -9)$ axis: $x = 3$
x-int: \emptyset
y-int: $(0, -14)$

$$y = -(0-3)^2 - 5 \\ = -14$$



$$12) \quad y+3 = \frac{1}{3}(x-6)^2$$
$$y = \frac{1}{3}(x-6)^2 - 3$$

$(7, -2\frac{2}{3})$ Vertex: $(6, -3)$

axis: $x=6$

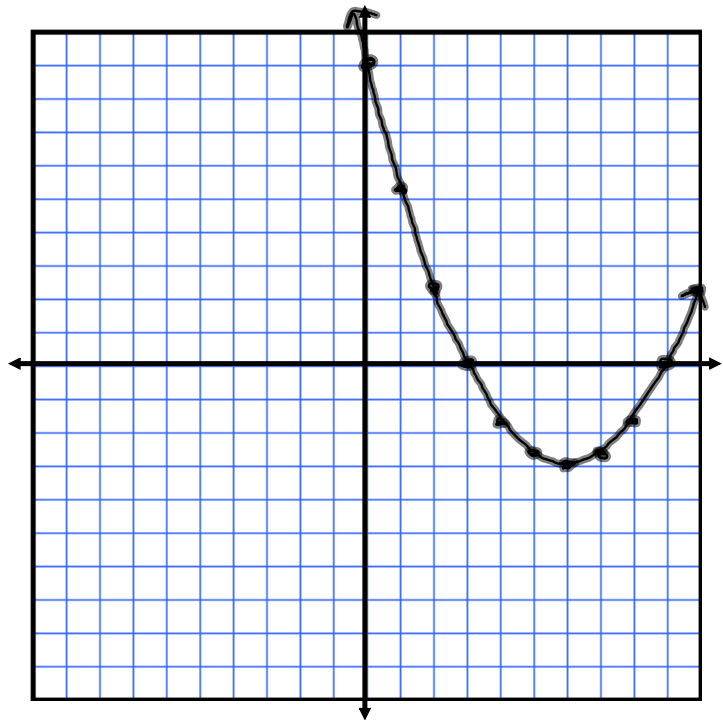
$(8, -1\frac{2}{3})$ x-int: $\{3, 9\}$

$(9, 0)$ y-int: $(0, 9)$

$(10, 2\frac{1}{3})$

$(1, 5\frac{1}{3})$

$(0, 9)$



14) $y = 2x^2$ vertex $(0,0)$
 $(1,2)$
 $(2,8)$

$y = 2(x-1)^2$ ✖
slide 1 to the right

$y = 2(x+3)^2$ ✖
slide 3 to left

