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Standard intercept and vertex form

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Curved antennas, such as those shown in the figure, are commonly used to focus the microwaves and radio waves to transmit television and telephone signals, as well as satellite and spatial communication. The cross-section of the antenna is in the shape of a parabola, which can be described by a quadratic function. Figure ("PageDex {1}"); a series of satellite dishes. (Credit: Matteo Colvin de Valle, Flickr) In this section, we will investigate the quadratic functions, which often model the problems involving the area and the movement of the bullet. Working with the quadratic functions can be less complex than working with higher degree functions, so as to provide good opportunity for a detailed study of the behavior of the function. The graph of a quadratic function is a U-shaped curve, called parabola. An important feature of the graph is that it has an extreme point, called the summit. If the parabola opens, the vertex represents the lowest point on the graph or the minimum value of the quadratic function. If the parabola opens, the summit represents the highest point on the graph or the maximum value. In both cases, the summit is a turning point on the chart. The graph is also symmetrical with a vertical line drawn through the vertex, called symmetry axis. These features are illustrated in the figure (PageDex {2}). Figure (PageIndex {2}): Graph of a parabola showing where the summit is located (x) and (Y), the vertex and the axis of symmetry. The Y interception is the point where the parabola crosses the axis (Y). The X-wiretapping are the points where the parabola crosses the axis (X). If there are interceptions x represent the zeros or roots, the quadratic function, the values of (x) to which (y = 0). Example (PAGNEX {1}): Identification of the characteristics of a parabola determines the vertex, the symmetry axis, zeros and interception y of the parabola shown in the figure (PageDex {3}). Figure ("PageDex {3}). Solution The vertex is the turning point of the graph. We can see that the vertex is at ((3,1)). Because this parabola opens upwards, the symmetry axis is the vertical line that intersects the parabola at the top. So the axis of symmetry is (x = 3). This parabola does not cross the X axis, so it has no zeros. Cross the (Y) - Axis at ((0,7)) so this is the Y interception. The general form of a quadratic function has the function in the form $f(x) = ax^2 + BX + C$ where (A), and (c) are real numbers and ((EQ) 0). If (A > 0), the parabola opens upwards. If (A < 0), the chart moves up, while if (K < 0), then the graph is moved 4 units upwards. If (h > 0), the chart moves to the right and if (h

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