



9th Grade Math Worksheet Teacher : Aseel Zaghloul
Ouadratic Functions in Vertex and Standard Form

Part 1: Understanding the Standard Form and Vertex Form.

The standard form of a quadratic function is:

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

Where:

Name:

- a, b, and c are constants, and
- · The graph of the quadratic function is a parabola.

The vertex form of a quadratic function is:

$$f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$$

Where:

(h, k) is the vertex of the parabola.

Part 2: Identify the Vertex and Determine the Direction of the Parabola.

For each of the following quadratic functions in standard form, do the following:

- 1. Write the function in **vertex form**.
- 2. Identify the vertex of the parabola.
- 3. Determine whether the parabola opens **up** or **down** based on the value of a.

1.
$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 3$$

- Vertex form:
- Vertex:



2.
$$f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 1$$

- Vertex form: _______
- Vertex:
- Direction: _______

3.
$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 5$$

- Vertex: _____

4.
$$f(x) = -2x^2 + 8x + 6$$

5.
$$f(x) = 4x^2 - 16x + 7$$

- Vertex:
- Direction:

Part 3: Converting from Vertex Form to Standard Form

For each of the following quadratic functions in vertex form, convert the function to standard form.

1.
$$f(x) = 3(x-2)^2 + 4$$

2.
$$f(x) = -2(x+1)^2 + 5$$

Standard form: _______

3.
$$f(x) = 4(x-3)^2 - 7$$

Standard form: _______

4.
$$f(x) = -3(x+2)^2 + 1$$



Part 4: Finding the Vertex from the Standard Form

For the following quadratic functions in **standard form**, find the vertex. (You can use the formula $h=\frac{-b}{2a}$ to find the x-coordinate of the vertex, and then substitute x=h into the function to find the y-coordinate).

1.
$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 6x - 4$$

Vertex:

2.
$$f(x) = -3x^2 + 12x + 1$$

• Vertex: _____

3.
$$f(x) = 5x^2 - 20x + 8$$

4.
$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$