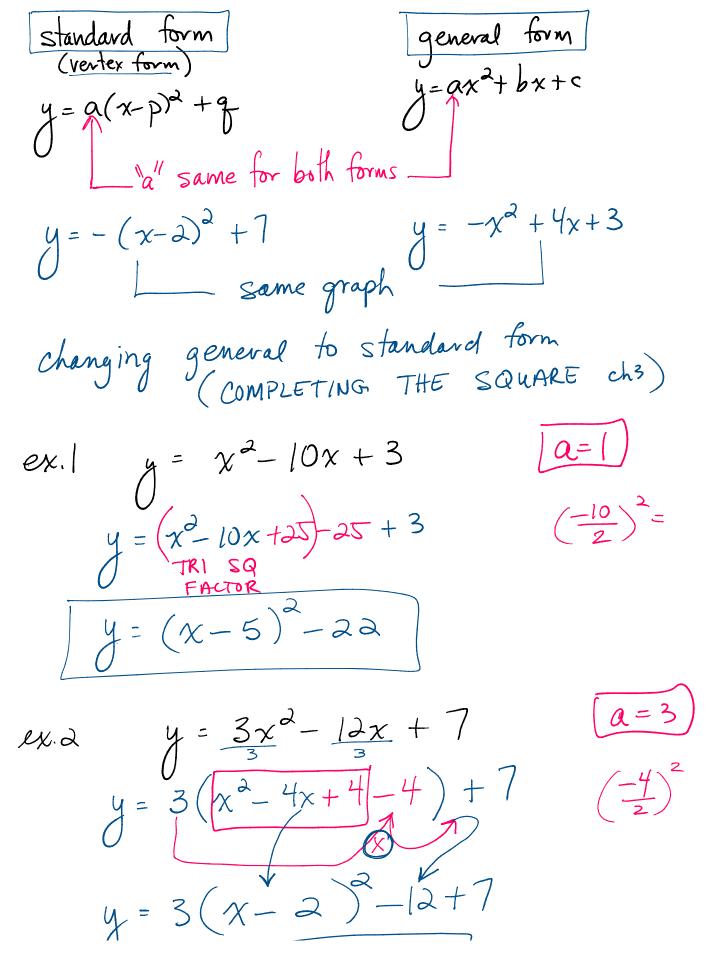
4.5 Equivalent Forms of Quadratics



y = 3(x - 2) - |2 + 1 $y = 3(x-2)^2 - 5$ changing standard to general form  $y = \frac{1}{5}(x+5)^2 - 4$ a= ± lx. 3 =ax +bx  $y = \frac{1}{5}(x+5)(x+5)$  $y = \frac{1}{5}(x^{2} + 5x + 5x + 25) - 4$  $y = \frac{1}{5}(x^2 + 10x + 25) - 4$  $y = \frac{1}{5}x^{2} + 2x + 5 - 4$  $y = \frac{1}{5}x^2 + \frac{1}{7}$ p 316 #4-9