

## Übungen: Parabeln und ihren Darstellungen II

---

**Aufgabe 6.** Ordnen Sie korrekt zu:

Normalform	Scheitelpunktform	Nullstellenform
$y = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - 0,5$	$y = 2(x - 1,75)^2 - 36\frac{1}{8}$	$y = (x + 9)(x + 7)$
$y = 3x^2 - 16,5x + 21$	$y = -(x - 2)^2 + 4$	$y = (x - \frac{1}{2})(x + 1)$
$y = x^2 + 2\frac{2}{3}x - 1$	$y = (x + 0,25)^2 - \frac{9}{16}$	$y = 2(x + 5)^2$
$y = -x^2 + 4x$	$y = 3(x - 2\frac{3}{4})^2 - \frac{27}{16}$	$y = 2(x + 2,5)(x - 6)$
$y = x^2 + 16x + 63$	$y = (x + 8)^2 - 1$	$y = (x - \frac{1}{3})(x + 3)$
$y = 2x^2 - 7x - 30$	$y = 2(x + 5)^2$	$y = -(x - 4)x$
$y = 2x^2 + 20x + 50$	$y = (x + \frac{4}{3})^2 - \frac{25}{9}$	$y = 3(x - 3,5)(x - 2)$

**Aufgabe 7.** Bestimmen Sie die Normalform und Scheitelpunktform der folgenden Parabeln

- a)  $y = (x + 7)^2$                       b)  $y = (x - 1\frac{1}{2})^2$                       c)  $y = 4x^2 + 12x - 3$   
d)  $y = 5x^2 + 10x + 4$                       e)  $y = (x - 1)^2 + 2$                       f)  $y = x^2 - 6x - 9$   
g)  $y = 3(x + 2)(x - 2) + 4$                       h)  $y = x^2 - x + 9$                       i)  $y = \frac{1}{6}(x - 1)^2 - \frac{1}{6}$   
j)  $y = 0,1(x + 5)^2 + 2,5$                       k)  $y = (x - 3)^2 - 2$                       l)  $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2 - 1$   
m)  $y = -(x + 1)(x - 3) - 3$                       n)  $y = x^2 + 2x - 6$                       o)  $y = x^2 - 12x - 4$   
p)  $y = 2(x - 4)^2 + 1$                       q)  $y = \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)(x + 2) + \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{3}{4}$   
r)  $y = x^2 - 2x - \frac{15}{4}$                       s)  $y = 2x^2 + 3x - 10 + (x - 4)(x - 5)$   
t)  $y = \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x$                       u)  $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 4)(x - 2) + x(x - 1) + 1$

**Aufgabe 8.** Skizzieren Sie die Parabeln f), j) und u) in ein gemeinsames Koordinatensystem.