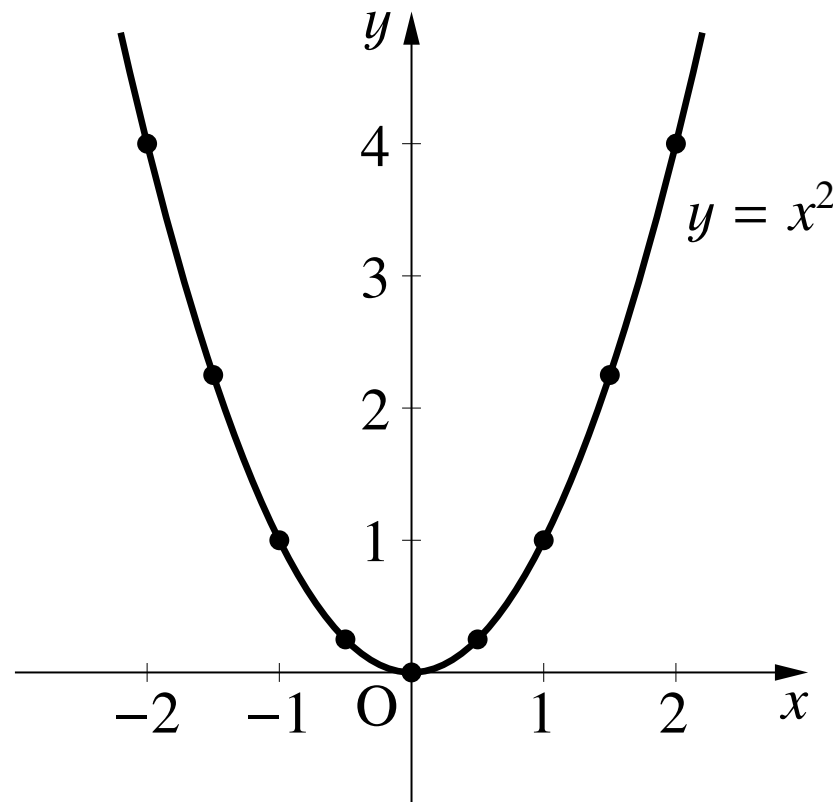


2次関数のグラフ (基本形) : $y = x^2$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

x	...	-2	$-\frac{3}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{3}{2}$	...
$f(x)$	...	4	$\frac{9}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{9}{4}$	4	...

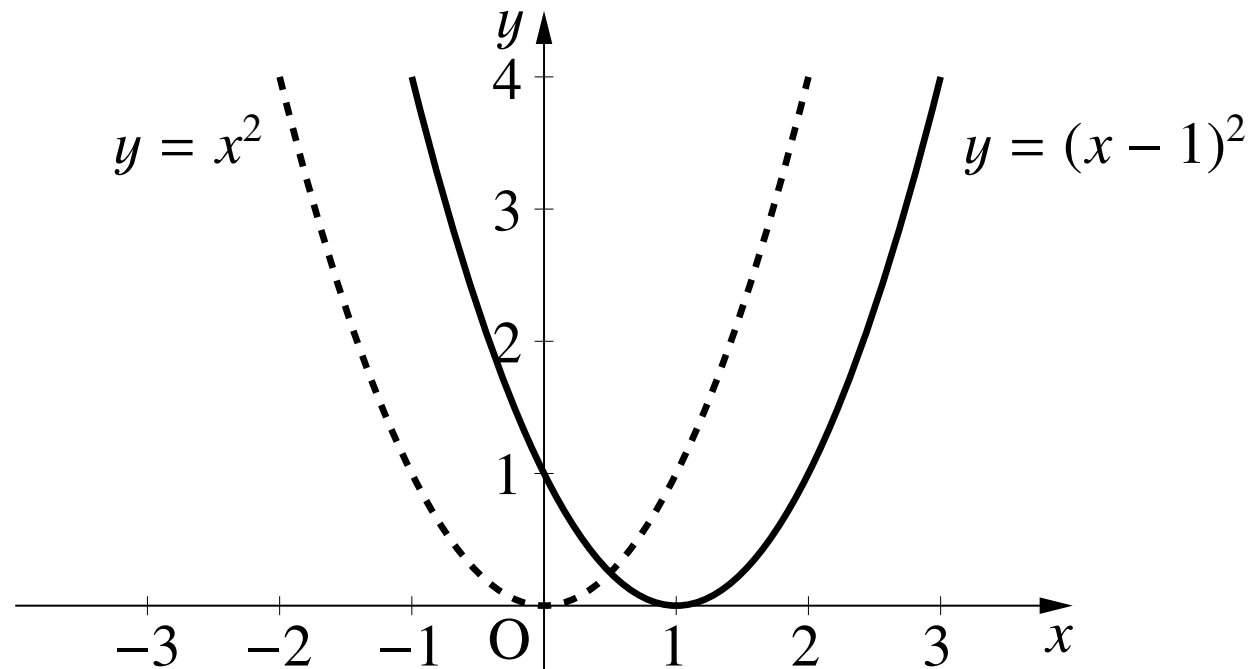


2次関数のグラフ： $y = (x - p)^2$

(水平方向に平行移動)

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = (x - 1)^2$$

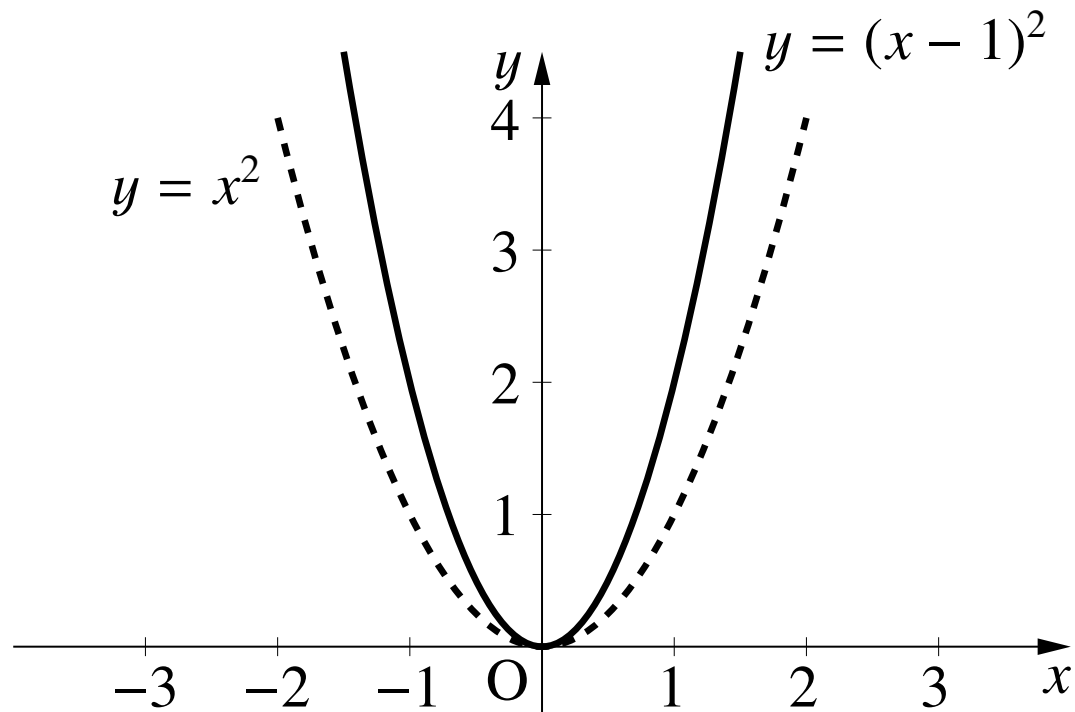
x	...	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	...
$f(x)$	...	9	4	1	0	1	4	9	...
$g(x)$	...	16	9	4	1	0	1	4	...



2次関数のグラフ： $y = ax^2$ (定数倍)

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = 2x^2$$

x	...	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	...
$f(x)$	...	9	4	1	0	1	4	9	...
$g(x)$	...	18	8	2	0	2	4	18	...

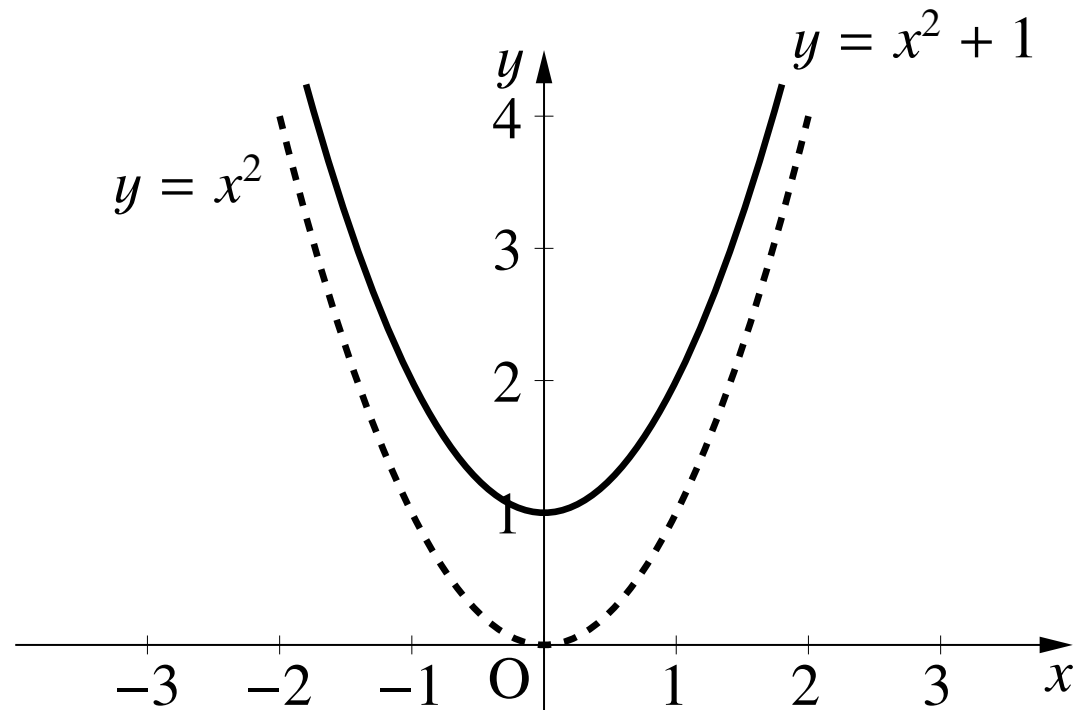


2次関数のグラフ： $y = x^2 + q$

(垂直方向に平行移動)

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = x^2 + 1$$

x	...	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	...
$f(x)$	...	9	4	1	0	1	4	9	...
$g(x)$	...	10	5	2	1	2	5	10	...



2次関数のグラフ： $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$

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

