

Tableau récapitulatif sur les graphes de fonctions quadratiques

	$a > 0$ (convexe) Le sommet de la parabole est un minimum	$a < 0$ (concave) Le sommet de la parabole est un maximum
$\Delta > 0$	<p>Graph of a convex parabola ($a > 0$) with two real roots. The vertex S is at $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}; -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$. The roots are $z_2 = \left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}; 0\right)$ and $z_1 = \left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}; 0\right)$. The y-intercept is $\mathcal{H}(0; c)$.</p>	<p>Graph of a concave parabola ($a < 0$) with two real roots. The vertex S is at $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}; -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$. The roots are $z_2 = \left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}; 0\right)$ and $z_1 = \left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}; 0\right)$. The y-intercept is $\mathcal{H}(0; c)$.</p>
$\Delta = 0$	<p>Graph of a convex parabola ($a > 0$) with one real root. The vertex S is at $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}; 0\right)$. The y-intercept is $\mathcal{H}(0; c)$.</p>	<p>Graph of a concave parabola ($a < 0$) with one real root. The vertex S is at $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}; 0\right)$. The y-intercept is $\mathcal{H}(0; c)$.</p>
$\Delta < 0$	<p>Graph of a convex parabola ($a > 0$) with no real roots. The vertex S is at $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}; -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$. The y-intercept is $\mathcal{H}(0; c)$.</p>	<p>Graph of a concave parabola ($a < 0$) with no real roots. The vertex S is at $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}; -\frac{\Delta}{4a}\right)$. The y-intercept is $\mathcal{H}(0; c)$.</p>