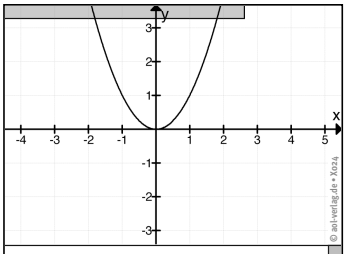
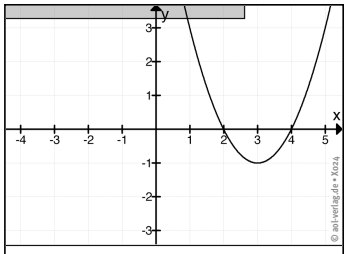
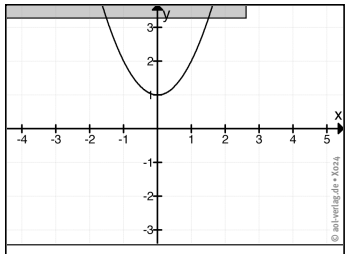


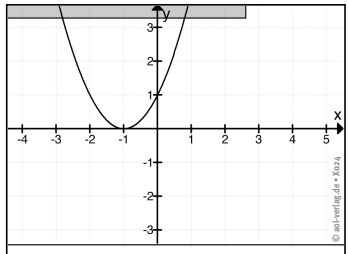
$$y = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1$$



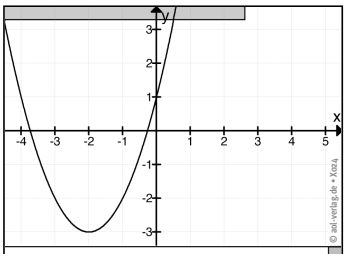
$$y = x^2$$



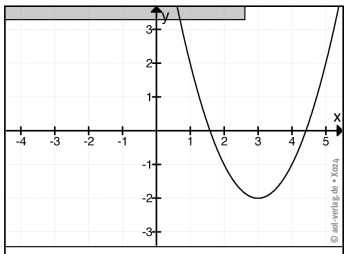
$$y = (x-3)^2 - 1$$



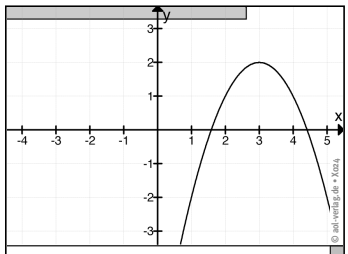
$$y = x^2 + 1$$



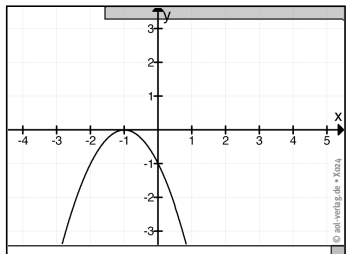
$$y = (x+1)^2$$



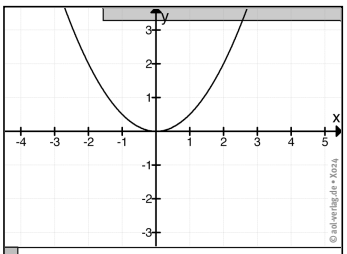
$$y = (x+2)^2 - 3$$



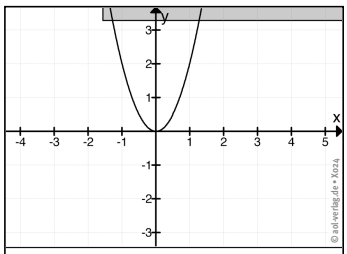
$$y = (x-3)^2 - 2$$



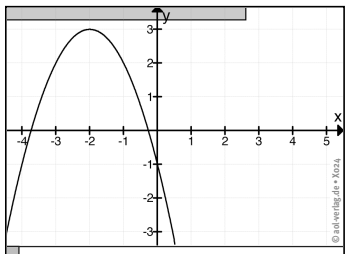
$$y = -(x-3)^2 + 2$$



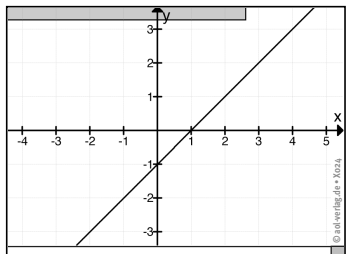
$$y = -(x+1)^2$$



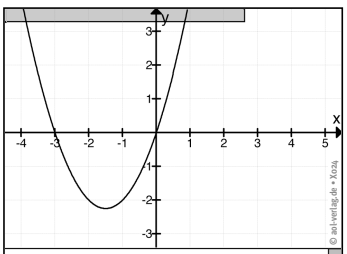
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$



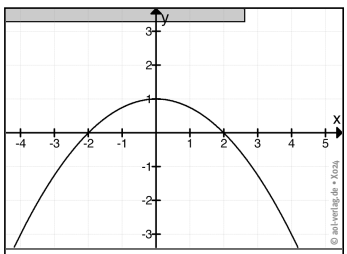
$$y = 2x^2$$



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

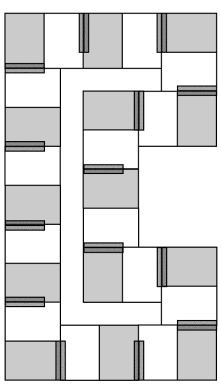


$$y = (x-3) + 2$$



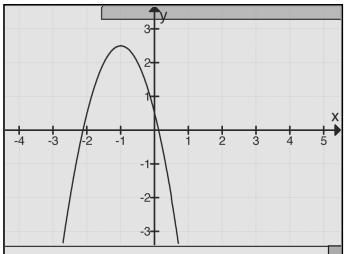
$$y = x^2 + 3x$$

Lösungsfigur

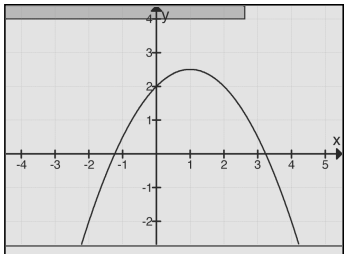


Tipps:

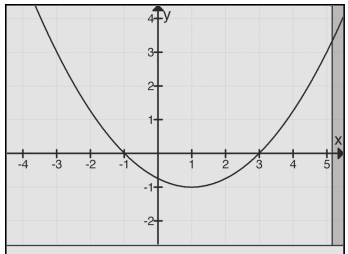
- $y = x^2 + a$ besitzt das Schaubild einer Normalparabel, die um **a** Einheiten in **positiver** y-Richtung (nach oben) verschoben wurde.
- $y = (x+a)^2$ besitzt das Schaubild einer Normalparabel, die um **a** Einheiten in **negativer** x-Richtung (nach links) verschoben wurde.
- Verschieben von Parabeln in x- und y-Richtung; Streckung in y-Richtung ist in zwei Fällen hilfreich.



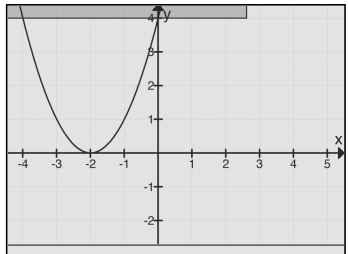
$$y = -\frac{1}{100}(x-10)^2$$



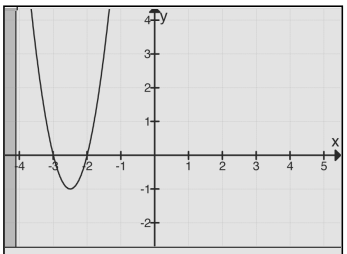
$$y = -2(x+1)^2 + \frac{5}{2}$$



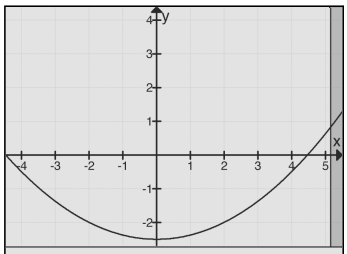
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{5}{2}$$



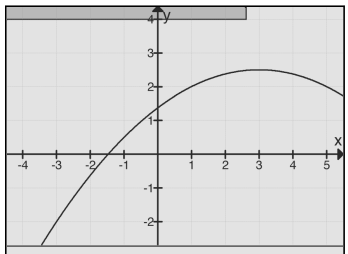
$$y = \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2 - 1$$



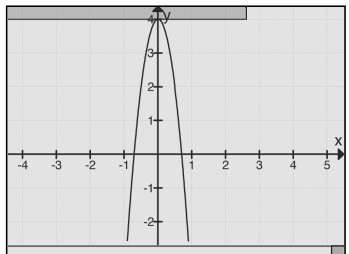
$$y = x^2 + 4x + 4$$



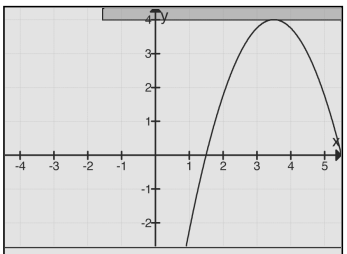
$$y = 4\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - 1$$



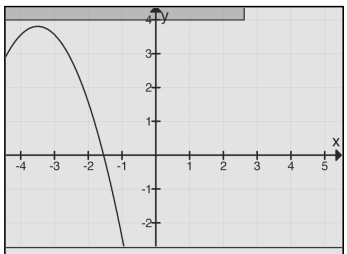
$$y = \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}$$



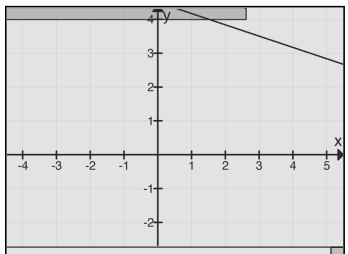
$$y = -\frac{1}{8}(x-3)^2 + \frac{5}{2}$$



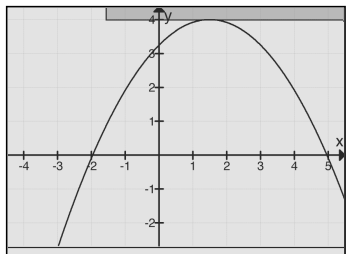
$$y = -8x^2 + 4$$



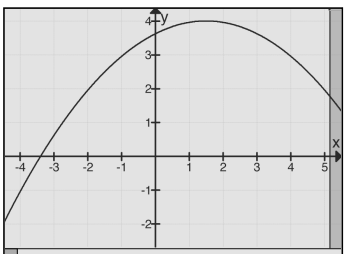
$$y = -\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 4$$



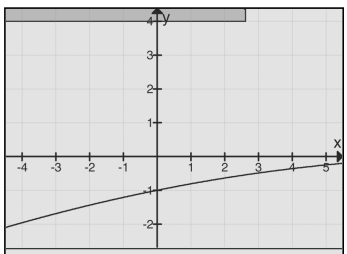
$$y = -\left(x + \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{19}{5}$$



$$y = -\frac{1}{3}\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) + 4$$

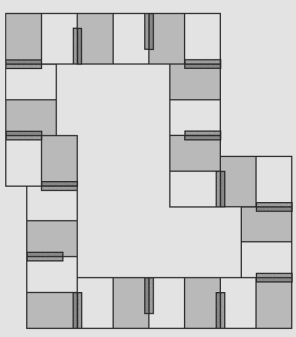


$$y = -\frac{1}{3}\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 4$$



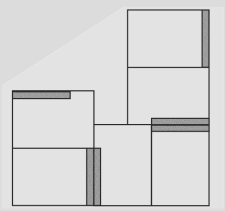
$$y = -\frac{1}{6}\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 4$$

Lösungsfigur



Wie funktioniert das Domino?

Auf jedem Stein befinden sich dunkle Balken: Klettverschlüsse. An diesen wird angelegt:



Das Ergebnis ist eine geschlossene Lösungsfigur.