

Do Now #s 1,3 and 5

Name: _____

Date: _____

PC: Homework Writing Equations of Lines

Ms. Loughran

Write the equation of the line from graph and also write domain and range. Find x and y-intercepts. Determine whether or not each is a function.

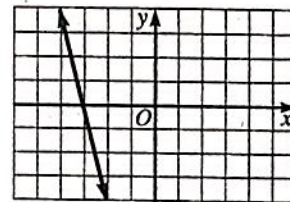
1. $m = -\frac{3}{5}$

Function
 D: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 R: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 x-int: $(3, 0)$
 y-int: $(0, \frac{9}{5})$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
 $y - 0 = -\frac{3}{5}(x - 3)$
 $y = -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{9}{5}$

* To find a y-intercept algebraically let $x = 0$.

2.



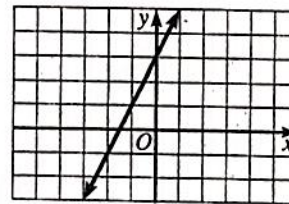
3.

Function
 D: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 R: $(-\infty, \infty)$

x-int: $(0, 0)$
 y-int: $(0, 0)$

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

4.



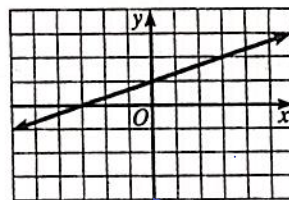
5.

Function
 D: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 R: $\{3\}$

x-int: none
 y-int: $(0, 3)$

$y = 3$

6.



Name: _____
PC: Quadratic Functions

Date: _____
Ms. Loughran

Standard form: $y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, a \neq 0$

- If $a > 0$, then the parabola opens upward; if $a < 0$, then the parabola opens downward.
- The vertex of the parabola is the point $\left(\frac{-b}{2a}, f\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\right)\right)$, and the axis of symmetry is $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$.
- To find the y-intercept, let $x = 0$ and solve for y .
- To find the x-intercept, let $y = 0$ and solve for x . (This will result in a quadratic equation which might have 0, 1 or 2 solutions.)

Vertex form: $y = f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k, a \neq 0$

- If $a > 0$, then the parabola opens upward; if $a < 0$, then the parabola opens downward.
- The vertex of the parabola is the point (h, k) and $x = h$ is the axis of symmetry.
- To find the y-intercept, let $x = 0$ and solve for y .
- To find the x-intercept, let $y = 0$ and solve for x . (This will result in a quadratic equation which might have 0, 1 or 2 solutions.)

General Graph for $y = x^2$

axis of sym: $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-0}{2(1)} = 0$

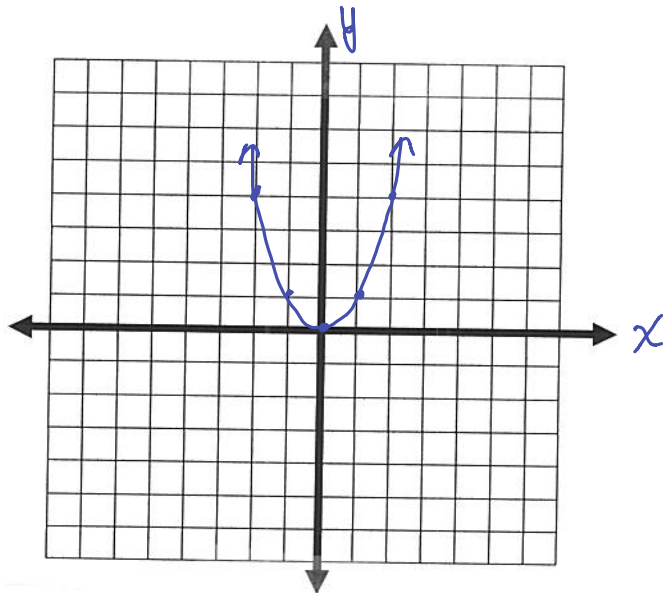
vertex: $(0, 0)$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 4 |
| -1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 |

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $[0, \infty)$

x-int: $(0, 0)$
y-int: $(0, 0)$



Examples:

1. Given the quadratic function $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 5$, find the axis of symmetry, vertex, x- and y-intercepts and graph it.

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-6}{2(-1)} = 3$$

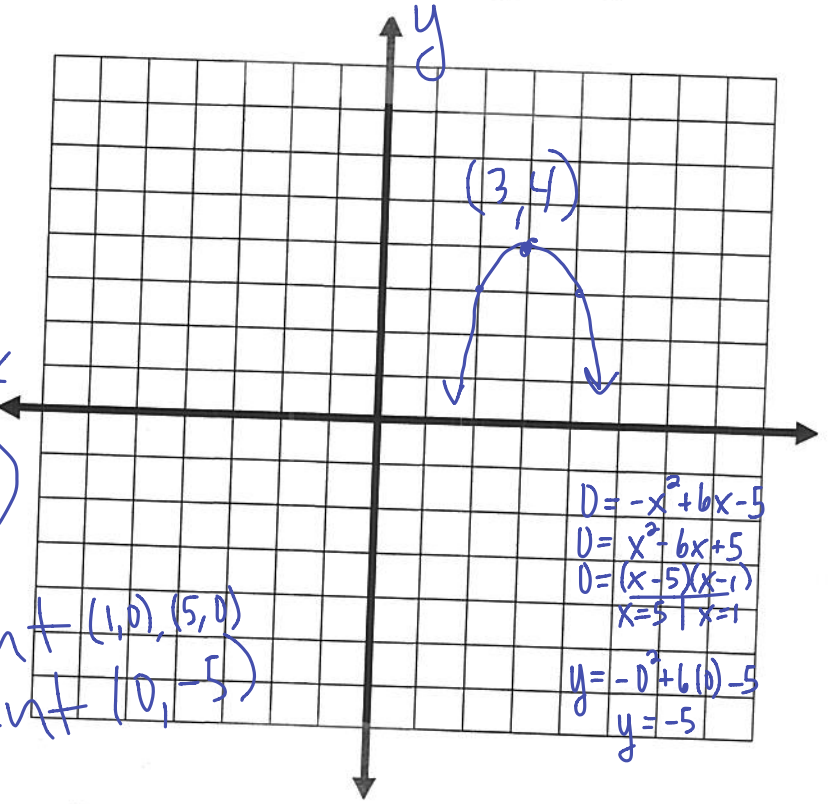
$$\text{Vertex: } (3, -3^2 + 6(3) - 5)$$

$$(3, 4)$$

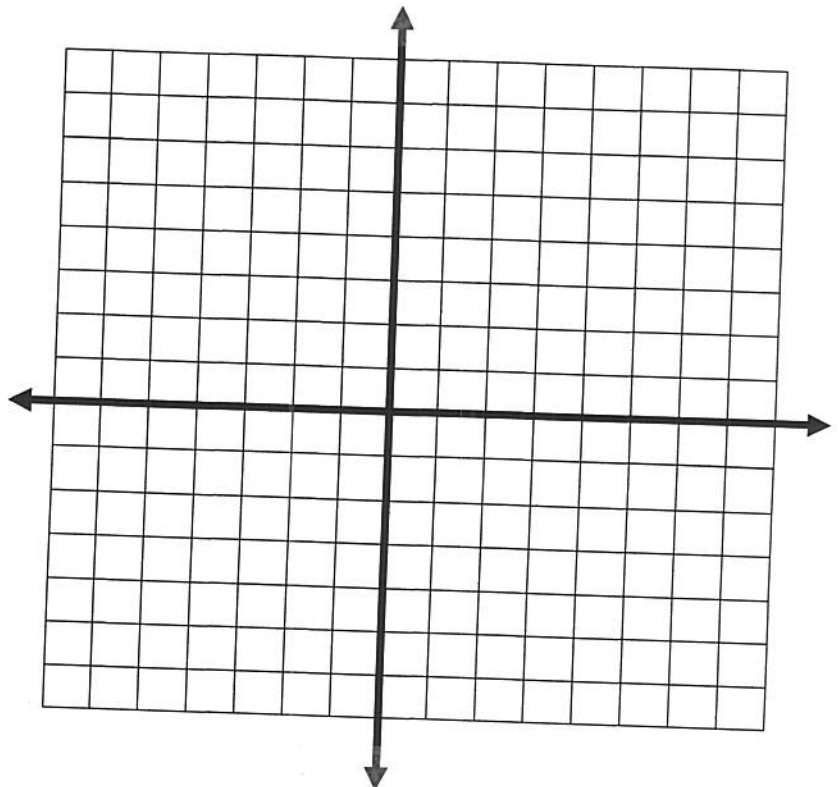
| x | y |
|---|-----------------------|
| 2 | $-2^2 + 6(2) - 5 = 3$ |
| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 3 |

D: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 R: $(-\infty, 4]$

x-int $(1, 0), (5, 0)$
 y-int $(0, -5)$



2. Given the quadratic function $f(x) = (x-4)^2$, find the axis of symmetry, vertex, x- and y-intercepts and graph it.



How does the graph in question 2 compare to the general graph of $y = x^2$?