Exploration: Graphs of quadratic equations No-Desmos

I. Create a table of values, and then graph the function

x	f(x)
-3	
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	
3	



- 1. Where does the function intercept the y-axis?
 - a. Can you obtain this from the quadratic function equation?
- 2. Where does the function intercept the x-axis?
 - a. Can you find these using algebraic process?

3. What is the axis-of-symmetry?

- a. Can you see it from the graph? Table?
- b. Write the y-coordinate of the lowest point on the graph of f(x)

II. Create a table of values, and then graph the function f(x) = (x - 4)(x + 2) for $-3 \le x$

х	f(x)
-3	
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

х

-5

-4

-3

-2

-1

0

1

2

3



- 1. For what x value(s) is f(x) equal to zero?
- 2. What is the axis of symmetry?
- 3. What is the minimum value of f(x)?

III. Create a table of values, and then graph the function

 $g(x) = -x^{2} - 2x + 8 \quad \text{for} \quad -5 \le x \le 3$

- 1. What is the y-intercept of the function?
- 2. How and why is this graph different compared to the previous two?

IV. Create a table of values, and then graph the function $m(x) = 0.5(x-3)^2 - 2$ for $-1 \le x \le 7$

		7	 			 		
х	m(x)		 6_					
-1								
0		-	 					
1		-						
T		-	 4					
2								
3								
4		-	 2					_
5		-						
J		-						
6								
7]	0		2	4		
		1						
			 -2					_

- 1. What is the y-intercept of the function?
- 2. What are the x-intercepts of the function?

V. Draw the function q(x) on the same axes. Use different colors.

$$q(x) = 2(x-3)^2 - 2$$
 for $1 \le x \le 5$

х	1	2	3	4	5
q(x)					



VI. Create a table of values, and then graph the function $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int$

- 1. What is the y-intercept of the function?
- 2. What are the x-intercepts of the function?

VII. Look back at the last 3 examples. Any insights and observations?

=== End ===