

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: WRITE YOUR NAME ON ALL PAGES.

TEACHER: MADARANG

SUBJECT: ALGEBRA 1 WEEK 5 Due May 22nd

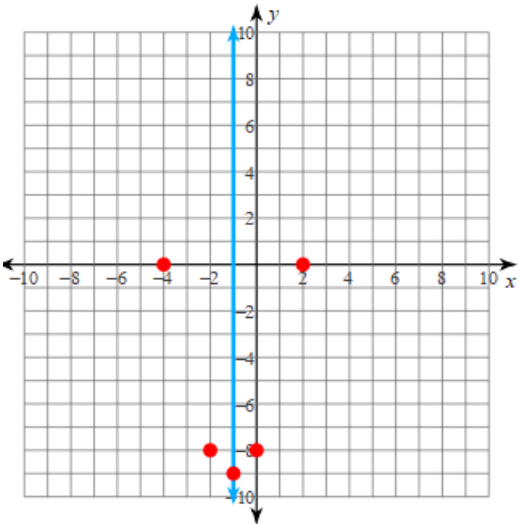
PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_

**WEEK 5: Graphing Quadratic Functions (Practice)**

Let's go back to graphing quadratic functions. If you remember from last week, we had these steps in graphing quadratic functions.

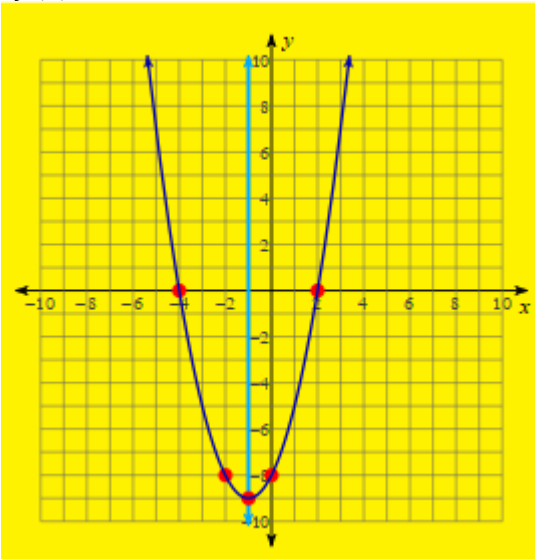
<p><b>Graph the quadratic function <math>f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8</math></b></p> <p><b>STEP 1: Make the equation equal to zero and solve by factoring:</b></p> $x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$ $(x + 4)(x - 2) = 0$ $x + 4 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad x - 2 = 0$ $x = -4 \quad \quad \quad x = 2$ <p>These will be your x-intercepts on the graph. Write them as ordered pairs (-4, 0) and (2, 0)</p>	<p><b>STEP 2: Get the midpoint of -4 and 2 and draw a vertical line through this point.</b></p> $\frac{-4 + 2}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1 \rightarrow \text{your line of symmetry is } x = -1$ <p><b>STEP 3: Substitute <math>x = -1</math> into the equation to find the y-value</b></p> $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8$ $y = x^2 + 2x - 8$ $y = (-1)^2 + 2(-1) - 8$ $y = 1 - 2 - 8$ $y = -9$ <p>This becomes another point on your graph (-1, -9)</p>																	
<p><b>Step 4 I am going to squeeze in another step to make your graphs even more beautiful! Consider finding the y-intercept by substituting <math>x = 0</math> into the equation.</b></p> $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8$ $f(x) = 0^2 + 2(0) - 8$ $f(x) = -8$ <p>This becomes another point on your graph (0, -8)</p>	<p><b>Step 5: Since <math>x = 0</math> is one unit away (to the left) from your line of symmetry <math>x = -1</math> (Step 2). We will go to the opposite side and get one unit away (to the right of <math>x = -1</math>. This will be <math>x = -2</math>. Let's now substitute <math>x = -2</math> into the equation.</b></p> $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8$ $f(x) = (-2)^2 + 2(-2) - 8$ $f(x) = 4 - 4 - 8$ $f(x) = -8$ <p>This becomes another point on the graph (-2, -8)</p>																	
<p><b>STEP 6: Let us put all these points from step 1 – 5 in one table of values.</b></p> <table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Where is this coming from?</th></tr><tr><td>-4</td><td>0</td><td rowspan="2">STEP 1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>-1</td><td>-9</td><td>STEP 2 and 3</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>-8</td><td>STEP 4</td></tr><tr><td>-2</td><td>-8</td><td>STEP 5</td></tr></table> <p><b>** Also from Step 2, we have out line of symmetry <math>x = -1</math>.</b></p>		X	Y	Where is this coming from?	-4	0	STEP 1	2	0	-1	-9	STEP 2 and 3	0	-8	STEP 4	-2	-8	STEP 5
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Since we now have 5 points that belong to the quadratic function  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8$ , let's plot all these points on the graph. Also, let's draw the line of symmetry  $x = -1$ .



By now, you have nothing else to do but trace the points and draw your parabola!

$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8$



**Note:** This is not a U-shaped graph.      This is not a V-shaped graph.      It's a parabola!

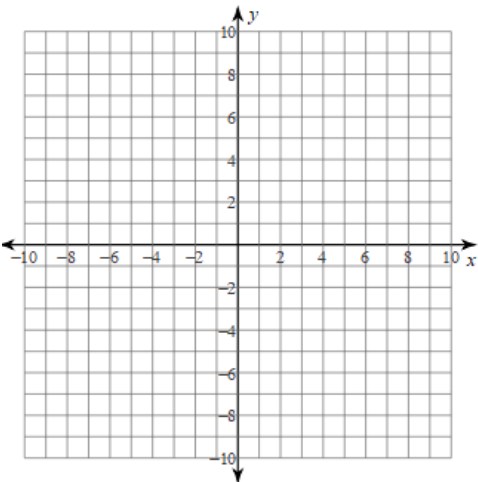
Graph the following quadratic functions. **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK!**

1. Graph:  $f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 8$   
**WORK:**

**TABLE:**

x	y

Line of symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

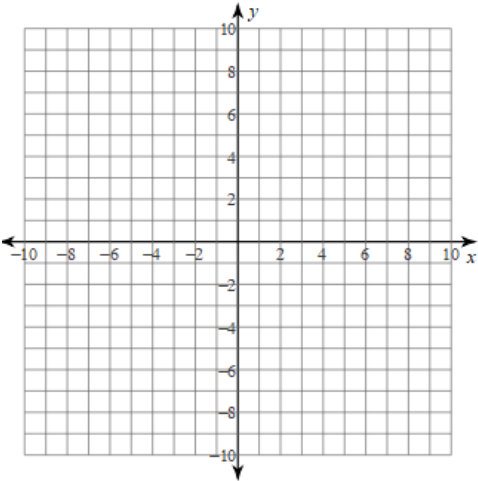


2. Graph:  $f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 20$   
WORK:

TABLE:

x	y

Line of symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

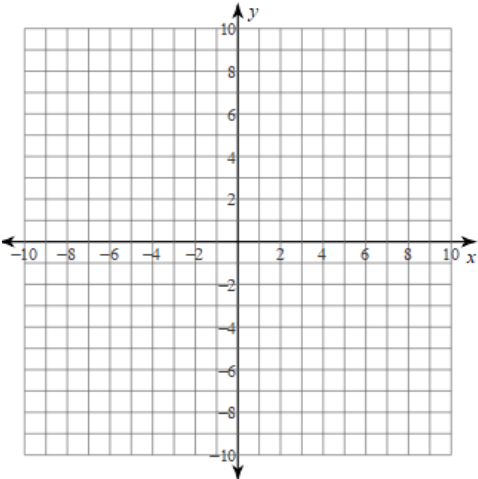


3. Graph:  $f(x) = x^2 + 8x + 15$   
WORK:

TABLE:

x	y

Line of symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

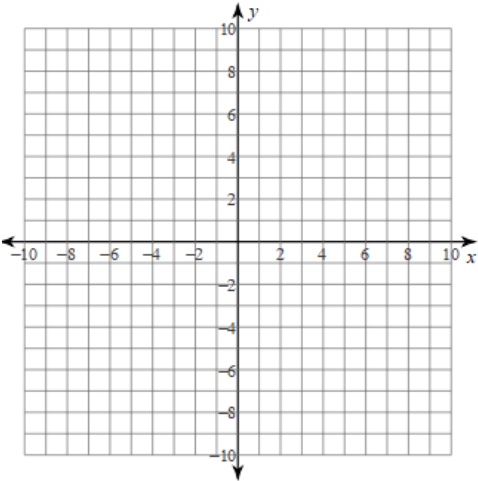


4. Graph:  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 4$   
WORK:

TABLE:

x	y

Line of symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_



5. Graph:  $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 3$   
WORK:

TABLE:

x	y

Line of symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

