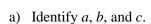
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GRAPH PARABOLA: Worksheet 1

Graph each quadratic function (parabola). Graph by answering the following.

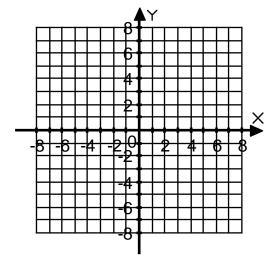
1)
$$y = x^2 + 4x + 1$$



b) Find the line of symmetry:

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

- c) Find the vertex.
- d) Name the y-intercept.
- e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point.

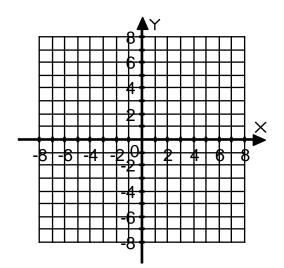


$$2) \qquad y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

- a) Identify a, b, and c.
- b) Find the line of symmetry:

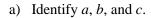
$$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

- c) Find the vertex.
- d) Name the y-intercept.
- e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point.



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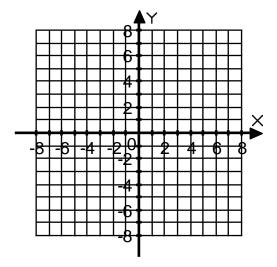
3)
$$y = 2x^2 + 4x - 2$$



b) Find the line of symmetry:

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

- c) Find the vertex.
- d) Name the y-intercept.
- e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point.

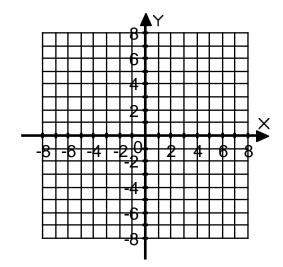


4)
$$y = -x^2 - 4x + 2$$

- a) Identify a, b, and c.
- b) Find the line of symmetry:

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

- c) Find the vertex.
- d) Name the *y*-intercept.
- e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point.



KEY

GRAPH PARABOLA: Worksheet 1

Graph each quadratic function (parabola). Graph by answering the following.

1)
$$y = x^2 + 4x + 1$$

a) Identify a, b, and c. a = 1, b = 4, c = 1

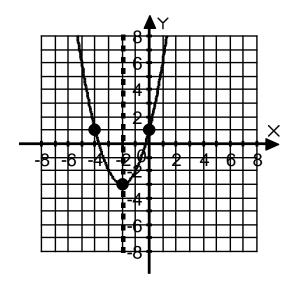
b) Find the line of symmetry:

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(1)} = -2$$

c) Find the vertex. V(-2,-3)

d) Name the y-intercept. 1

e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point. P(-4,1)



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

a) Identify a, b, and c. $a = \frac{1}{2}$, b = 0, c = 0

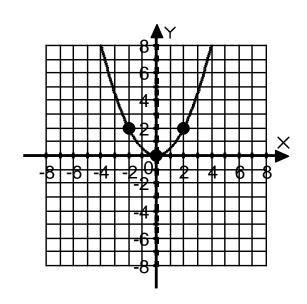
b) Find the line of symmetry:

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

c) Find the vertex. V(0,0)

d) Name the y-intercept. 0

e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new x and then find a symmetrical point. Let x = 2. If x = 2, then y = 2. P(-2,2)



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$$3) y = 2x^2 + 4x - 2$$

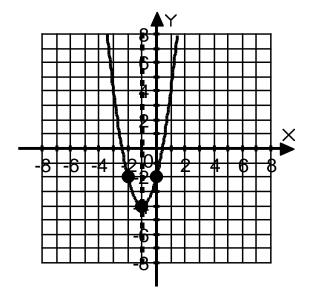
a) Identify
$$a$$
, b , and c .

$$a = 2, b = 4, c = -2$$

b) Find the line of symmetry:

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(2)} = -1$$

- c) Find the vertex. V(-1,-4)
- d) Name the y-intercept. -2
- e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point. P(-2,-2)



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

a) Identify a, b, and c.

$$a = -1, b = -4, c = 2$$

b) Find the line of symmetry:

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} == \frac{4}{2(-1)} = -2$$

- c) Find the vertex. V(-2,6)
- d) Name the y-intercept. 2
- e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point. P(-4,2)

