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NAME_____

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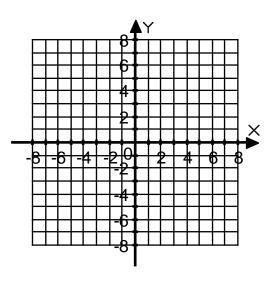
GRAPH PARABOLA: Worksheet 2

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

- 1) $y = x^2 + 2x 5$
 - a) Identify *a*, *b*, and *c*.
 - b) Find the line of symmetry:

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

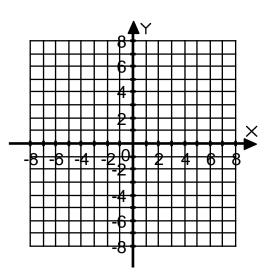
- c) Find the vertex.
- d) Name the *y*-intercept.
- e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point.



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

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

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

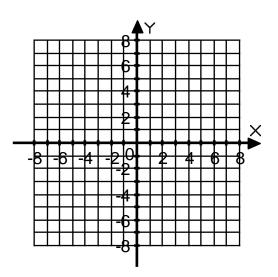
- c) Find the vertex.
- d) Name the *y*-intercept.
- e) Plot a point (P) symmetrical to the *y*-intercept. If the vertex is on the line of symmetry, find another point by substituting a new *x* and then find a symmetrical point.

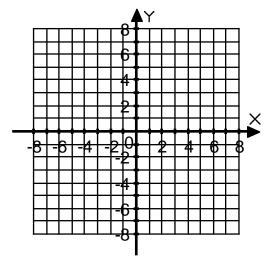
4)
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 1$$

- 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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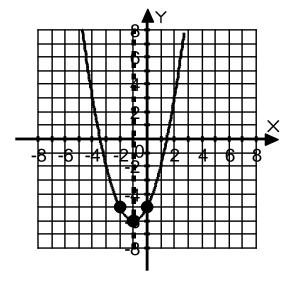
KEY GRAPH PARABOLA: Worksheet 2

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

- 1) $y = x^2 + 2x 5$
 - a) Identify a, b, and c. a = 1, b = 2, c = -5
 - b) Find the line of symmetry:

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

- c) Find the vertex. V(-1,-6)
- d) Name the *y*-intercept. -5
- 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,-5)

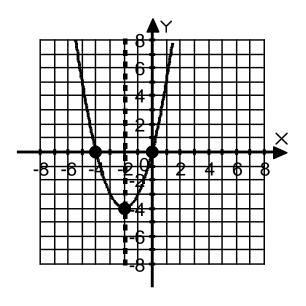


$2) \qquad y = x^2 + 4x$

- a) Identify a, b, and c. a = 1, b = 4, c = 0
- b) Find the line of symmetry:

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

- c) Find the vertex. V(-2,-4)
- 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. P(-4,0)



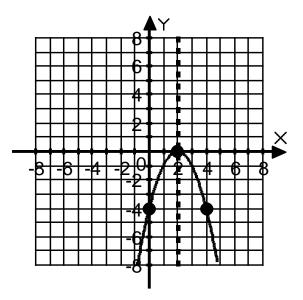
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3)
$$y = -x^2 + 4x - 4$$

- a) Identify *a*, *b*, and *c*. a = -1, b = 4, c = -4
- b) Find the line of symmetry:

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

- c) Find the vertex. V(2,0)
- d) Name the y-intercept. -4
- 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,-4)



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

a) Identify a, b, and c. a = -1, b = -4, c = 2

1

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(-4,1)

