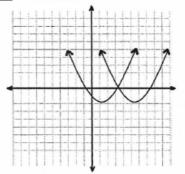
## Math 11

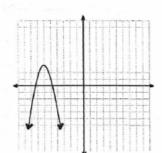
## Quadratics #2 - Review #2



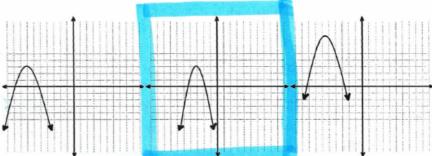
- 1. What is different about these two graphs?
  - a) Domain
- b) Range
- c) Axis of Symmetry
- d) Stretch Factor

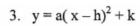


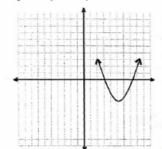
2.  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ 

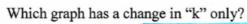


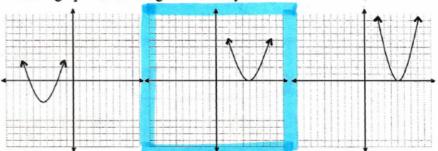
Which graph has a change in "h" only?



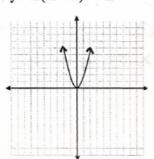




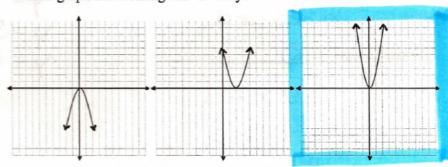




4.  $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$ 



Which graph has a change in "a" only?

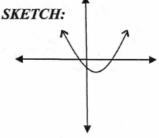


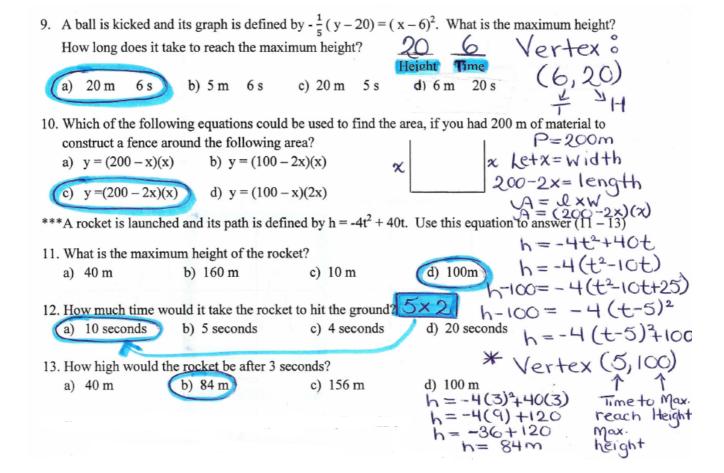
- \*\*\* Use the following equation for questions (5-7):  $\frac{1}{2}(y-3) = (x+4)^2$
- 5. The "3" moves the graph:
  - a) up/down
- b) left/right
- c) and stretches it
- d) and reflects it in the x-axis

- 6. The "4" moves the graph:
  - a) up/down
- b) left/right
- c) and stretches it
- d) and reflects it in the x-axis

- 7. The "1/2":
  - a) moves the graph up/down b) moves the graph sideways (c) stretches the graph d) flips the graph
- 8. The parabola shown in the diagram has its x-intercepts at (-3, 0) and (11, 0). Which one of the following "could" be the vertex:

a) (4,-5)b) (14,-5)c) (8,-2)d) (7,4)Average of X-values:  $\frac{8}{2} = (4, ?)$ 





14. If  $y = 3(x-2)^2 + 1$  was placed in general form, it would be:

a) 
$$y = 3x^2 - 6x + 3$$
 b)  $y = 3x^2 - 12x + 13$  c)  $y = 3x^2 - 6x + 13$  d)  $y = 3x^2 - 6x + 3$ 

$$y = 3(x-2)^{2}+1$$

$$y = 3(x-2)(x-2)+1$$

$$y = (3x-6)(x-2)+1$$

$$y = 3x^{2}-6x-6x+12+1$$

$$y = 3x^{2}-12x+13$$

15.  $-\frac{1}{5}(y+2) = (x-1)^2 (TF)$