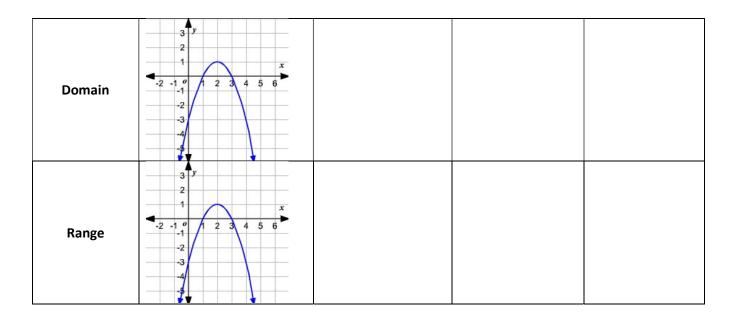
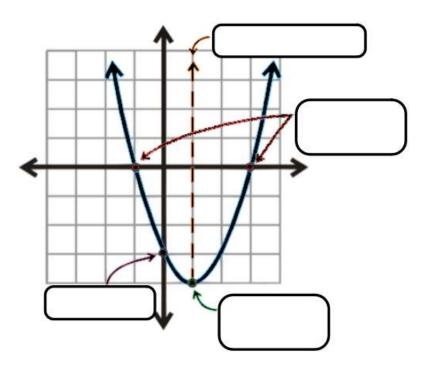
VOCABULARY WORD	PICTURE	DEFINITION	SYMBOL / UNIT / FORMULA, ETC	KEY WORD
Quadratic Function	PARENT FUNCTION $10^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $1^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $1^{10}^{10}$ $4^{10}^{10}$ $1^{10}^{10}$ 1			
Parabolas	$y = x^{2}$			
Intercepts	y 3 3 -3 -2 - 0 1 -3 -2 - 0 1 -3			
Vertex	-6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 1 2 3 4 5 6 -3 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5		<u>Vertex Form</u> y = a (x – h) <sup>2</sup> + k	
Axis of Symmetry	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			



There are 6 basic characteristics you need to pay attention to when graphing quadratic functions:

- 1. Vertex
- 2. Axis of Symmetry (AOS)
- 3. x-intercepts (roots)
- 4. y-intercepts
- 5. Domain and Range
- 6. Direction of Parabola The parabola will open "up" when the leading coefficient is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The parabola will open "down" when the leading coefficient is \_\_\_\_\_\_.



## The leading coefficient of this graph would be

Domain:

Range: