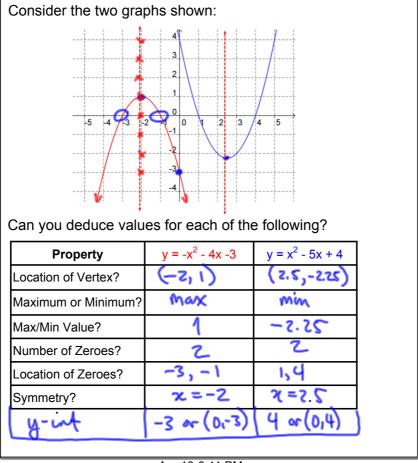
## **Characteristics of Quadratic Relations**

## Key Concepts:

- vertex
- zeroes
  - where are they?
  - how many? 0, 1, or 2
- axis of symmetry
- direction of opening
- maximum or minimum value

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The <u>vertex</u> is the highest or lowest point on the parabola, and we refer to its coordinates as (h, k).

The <u>axis of symmetry</u> is the <u>vertical line</u> passing through the vertex, having the equation x = h.

If the parabola opens up, the coefficient of  $x^2$  is positive ( $\Delta^2 y > 0$ )

- the vertex is the lowest point
- the minimum (or optimum) value is k

$$\Delta y = y_2 - y_1$$

$$1^{st} difference$$

$$\Delta^2 y = \Delta y_2 - \Delta y_1$$
of  $z^{nd} diff$ .

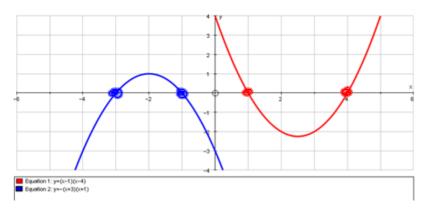
If the parabola opens down, the coefficient of  $x^2$  is negative ( $\Delta^2 y < 0$ ):

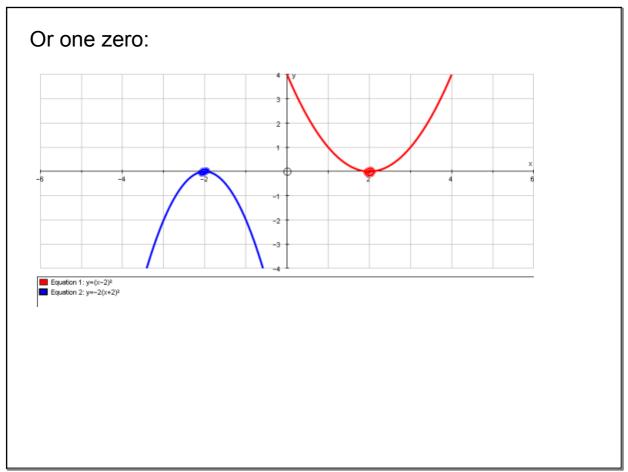
- the vertex is the highest point
- the maximum (or optimum) value is k

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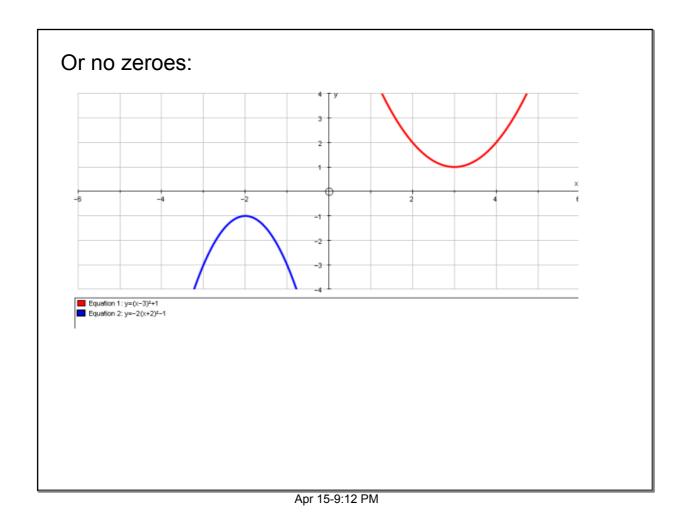
If the parabola crosses the x-axis, the x-coordinates of the crossing points are called the <u>zeroes</u>, or <u>roots</u>, or <u>x-intercepts</u>.

A parabola may have two zeros:

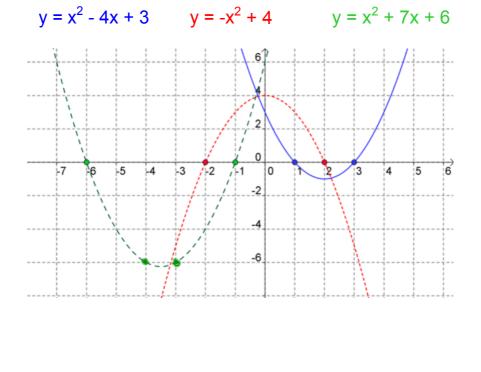




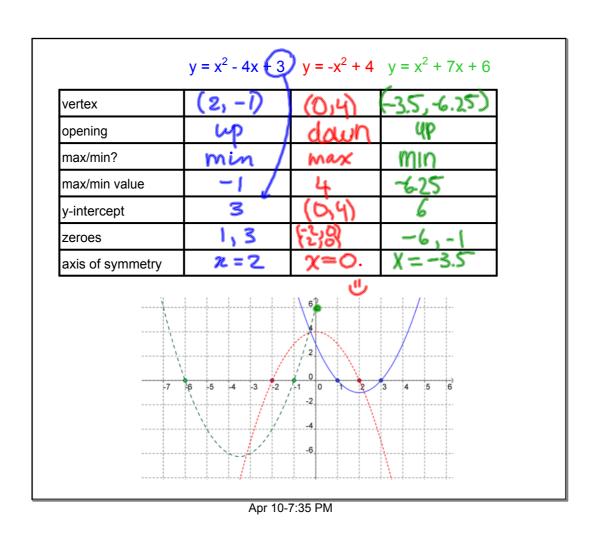




## Ex.1. From your graphs, determine key features of each.

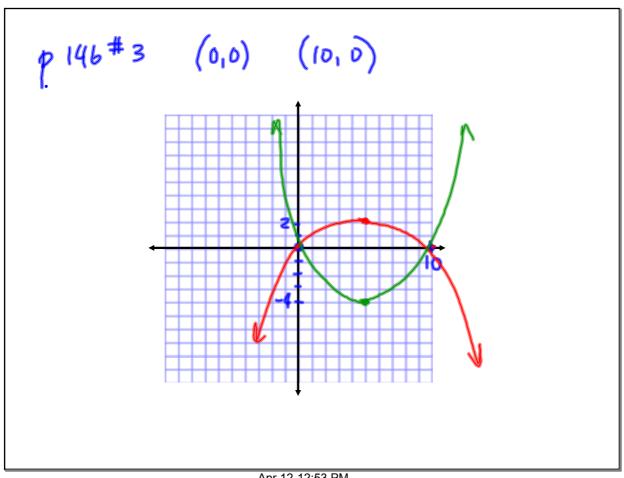


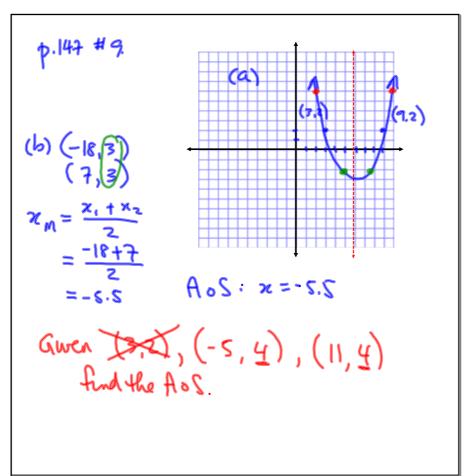
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## Assigned Work:

p. 145 # 1-6, 7ef, 9ab





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