## Section 1: Properties of Quadratics

The simplest form a LINEAR relationship is $y=x$

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Differences |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -3 | -3 |  |
| -2 | -2 | $-2-(-3)=1$ |
| -1 | -1 | $-1-(-2)=1$ |
| 0 | 0 | $0-(-1)=1$ |
| 1 | 1 | $1-0=1$ |
| 2 | 2 | $2-1=1$ |
| 3 | 3 | $3-2=1$ |



Notice that the column of $1^{\text {st }}$ finite differences is constant for linear relationships.

The simplest form a QUADATRIC relationship is $y=x^{2}$

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ | $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ Differences | $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ Differences |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| -3 | 9 |  |  |
| -2 | 4 | $4-9=-5$ |  |
| -1 | 1 | $1-4=-3$ | $-3-(-5)=2$ |
| 0 | 0 | $0-1=-1$ | $-1-(-3)=2$ |
| 1 | 1 | $1-0=1$ | $1-(-1)=2$ |
| 2 | 4 | $4-1=3$ | $3-1=2$ |
| 3 | 9 | $9-4=5$ | $5-3=2$ |



Notice that the column of $2^{\text {nd }}$ column of finite differences is constant for quadratic relationships.

## Properties of Quadratics

- The shape of the graph of a quadratic relation is called a PARABOLA
- A parabola has a maximum or minimum point called a VERTEX
- If the parabola opens up, the vertex is a MINIMUM point
- If the parabola opens down, the vertex is a MAXIMUM point
- Parabolas are symmetrical
- The vertical line that passes through the vertex is the AXIS OF SYMMETRY



## Section 2: Quadratics in Standard Form

The standard form of a quadratic equation is

$$
y=a x^{2}+b x+c
$$

Example 1: For the function $y=x^{2}+2 x+1$, sketch a graph by completing the given table of values, then state the vertex and axis of symmetry.

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -4 | 9 |
| -3 | 4 |
| -2 | 1 |
| -1 | 0 |
| 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 |  |

vertex: $(-1,0)$
axis of symmetry: $x=-1$


Properties of Quadratics from the Standard Form Equation $\rightarrow y=a x^{2}+b x+c$

- If $a>0$, the parabola opens UP
- If $a<0$, the parabola opens DOWN
- The $y$-intercept is at $(0, c)$

Example 2: State the direction of opening and $y$-intercept of the given quadratic, then make a table of values and sketch the graph to verify.
a) $y=-3 x^{2}+2$
b) $y=2 x^{2}-8 x+3$

- opens up
- y-int: $(0,-3)$

| $x$ | $y$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -3 | -25 |
| -2 | -10 |
| -1 | -1 |
| 0 | 2 |
| 1 | -1 |
| 2 | -10 |
| 3 | -25 |


| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -1 | 13 |
| 0 | 3 |
| 1 | -3 |
| 2 | -5 |
| 3 | -3 |
| 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 13 |




