

New Jersey Center for Teaching and Learning Progressive Mathematics Initiative ${ }^{\circledR}$

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Algebra II<br>Quadratic Functions

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## Key Terms

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## Key Terms

Quadratic Equation: An equation that can be written in the standard form $\mathrm{ax}^{2}+\mathrm{bx}+\mathrm{c}=0$. Where $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ and c are real numbers and a does not equal 0 .

$$
e x: \quad 3 x^{2}+5 x-12=0
$$

Quadratic Function: Any function that can be written in the form $y=a x^{2}+b x+c$. Where $a, b$ and $c$ are real numbers and $a$ does not equal 0 .

$$
e x: \quad y=-2 x^{2}+10 x+7
$$

## Key Terms

Parabola: The curve result of graphing a quadratic equation

$$
y=2 x^{2}+5 x-1
$$



## Key Terms

Zero(s) of a Function: An $x$ value that makes the function equal zero. Also called a "root," "solution" or "x-intercept"


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Key Terms

Axis of symmetry: The vertical line that divides a parabola into two symmetrical halves


## Key Terms

Vertex: The highest or lowest point on a parabola.

Minimum Value: The $y$-value of the vertex if a > 0 and the parabola opens upward

Maximum Value: The y-value of the vertex if a < 0 and the parabola opens downward


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## Characteristics of Quadratics

Remember: A quadratic equation is any equation that can be written in the form $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$ Where $a, b$, and $c$ are real numbers and $a \neq 0$

Question 1: Is $2 x^{2}=x+4$ a quadratic equation?

Question 2: Is $3 x-4=x+1$ a quadratic equation?

## Characteristics of Quadratics

The form $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$ is called the standard form of $a$ quadratic equation.

The standard form is not unique.
For example,

$$
x^{2}-x+1=0 \text { can also be written }-x^{2}+x-1=0
$$

Also,

$$
4 x^{2}-2 x+2=0 \text { can be written } 2 x^{2}-x+1=0
$$



| Domain |
| :---: | :---: |
| The domain of a quadratic function is all real numbers. |
| $D=\mathbb{R}$ eals <br> $(-\infty, \infty)$ |

## Range

To determine the range of a quadratic function, ask yourself two questions:
Is the vertex a minimum or maximum?
What is the $y$-value of the vertex?
If the vertex is a minimum, then the range is all real numbers greater than or equal to the $y$-value of the vertex.

The range of this quadratic is

$$
[-6, \infty)
$$

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## Range

If the vertex is a maximum, then the range is all real numbers less than or equal to the $y$-value of the vertex.

The range of this quadratic is $(-\infty, 10]$


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## X-Intercepts

The x-intercepts are the points at which a parabola intersects the x-axis. These points are also known as zeros, roots or solutions and solution sets. Each quadratic function will have 0, 1, or 2 or real solutions.


## Axis of Symmetry

An axis of symmetry (also known as a line of symmetry) will divide the parabola into mirror images.
The line of symmetry is always a vertical line of the form $x=\frac{-b}{2 a}$


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1 If a parabola opens downward, the vertex is the highest value on the parabola.

OTrue

False

2 If a parabola opens upward then...

OA $\quad \mathbf{a}>0$

- B $\quad \mathbf{a}<0$

○C $\quad \mathbf{a}=\mathbf{0}$

3 The vertical line that divides a parabola into two symmetrical halves is called...

A discriminant
OB quadratic equation
OC axis of symmetry
OD vertex
OE maximum

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4 Which of the following shows a quadratic equation correctly written in standard form?
A $3 x-5 x^{2}+8=0$

- B $3 x-5 x+8=0$

C $-5 x^{2}+8=-3 x$
D $-5 x^{2}+3 x+8=0$
OE $3 x=5 x^{2}-8$

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5 What is the equation for the axis of symmetry for the quadratic function $\quad y=2 x^{2}+12 x-7$ ?
OA $x=12$
OB $x=-6$
OC $x=2$
OD $x=-3$
OE $x=-7$

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6 What is the domain of the quadratic function below?

OA $[-4, \infty)$
OB $[-2,2]$
OC $(-\infty, 4]$
$\bigcirc \mathbf{D}$

What is the range of the quadratic function below?


