

**ALGEBRA II JOURNAL**  
**Quadratic Functions**

1. (a) An equation is a quadratic equation if \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (b) Standard form of a quadratic equation is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (b) The shape of the graph of any quadratic equation is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. (a) The equation of the line of symmetry is always written as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (b) A parabola will have: (i) a normal width if \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (ii) a wide width (vertical shrink) if \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (iii) a narrow width (vertical stretch) if \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Describe all the changes that occur in the graph of  $y = x^2$  if it is changed to:
4.  $y = \frac{3}{5}(x-7)^2 - 9$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5.  $y = -4(x+8)^2 - 13$ . \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Write **an example** of how to make all of the following occur using the function  $f(x) = x^2$ :  
 (a) Reflect across the  $y$ -axis \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Wider than normal \_\_\_\_\_  
 (b) More narrow than normal \_\_\_\_\_ (d) Reflect across the  $x$ -axis \_\_\_\_\_
7. (a) Four methods for **solving** a quadratic equation are \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (b) Before solving a quadratic equation by any of the above methods, the equation must be set \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. (a) On a graph, the real zeros (solutions) of an equation are located \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (b) To find these with a graphing calculator, you must select Menu— \_\_\_\_\_ —  
 \_\_\_\_\_ and then \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. Given the roots of a quadratic equation, the original equation can be found by \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. The portion of the quadratic formula inside the radical is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
11. (a) If a real world application of quadratic equations asks for a maximum or minimum value, you should find \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (b) Two examples of real world applications of quadratic functions are \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ .

