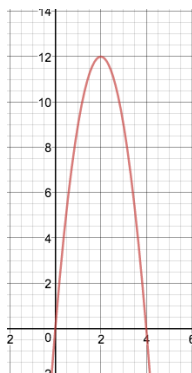


Show all work and simplify all answers before circling/boxing them. If you do the problem incorrectly, or don't show sufficient work, you will be asked to rewrite the problem for full credit.

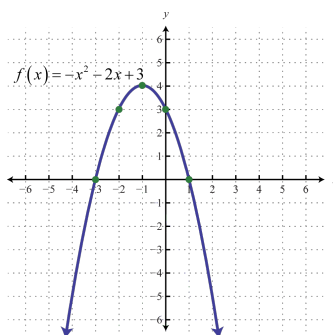
**Due next class.** Students who turn assignments in late (or do not attempt a problem) forfeit their ability to rewrite those problems for credit.

(1) Use the graph to find the following



- (a) Sign of the leading coefficient
- (b) Vertex coordinates
- (c) Axis of symmetry equation
- (d) Intervals where  $f$  is increasing and where  $f$  is decreasing
- (e) Domain and range in interval notation

(2) Use the graph to find the following



- (a) Sign of the leading coefficient
- (b) Vertex coordinates
- (c) Axis of symmetry equation
- (d) Intervals where  $f$  is increasing and where  $f$  is decreasing
- (e) Domain and range in interval notation

(3) Identify whether the function is linear, quadratic, or neither:

(a)  $f(x) = 1 - 2x + 3x^2$

(c)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$

(b)  $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)^2$

(d)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

(4) Identify the coordinates of the vertex, then convert the vertex equation to standard form:

$$f(x) = -3(x - 1)^2 + 2$$

(5) Identify the coordinates of the vertex, then convert the vertex equation to standard form:

$$f(x) = 5(x + 2)^2 - 5$$

(6) Identify the coordinates of the vertex, then convert the vertex equation to standard form:

$$f(x) = -5(x - 4)^2$$

(7) Convert the quadratic equation from standard form to vertex form:  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x$

(8) Convert the quadratic equation from standard form to vertex form:  $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 5$

(9) Convert the quadratic equation from standard form to vertex form:  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x - 1$

(10) Convert the quadratic equation from standard form to vertex form:  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + 2$