

Worksheet 1

The parabola

- Rewrite each equation in standard form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ and identify the values of a , b and c .
 - $y = 2(x - 1)^2 + 3$
 - $f(x) = -(x - 1)^2 + 12$
 - $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$
- Rewrite each of the following in turning point form $y = a(x - p)^2 + q$. Identify the value of a , p and q .
 - $y = 2x^2 + 2x + 1$
 - $g(x) = 3x^2 + 3x$
 - $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
- Make a sketch of each equation. Clearly indicate the turning point and show the axis of symmetry.
 - $y = (x - 2)^2 + 3$
 - $y = -7(x + 2)^2 - 7$
 - $y = x^2 + 6x + 5$
- Determine the range and domain of each function in question 3.
 - $y = (x - 2)^2 + 3$
 - $y = -7(x + 2)^2 - 7$
 - $y = x^2 + 6x + 5$
- Draw a rough sketch graph of a parabola using the following information.
 - $a > 0$, $r_1 < 0$ and $r_2 > 0$
 - $a > 0$, the graph reaches a minimum at $(2; 1)$
 - $a < 0$, $r_1 = r_2 = 4$
- Determine whether each equation has one root, two roots or no roots.
 - $y = 3x^2 + 2x$
 - $f(x) = (x + 1)^2 + 2$
 - $g(x) = 3(x - 2)(x + 2)$
 - $h(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ where $4ac = -1$

The hyperbola

- Sketch the graph of each function on a separate axis. Clearly indicate the asymptotes and intersection points with the axes, if any.
 - $y = \frac{2}{x}$
 - $y = \frac{1}{x} - 1$
 - $y = \frac{-3}{x-3} + 2$
- Use your sketches in question 1 to determine the range and domain for the following.
 - $y = \frac{2}{x}$
 - $y = \frac{1}{x} - 1$
 - $y = \frac{-3}{x-3} + 2$
- If A is the point of intersection of the asymptotes, determine the value of the hyperbolic function $y = \frac{a}{x-p} + q$.
 - $A = (3; 1)$ and $a = 1$
 - $A = (0; 0)$ and $a = -1$
 - $A = (-1; -1)$ and $a = 3$
 - $A = (0; 3)$ and $a = 2$
 - $A = (-1; 0)$ and $a = -2$
- Determine the lines of symmetry of each function.
 - $y = \frac{1}{x}$
 - $y = \frac{1}{x} - 2$
 - $y = -\frac{1}{x} + 3$
 - $y = \frac{3}{x+2} + 4$
 - $y = \frac{4}{x-3} - 2$