

Determining Points on a Quadratic ( $x^2$ ) Equation

When you are plugging **input values** ( $x$ ) into a quadratic equation, it is vital that you follow the **order of operations** (parentheses, exponent, multiplication/division, addition/subtraction) as you solve. If you solve parts out of order, the **output values** ( $y$ ) will be incorrect.

The **x-values** that you choose to plug in are **input values** and are part of the **domain**. The **y-values** that result are **output values** and are part of the **range**.

Equation:	Determine points and write them	...as an XY Table...	...and as a list of points.	Critical Thinking Questions:														
<p><b>Example</b>  <math>f(x) = 6x^2 - 3x + 10</math>            is the same as:  <math>y = 6x^2 - 3x + 10</math></p> <p>If <math>x = -5 \rightarrow y = 6(-5)^2 - 3(-5) + 10</math>  <math>y = 6(25) + 15 + 10</math>  <math>y = 150 + 15 + 10 = \boxed{175}</math></p> <p>If <math>x = 4 \rightarrow y = 6(4)^2 - 3(4) + 10</math>  <math>y = 6(16) - 12 + 10</math>  <math>y = 96 - 12 + 10 = \boxed{94}</math></p> <p>If <math>x = 0 \rightarrow y = 6(0)^2 - 3(0) + 10</math>  <math>y = 0 - 0 + 10 = \boxed{10}</math></p> <p>If <math>x = -3 \rightarrow y = 6(-3)^2 - 3(-3) + 10</math>  <math>y = 6(9) + 9 + 10</math>  <math>y = 54 + 9 + 10 = \boxed{73}</math></p> <p>If <math>x = 1 \rightarrow y = 6(1)^2 - 3(1) + 10</math>  <math>y = 6(1) - 3 + 10</math>  <math>y = 6 - 3 + 10 = \boxed{13}</math></p>	<p><i>I can pick any x that I want, so I'm going to pick numbers close to zero to make squaring easier.</i></p> <p>If <math>x = -5</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{175}</math>.</p> <p>If <math>x = 4</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{94}</math>.</p> <p>If <math>x = 0</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{10}</math>.</p> <p>If <math>x = -3</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{73}</math>.</p> <p>If <math>x = 1</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{13}</math>.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Domain <math>x</math></th> <th>Range <math>y</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2"><i>Write x's from lowest to highest</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-5</td> <td>175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-3</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>94</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Domain $x$	Range $y$	<i>Write x's from lowest to highest</i>		-5	175	-3	73	0	10	1	13	4	94	<p><i>Write as (x, y) points in order from least x to greatest x.</i></p> <p><math>\{(-5, 175), (-3, 73), (0, 10), (1, 13), (4, 94)\}</math></p>	<p><u>Limits on the Domain</u> Is there anything that x CANNOT ever be? If yes, what?</p> <p><i>I can plug in any x be able to solve it. There are no limits to this domain.</i></p> <p><u>Limits on the Range</u> Is there anything that y CANNOT ever be?</p> <p><i>The y-values get bigger in both directions that x grows. It turns around between <math>x = -3</math> and <math>x = 1</math>, close to the zero. I don't know what the lowest y value will be, because it might be a decimal, but the lowest output I can find is <math>y = 10</math> (from the input <math>x = 0</math>), because at <math>x = -1, y = 19</math> and at <math>x = 1, y = 13</math>.</i></p>
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<p><b>Example</b>  <math>p(x) = -(x + 8)^2 + 1</math>  <math>y = -(x + 8)^2 + 1</math></p> <p>If <math>x = -10 \rightarrow y = -((-10) + 8)^2 + 1</math>  <math>y = -(-2)^2 + 1 = -(4) + 1 = \boxed{-3}</math></p> <p>If <math>x = 1 \rightarrow y = -((1) + 8)^2 + 1</math>  <math>y = -(9)^2 + 1 = -(81) + 1 = \boxed{-80}</math></p> <p>If <math>x = 0 \rightarrow y = -((0) + 8)^2 + 1</math>  <math>y = -(8)^2 + 1 = -(64) + 1 = \boxed{-63}</math></p> <p>If <math>x = -7 \rightarrow y = -((-7) + 8)^2 + 1</math>  <math>y = -(1)^2 + 1 = -(1) + 1 = \boxed{0}</math></p> <p>If <math>x = 2 \rightarrow y = -((2) + 8)^2 + 1</math>  <math>y = -(10)^2 + 1 = -(100) + 1 = \boxed{-99}</math></p>	<p><i>I'm going to pick negative numbers that, when I add 8, will make small numbers to make squaring easier. I'll also use two small positive numbers and 0.</i></p> <p>If <math>x = -10</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{-3}</math>.</p> <p>If <math>x = 1</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{-80}</math>.</p> <p>If <math>x = 0</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{-63}</math>.</p> <p>If <math>x = -7</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{0}</math>.</p> <p>If <math>x = 2</math>, then <math>y = \mathbf{-99}</math>.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Domain <math>x</math></th> <th>Range <math>y</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-10</td> <td>-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-7</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>-63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>-99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Domain $x$	Range $y$	-10	-3	-7	0	0	-63	1	-80	2	-99	<p><math>\{(-10, -3), (-7, 0), (0, -63), (1, -80), (2, -99)\}</math></p>	<p><u>Limits on the Domain</u> Is there anything that x CANNOT ever be? If yes, what?</p> <p><i>I can plug in any x be able to solve it. There are no limits to this domain.</i></p> <p><u>Limits on the Range</u> Is there anything that y CANNOT ever be?</p> <p><i>Y gets smaller both when x grows negatively and positively, and it seems to turn around near <math>x = -7</math>. On my points, <math>(-7, 0)</math> is as high as y gets. If I plug in <math>x = -8</math>, then <math>y = 1</math>, but for <math>x = -9, y = 0</math> again, so I think the turning point is at <math>(-8, 1)</math>. I don't think the range can get any higher than <math>y = 1</math>.</i></p>		
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<p>7. <math>a(x) = 2(x - 6)(x - 9)</math></p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Input</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Output</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>	If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Domain</u> <math>x</math></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Range</u> <math>y</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; height: 200px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Domain</u> $x$	<u>Range</u> $y$			<p><math>\{( \quad , \quad ), ( \quad , \quad ),</math> <math>( \quad , \quad ), ( \quad , \quad ),</math> <math>( \quad , \quad )\}</math></p>	<p><b>Limits on the Domain</b> Is there anything that <math>x</math> CANNOT ever be? If yes, what?</p> <p><b>Limits on the Range</b> Is there anything that <math>y</math> CANNOT ever be?</p>
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<p>8. <math>q(x) = -(x + 11)^2 - 4</math></p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Input</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Output</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>	If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Domain</u> <math>x</math></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Range</u> <math>y</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; height: 200px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Domain</u> $x$	<u>Range</u> $y$			<p><math>\{( \quad , \quad ), ( \quad , \quad ),</math> <math>( \quad , \quad ), ( \quad , \quad ),</math> <math>( \quad , \quad )\}</math></p>	<p><b>Limits on the Domain</b> Is there anything that <math>x</math> CANNOT ever be? If yes, what?</p> <p><b>Limits on the Range</b> Is there anything that <math>y</math> CANNOT ever be?</p>
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<p>9. <math>h(x) = 9(x + 1)(x + 7)</math></p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Input</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Output</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>If <math>x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>, then <math>y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}</math>.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>	If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		If $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , then $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .		<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Domain</u> <math>x</math></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Range</u> <math>y</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; height: 200px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Domain</u> $x$	<u>Range</u> $y$			<p><math>\{( \quad , \quad ), ( \quad , \quad ),</math> <math>( \quad , \quad ), ( \quad , \quad ),</math> <math>( \quad , \quad )\}</math></p>	<p><b>Limits on the Domain</b> Is there anything that <math>x</math> CANNOT ever be? If yes, what?</p> <p><b>Limits on the Range</b> Is there anything that <math>y</math> CANNOT ever be?</p>
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