$\qquad$ Per: $\qquad$
Linear vs. Quadratic \& Writing Equations from Tables

Determining if a function is linear or quadratic from a table:
If the first differences are the same, then it is linear. If the second differences are the same, then it's quadratic.

| Linear |  |  |  | Quadratic |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Determine if the function is linear or quadratic. |  |  |  | Determine if the function is linear or quadratic. |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ |  |  |  | $x$ | $y$ | $1^{\text {st }}$ |  |  |
| 1 | 7 |  | Fill in the blanks: | 1 | 9 | -6 | $2^{\text {nd }}$ | Fill in the blanks: |
| 2 | 4 | -3 |  | 2 | 3 | -2 | +4 | The function is quadratic because it has |
| 3 | 1 | -3 | The function is linear because it has a | 3 | 1 | +2 | +4 | a $2^{\text {nd }}$ difference that is constant. |
| 4 | -2 | -3 | $1^{\text {st }}$ difference that is constant. | 4 | 3 |  | +4 |  |
| 5 | -5 | -3 |  | 5 | 9 |  |  |  |

Determine if the function is Linear or Quadratic. Use the word bank to fill in the blanks.
The function is ___ because it has a
that is

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Writing the Equation from a Table
A linear equation uses the formula $f(x)=m x+b$, so you need to find $m \& b$.
A quadratic equation uses the formula $f(x)=a x^{2}+b x+c$, so you need to find $a, b, \& c$.

| Steps for writing the Linear equation... | Linear Example |
| :---: | :---: |
| Step 1: Find the $1^{\text {st }}$ differences. | $x$ $y$ <br> 1 7 <br> 2 4 <br> 3 1 <br> 4 -2 <br> 5 -5 <br>  |
| Step 2: <br> Find the leading coefficient (the first number in the equation), $m$. <br> Here's how When it's linear, $f(x)=m x+b$, the leading coefficient is: $m=\frac{1 \text { st difference }}{1}$ | When it's linear, use: $\begin{gathered} f(x)=m x+b \\ m=\frac{\text { first difference }}{1} \\ m=\frac{-3}{1} \\ m=-3 \end{gathered}$ <br> My equation so far: $\begin{gathered} f(x)=m x+b \\ f(x)=-3 x+b \end{gathered}$ |
| Step 3: <br> Find the constant (the last number in the equation-the one that doesn't have an $x), b$. <br> Here's how <br> The constant (b) is where $x$ is 0 . <br> So, use the differences to find what $y$ would be if $x$ were 0. | $b=y \text { when } x=0$ <br> (use the $1^{\text {st }}$ difference to get 0 ) <br> I know that the $y$-value at $x=0$ is $b$, and that it will go down 3 units to become 7 (the $y$-value at $x=1$ ). So... $\begin{gathered} b-3=7 \\ b=10 \end{gathered}$ <br> My equation so far: $\begin{gathered} f(x)=-3 x+b \\ f(x)=-3 x+10 \end{gathered}$ <br> I'm done! The equation of this line is: $f(x)=-3 x+10$. |



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When you're done solving the problems on this handout, make sure you check your answers against the correct answers below.

| 1. The function is quadratic because it has a $\underline{2}^{\text {nd }}$ difference that is constant. | 2. The function is linear because it has a $1^{\text {st }}$ difference that is constant. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3. The function is linear because it has a $1^{\text {st }}$ difference that is constant. | 4. The function is quadratic because it has a $\mathbf{2 n d}^{\text {nd }}$ difference that is constant. |
| 5. The function is linear because it has a $1^{\text {st }}$ difference that is constant. | 6. The function is quadratic because it has a $\underline{2}^{\text {nd }}$ difference that is constant. |
| 7. The function is quadratic because it has a $\underline{2}^{\text {nd }}$ difference that is constant. | 8. $f(x)=3 x-4$ |
| 9. $f(x)=-6 x+21$ | 10. $f(x)=2 x-20$ |
| 11. $f(x)=5 x-8$ | 12. $f(x)=-7 x+31$ |
| 13. $f(x)=11 x-28$ | 14. $f(x)=4 x^{2}-19 x+25$ |
| 15. $f(x)=-x^{2}+8 x-15$ | 16. $f(x)=-3 x^{2}+21 x-19$ |
| 17. $f(x)=-5 x^{2}+24 x-33$ | 18. $f(x)=x^{2}+x+5$ |
| 19. $f(x)=-2 x^{2}+16 x-11$ |  |

