The y-intercept of any graph is found by

replacing x with zero and finding what y=.

For a Quadratic in Standard Form the y-intercept is

$y = ax^2 + bx + c$ ALWAYS c

State the y-intercept for each quadratic.

1. $y = -3x^2 - 8x + 0.7$ y-int = .7

2. $y = 7x^2 + 2x$ y-int = 0

3. $f(x) = 2(x - 3)^2 - 1$ $2(0-3)^2-1 \longrightarrow$ y-int = 17

The x-intercept of any graph is found by

replacing y with zero and solving for x.

For a Quadratic in Standard Form the x-intercept(s) is/are

The solutions to this equation $0 = ax^2 + bx + c$

Solutions to this equation can be found using one or more of the following methods:

a. Factoring b. Graphing c. Square Roots

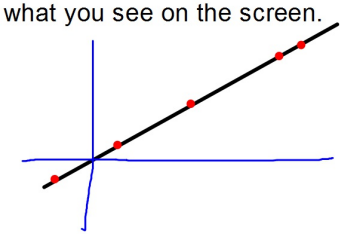
d. Completing the Square e. Quadratic Formula

You can now do Hwk #2
Practice 1/2 Sheet

Due Tomorrow

Use the graphing calculator to make a scatter plot of this data.
Sketch what you see on the screen.

X	Y
-7	-164
3	71
15	353
26	611
31	728



Find a Linear Regression equation. Round to the nearest hundredth.

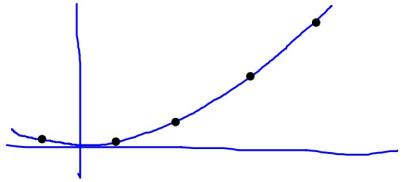
$y = 23.48x + .52$

Use this equation to predict the value of y when x = 125.

$y = 2935.5$ when $x = 125$

Use the graphing calculator to make a scatter plot of this data.
Sketch what you see on the screen.

X	Y
-3	1.7
4	2.6
12	15.9
23	54
32	103.5



Find a Quadratic Regression equation. Round to the nearest hundredth.

$y = .10x^2 + .05x + .94$

Use this equation to predict the value of y when x = 50.

$y = 253.44$ when $x = 50$