WARMUP - THEORY

→) what does a quadratic standard form look like?

→) what does the quadratic vertex form look like?

→) list what elements of quadratic concepts should be used in graphing

→) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$; what can we use to determine the direction of the arms?

→) $y = ax^2 + bx + c$; what can we use to determine if there are roots?

→) what methods can we use to find the roots?

→) how can we find the vertex?

→) what is the difference between a quadratic equation and a quadratic function?

→) what is the difference between the roots of a function and the zeroes of that function

→) when is a quadratic function tangent to the horizontal axis?

→) what is the quadratic's x-intercept?

→) what is the quadratic's y-intercept?

→) what is a DISCRIMINANT and its formula? what uses does it have?

→) what does it mean "no real roots to the quadratic"? Plot a few examples of how they may look like.

→) I claim the function $y = 3x^2 - x + 2$ is the same as the function $g = 3x^2 - x$ but elevated by 2 units. Explain....

→) what are INTEGRAL ROOTS?

→) correlate roots, quadratic equations & the sum & product of the roots.