

Why does it work?

Alex was asked to solve $2x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$, and Morgan was asked to solve $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

Alex's "complete the square" way

First I divided both sides of the equation by the coefficient of x^2 .

Then I subtracted the constant term from both sides.

I completed the square by adding $\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$ to both sides of the equation.

I simplified on both sides.

I simplified further on the right-hand side. I found a common denominator for the two fractions on the right, then added them together.

I took the square root on either side..

I simplified and solved for x .



$$2x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x + \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{25}{16}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{-8}{16} + \frac{25}{16}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{17}{16}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{17}{16}}$$

$$x + \frac{5}{4} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{17}{16}}$$

$$x + \frac{5}{4} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{16}}$$

$$x + \frac{5}{4} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4} - \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

Morgan's "complete the square and derive the quadratic formula" way

First I divided both sides of the equation by the coefficient of x^2 .

Then I subtracted the constant term from both sides.

I completed the square by adding $\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$ to both sides of the equation.

I simplified on both sides.

I simplified further on the right-hand side. I found a common denominator for the two fractions on the right, then added them together.

I took the square root on either side..

I simplified and solved for x .



$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{-4ac}{4a^2} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{-4ac + b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{-4ac + b^2}{4a^2}}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{\sqrt{4a^2}}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} - \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

* How did Alex solve the equation? How did Morgan solve the equation?

* What does Morgan's answer look like to you?

* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?

* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?

* What happens when you substitute the values for a , b , and c from Alex's equation into Morgan's answer?

* Where does the quadratic formula come from?

Why does it work?

Alex was asked to solve $2x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$, and Morgan was asked to solve $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

Alex's "complete the square" way

Morgan's "complete the square and derive the quadratic formula" way

First I divided both sides of the equation by the coefficient of x^2 .

Then I subtracted the constant term from both sides.

I completed the square by adding

$\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$ to both sides of the equation.

I took the square root of both sides.

I simplified the right-hand side. I found a common denominator.

I added the terms together.

I took the square root of both sides.

I solved for x .

$$2x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

First I divided both sides of the equation by the coefficient of x^2 .

Then I subtracted the constant term from both sides.

I completed the square by adding

$\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$ to both sides of the equation.

I added further to the right-hand side and a common denominator.

I added the terms together.

I took the square root of both sides.

I solved for x .



Hey Alex, what did comparing these two examples help us to see?

These examples help us see where the quadratic formula comes from. It is derived from solving a quadratic equation for x by completing the square.



- * How did Alex solve the equation?
- * What does Morgan's answer tell you?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * What happens when you substitute the values for a , b , and c from Alex's equation into Morgan's answer?
- * Where does the quadratic formula come from?

1a How did Alex solve the equation?

1b How did Morgan solve the equation?

2 What does Morgan's answer look like to you?

3 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's *problems*?

4 What happens when you substitute the values for a , b , and c from Alex's equation into Morgan's answer?

5 Where does the quadratic formula come from?

Which is better?

Alex and Morgan were asked to find the x-intercepts of the graph given by the equation $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$

Alex's "use the quadratic formula" way

Since the x-intercepts occur when y is equal to zero, I substituted 0 for y in the equation.

Then I wrote down the quadratic formula..

I plugged in the values for a, b, and c from the original equation, and solved for x.

$$y = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-3)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{6}{2} \text{ and } \frac{-2}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \text{ and } x = -1$$

Morgan's "factor" way

Since the x-intercepts occur when y is equal to zero, I substituted 0 for y in the equation.

Then I factored it.

I set each factor each to zero and solved. And here are my solutions.

$$0 = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$0 = (x - 3)(x + 1)$$

$$x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 3 \text{ and } x = -1$$



- * How did Alex find the x-intercepts?
- * How did Morgan find the x-intercepts?
- * What are some similarities between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * On a timed test, would you rather do Alex's way or Morgan's way?
- * Can you state a general rule that suggests when it might be good to use Alex's way and when it might be good to use Morgan's way?

Which is better?

Alex and Morgan were asked to find the x-intercepts of the graph given by the equation $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$

Alex's "use the quadratic formula" way

Morgan's "factor" way

Since the x-intercepts occur when y is equal to zero, I substituted 0 for y in the equation.

Then I wrote down the quadratic formula..

I plugged in the values for a, b, and c, and then I solved for x.



$$y = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

Since the x-intercepts occur when y is equal to zero, I substituted 0 for y in the equation.

Then I factored it.

I set each factor equal to zero and solved for x.

Both methods yield the correct answer. However, when an equation can be easily factored, factoring is a more efficient method than using the quadratic formula.

There is more than one way to solve a quadratic equation. Before you start solving, you can look at the problem first and try to see which way will be easier.



- * How did Alex find the x-intercepts?
- * How did Morgan find the x-intercepts?
- * What are some similarities between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * On a timed test, would you rather use Alex's way or Morgan's way?
- * Can you state a general rule that suggests when it might be good to use Alex's way and when it might be good to use Morgan's way?

1a How did Alex find the x -intercepts?

1b How did Morgan find the x -intercepts?

2 What are some similarities between Alex's and Morgan's *ways*?

3 On a timed test, would you rather do Alex's way or Morgan's way?

4 Can you state a general rule that suggests when it might be good to use Alex's way and when it might be good to use Morgan's way?

Which is correct?

Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $8x^2 - 24x = 0$

Alex's "factor first" way

Morgan's "divide by x" way

$$8x^2 - 24x = 0$$



$$8x(x - 3) = 0$$



$$8x = 0 \text{ or } (x - 3) = 0$$
$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = 3$$



First I factored out an $8x$ term from the left side.

Then I set $8x$ equal to zero and $(x - 3)$ equal to zero. I solved both of the equations for x .

$$8x^2 - 24x = 0$$



$$8x^2 - 24x = 0$$
$$\underline{+ 24x + 24x}$$
$$8x^2 = 24x$$



$$\frac{8x^2}{8x} = \frac{24x}{8x}$$
$$x = 3$$



First added $24x$ on both sides.

Then I divided by $8x$ on both sides. I got my answer, $x = 3$.

- * How did Alex solve the equation?
- * How did Morgan solve the equation?
- * Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?
- * What are some similarities between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * One person did a step that led to the wrong answer. Who was it? What did they do?
- * Why did doing that step lead to the wrong answer?

Which is correct?

Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $8x^2 - 24x = 0$

Alex's "factor first" way

Morgan's "divide by x" way

8

First I factored out an $8x$ term from the left side.



Hey Alex, what did we learn from comparing these right and wrong ways?

First added $24x$ on

Then I set each factor equal to zero and solved both equations.

Dividing by a variable can cause you to miss an answer if a value of the variable is actually 0. Try to avoid this common mistake!



... answer,

- * How did Alex solve the equation?
- * How did Morgan solve the equation?
- * Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's?
- * What are some similarities between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * One person did a step that led to the wrong answer. What was it? What did they do?
- * Why did doing that step lead to the wrong answer?

1a How did Alex solve the equation?

1b How did Morgan solve the equation?

2 Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?

3 What are some similarities between Alex's and Morgan's *ways*?

4 One person did a step that led to the wrong answer. Who was it? What did they do?

5 Why did doing that step lead to the wrong answer?

Which is correct?

Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $-x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$

Alex's "confuse the sign of a " way

Morgan's "substitute into the quadratic formula correctly" way

First I wrote the quadratic formula.

$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 + 5x + 3 &= 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

Then I substituted the values for a , b , and c from the original equation into the formula.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{(5)^2 - 4(1)(3)}}{2(-1)}$$

I simplified.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 12}}{-2}$$

I subtracted the values inside the radical.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{-2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 + 5x + 3 &= 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{(5)^2 - 4(-1)(3)}}{2(-1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 12}}{-2}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{-2}$$

First I wrote the quadratic formula.

Then I substituted the values for a , b , and c from the original equation into the formula.

I simplified.

I subtracted the values inside the radical.



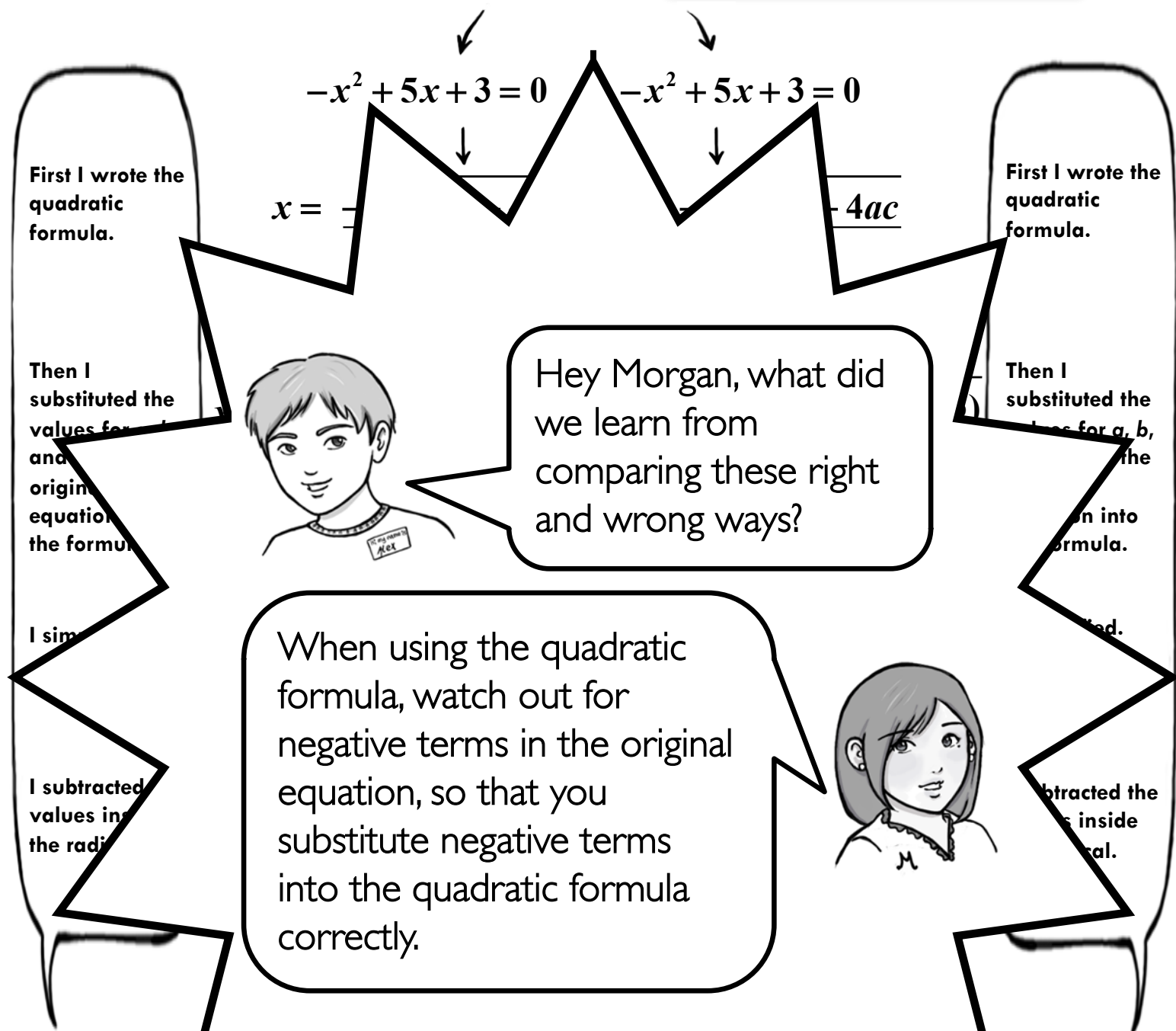
- * Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways to a new student in your class.
- * Why do you think Alex and Morgan used the quadratic formula for this problem? Could they have factored instead?
- * Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?

Which is correct?

Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $-x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$

Alex's "confuse the sign of a " way

Morgan's "substitute into the quadratic formula correctly" way



- * Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways.
- * Why do you think Alex and Morgan's answers are different?
- * Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?

1 Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways to a new student in your class.

2 Why do you think Alex and Morgan used the quadratic formula for this problem? Could they have factored instead?

3 Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?

4 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's *ways*?

5 Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?

Which is correct?

Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $4x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$

Alex's "substitute into the quadratic formula correctly" way

Morgan's "confuse the sign of b" way

First I wrote the quadratic formula.

$$4x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Then I substituted the values for a, b, and c from the original equation into the formula.

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(4)(1)}}{2(4)}$$

I simplified.

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 16}}{8}$$

I subtracted the values inside the radical.

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8}$$

I rewrote 20 as the product of prime factors.

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}}{8}$$

I simplified the expression inside the radical.

$$x = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{8}$$

Then I simplified the fraction. Here is my answer.

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$



First I wrote the quadratic formula.

$$4x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Then I substituted the values for a, b, and c from the original equation into the formula.

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(4)(1)}}{2(4)}$$

I simplified.

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 16}}{8}$$

I subtracted the values inside the radical.

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8}$$

I rewrote 20 as the product of prime factors.

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}}{8}$$

I simplified the expression inside the radical.

$$x = \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{8}$$

Then I simplified the fraction. Here is my answer.

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$



* Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways to a new student in your class.

* Why do you think Alex and Morgan used the quadratic formula for this problem? Could they have factored instead?

* Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?

* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?

* Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?

Which is correct?

Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $4x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$

Alex's "substitute into the quadratic formula correctly" way

Morgan's "confuse the sign of b" way

$$4x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

First I wrote the quadratic formula.

First I wrote the quadratic formula.

Then I substituted the values for a, b, and c from the original equation into the formula.

Then I substituted the values for a, b, and c from the original equation into the formula.

I simplified.

I simplified.

I subtracted values inside the radical.

I added the values inside the radical.

I simplified the fraction.

I simplified the fraction.

I simplified the expression inside the radical.

I simplified the expression inside the radical.

Then I simplified the fraction. Here is my answer.

Then I simplified the fraction. Here is my answer.



Hey Alex, what did we learn from comparing these right and wrong ways?

When using the quadratic formula, watch out for negative terms in the original equation, so that you substitute negative terms into the quadratic formula correctly.



- * Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways of solving the equation.
- * Why do you think Alex and Morgan got different answers? Could they have factored instead?
- * Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?

1 Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways to a new student in your class.

2 Why do you think Alex and Morgan used the quadratic formula for this problem? Could they have factored instead?

3 Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?

4 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's *ways*?

5 Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?

Which is correct?

Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$

Alex's "substitute into the quadratic formula correctly" way

Morgan's "confuse the sign of c " way

First I wrote the quadratic formula.

$$x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$$
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Then I substituted the values for a , b , and c from the original equation into the formula.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{(5)^2 - 4(1)(-3)}}{2(1)}$$

I simplified.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 12}}{2}$$

I added the values inside the radical.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$$



First I wrote the quadratic formula.

$$x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$$
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Then I substituted the values for a , b , and c from the original equation into the formula.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{(5)^2 - 4(1)(3)}}{2(1)}$$

I simplified.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 12}}{2}$$

I subtracted the values inside the radical.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$



- * Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways to a new student in your class.
- * Why do you think Alex and Morgan used the quadratic formula for this problem? Could they have factored instead?
- * Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?

Which is correct?

Alex and Morgan were asked to solve $x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$

Alex's "substitute into the quadratic formula correctly" way

Morgan's "confuse the sign of c " way

$$x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$$

$x =$

$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

First I wrote the quadratic formula.

First I wrote the quadratic formula.

Then I substituted the values for a , b , and c into the original equation to get the form.

Then I substituted the values for a , b , and c into the formula.

I simplified.

I simplified.

I added the values in the radicand.

I subtracted the values inside the radicand.

When using the quadratic formula, watch out for negative terms in the original equation, so that you substitute negative terms into the quadratic formula correctly.



Hey Morgan, what did we learn from comparing these right and wrong ways?

- * Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways.
- * Why do you think Alex and Morgan got different answers?
- * Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?
- * Could they have factored instead?

1 Describe Alex's and Morgan's ways to a new student in your class.

2 Why do you think Alex and Morgan used the quadratic formula for this problem? Could they have factored instead?

3 Whose answer is correct, Alex's or Morgan's? How do you know?

4 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's *ways*?

5 Based on what you have learned from comparing Alex's and Morgan's ways, can you think of one important thing to watch out for when you solve problems with the quadratic formula?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = -x^2$.

Alex's way

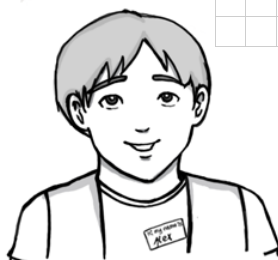
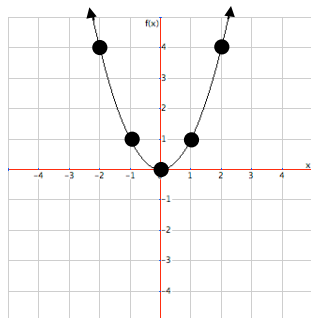
Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.

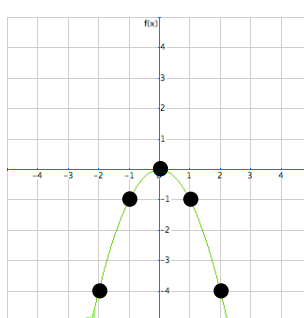
$$y = x^2$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 4 |
| -1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 |



$$y = -x^2$$

| x | y |
|----|----|
| -2 | -4 |
| -1 | -1 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | -1 |
| 2 | -4 |



I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation? How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does changing the sign of the coefficient of x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = -x^2$.

Alex's way

Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw the parabola.



For the graph of the quadratic equation $y = x^2$, changing the sign of coefficient of x^2 changes the concavity of the parabola.

I created a table of values.

I plotted the points and connected them to draw the parabola.

In general, if the coefficient of x^2 is positive, the parabola is concave up, and if the coefficient of x^2 is negative, the parabola is concave down.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by her equation? How did Morgan graph the parabola given by his equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does changing the sign of the coefficient of x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

1a How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation?

1b How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?

2 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?

3 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?

4 How does changing the sign of the coefficient of x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$.

Alex's way

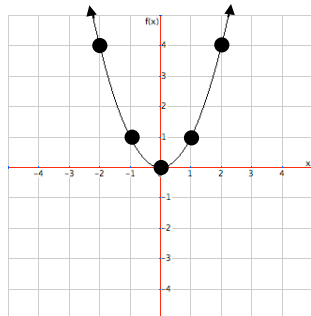
Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

$$y = x^2$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 4 |
| -1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 |

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.

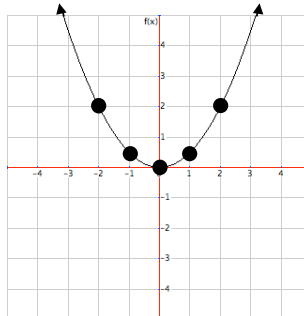


$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

| x | y |
|----|-----|
| -2 | 2 |
| -1 | 1/2 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1/2 |
| 2 | 2 |

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation? How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does changing the value of the coefficient of x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$.

Alex's way

Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

I graphed and connected the points to draw my parabola.



For the graph of the quadratic equation $y = ax^2$, the absolute value of a determines whether the parabola is relatively 'wide' or 'narrow.'

I created a table of values.

I graphed and connected the points to draw my parabola.

As the absolute value of a increases, the parabola becomes more narrow, and as the absolute value of a decreases, the parabola becomes wider.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does changing the value of the coefficient a affect the graph of a quadratic function?

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1a | How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation? |
|-----------|--|

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1b | How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation? |
|-----------|--|

| | |
|----------|--|
| 2 | What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems? |
|----------|--|

| | |
|----------|--|
| 3 | What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs? |
|----------|--|

| | |
|----------|---|
| 4 | How does changing the value of the coefficient of x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function? |
|----------|---|

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = 3x^2$.

Alex's way

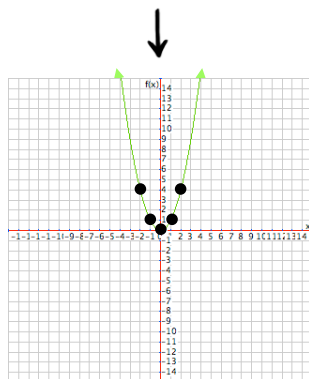
Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

$$y = x^2$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 4 |
| -1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 |

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.

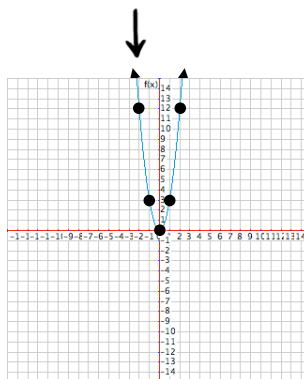


$$y = 3x^2$$

| x | y |
|----|----|
| -2 | 12 |
| -1 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 12 |

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation? How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does changing the value of the coefficient of x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,

and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = 3x^2$.

Alex's way

Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

I graphed and connected the points to draw my parabola.



For the graph of the quadratic equation $y = ax^2$, the absolute value of a determines whether the parabola is relatively 'wide' or 'narrow.'

I created a table of values.

I graphed and connected the points to draw my parabola.

As the absolute value of a increases, the parabola becomes more narrow, and as the absolute value of a decreases, the parabola becomes wider.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?
- * How does changing the value of the coefficient a in $y = ax^2$ affect the graph of a quadratic function?

1a How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation?

1b How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?

2 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?

3 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?

4 How does changing the value of the coefficient of x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,

and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2 + 1$.

Alex's way

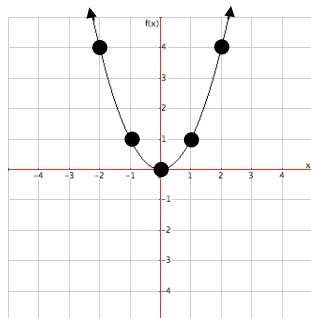
Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

$$y = x^2$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 4 |
| -1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 |

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.

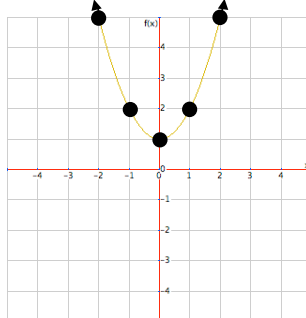


$$y = x^2 + 1$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 5 |
| -1 | 2 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 5 |

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation? How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does adding a constant to the equation affect the graph of a quadratic function?
- * If the equation were changed to $y = x^2 - 3$, what do you think the graph would look like?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,

and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2 + 1$.

Alex's way

Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

I graphed and connected the points to draw my parabola.



Hey Morgan, what did we learn from comparing these two ways?

a table of values.

points and connected them

The effect of the constant term c on the graph of $y = x^2 + c$ is to shift (or translate) the parabola up or down c units. If c is positive, the parabola will shift up; if c is negative, the parabola will shift down.



* How did Alex graph the parabola given by her equation?

* What are some similarities between Alex's and Morgan's ways?

* What are some differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?

* How does adding a constant to the equation affect the graph of a quadratic function?

* If the equation were changed to $y = x^2 - 3$, what do you think the graph would look like?

Morgan graphed the parabola

an's problems?

an's ways?

quadratic function?

do you think the graph would look like?

1a How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation?

1b How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?

2 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?

3 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?

4 How does adding a constant to the equation affect the graph of a quadratic function?

5 If the equation were changed to $y = x^2 - 3$, what do you think the graph would look like?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2 + 1$,
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2 - 1$.

Alex's way

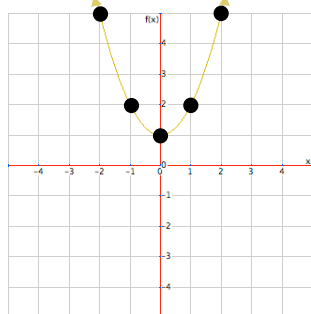
Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

$$y = x^2 + 1$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 5 |
| -1 | 2 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 5 |

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.

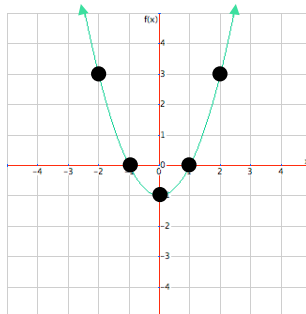


$$y = x^2 - 1$$

| x | y |
|----|----|
| -2 | 3 |
| -1 | 0 |
| 0 | -1 |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 |

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation? How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does adding or subtracting a constant to the equation affect the graph of a quadratic function?
- * If the equation were changed to $y = x^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2 + 1$,

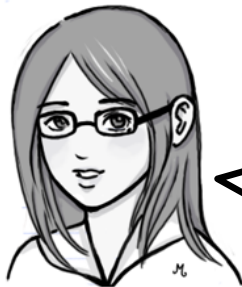
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2 - 1$.

Alex's way

Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

I graphed and connected the points to draw my parabola.



Hey Alex, what did we learn from comparing these two ways?

The effect of the constant term c on the graph of $y = x^2 + c$ is to shift (or translate) the parabola up or down c units. If c is positive, the parabola will shift up; if c is negative, the parabola will shift down.



parabola

* How did the parabola given by the equation?

* What are some similarities between the two parabolas?

* What are some similarities between the two parabolas?

* How does adding or subtracting an integer affect the graph of a quadratic function?

* If the equation were changed to $y = x^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?

an's problems?

an's ways?

the graph of a quadratic

1a How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation?

1b How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?

2 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?

3 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?

4 How does adding or subtracting a constant to the equation affect the graph of a quadratic function?

5 If the equation were changed to $y = x^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = (x + 1)^2$.

Alex's way

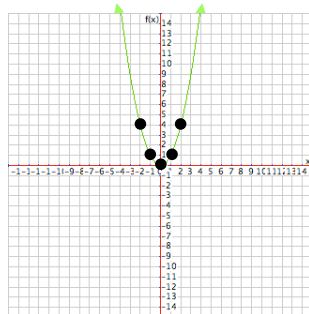
Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

$$y = x^2$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 4 |
| -1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 |

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.

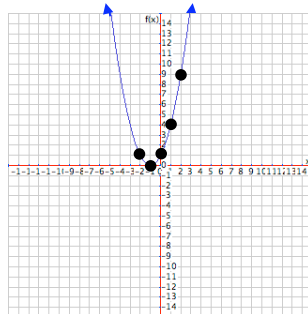


$$y = (x + 1)^2$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 1 |
| -1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 9 |

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation? How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does adding a constant to x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?
- * If the equation were changed to $y = (x - 1)^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = x^2$,

and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = (x + 1)^2$.

Alex's way

Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



Hey Morgan, what did we learn from comparing these two ways?

a table of

points and them

The effect of the constant k on the graph of $y = (x - k)^2$ is to shift the parabola to the right if k is positive, and to the left if k is negative.



* How did Alex graph the given by her equation?

* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?

* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?

* How does adding a constant to x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

* If the equation were changed to $y = (x - 1)^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?

Morgan graph the parabola

an's problems?

an's ways?

ction?

do you think the graph would look like?

1a How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation?

1b How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?

2 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?

3 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?

4 How does adding a constant to x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

5 If the equation were changed to $y = (x - 1)^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = (x + 1)^2$,
and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = (x - 1)^2$.

Alex's way

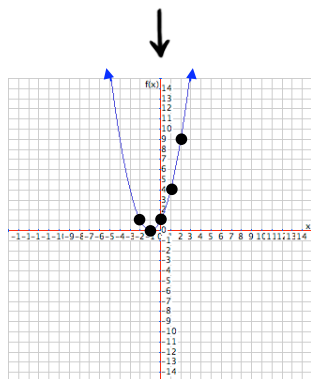
Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

$$y = (x + 1)^2$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 1 |
| -1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 9 |

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.

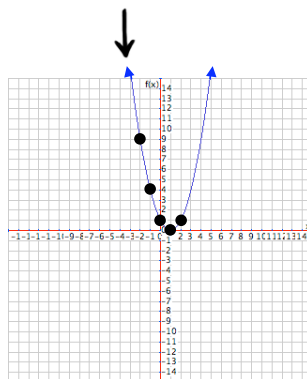


$$y = (x - 1)^2$$

| x | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 9 |
| -1 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 |

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



- * How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation? How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?
- * What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?
- * How does adding or subtracting a constant to x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?
- * If the equation were changed to $y = (x - 6)^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?

How do they differ?

Alex was asked to graph the equation $y = (x + 1)^2$,

and Morgan was asked to graph the equation $y = (x - 1)^2$.

Alex's way

Morgan's way

I created a table of values.

I graphed the points and connected them to draw my parabola.



Hey Alex, what did we learn from comparing these two ways?

a table of

points and then

The effect of the constant k on the graph of $y = (x - k)^2$ is to shift the parabola to the right if k is positive, and to the left if k is negative.



* How did Alex graph the parabola given by her equation?

* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?

* What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's ways?

* How does adding or subtracting a constant affect the graph of a quadratic function?

* If the equation were changed to $y = (x - 6)^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?

Morgan graphed the parabola

an's problems?

an's ways?

quadratic function?

1a How did Alex graph the parabola given by his equation?

1b How did Morgan graph the parabola given by her equation?

2 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's problems?

3 What are some similarities and differences between Alex's and Morgan's graphs?

4 How does adding or subtracting a constant to x^2 affect the graph of a quadratic function?

5 If the equation were changed to $y = (x - 6)^2$, what do you think the graph would look like?