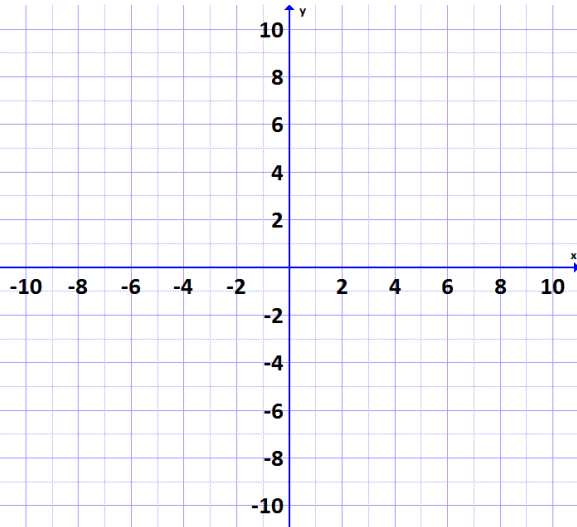
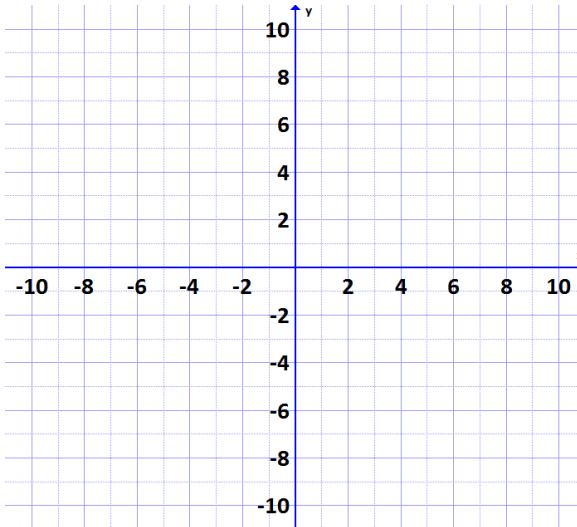
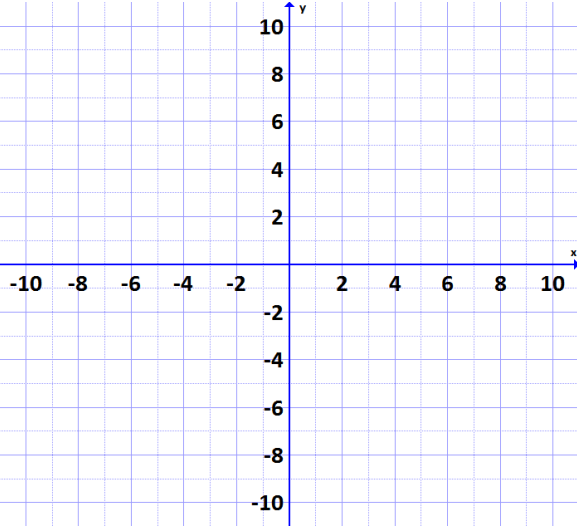
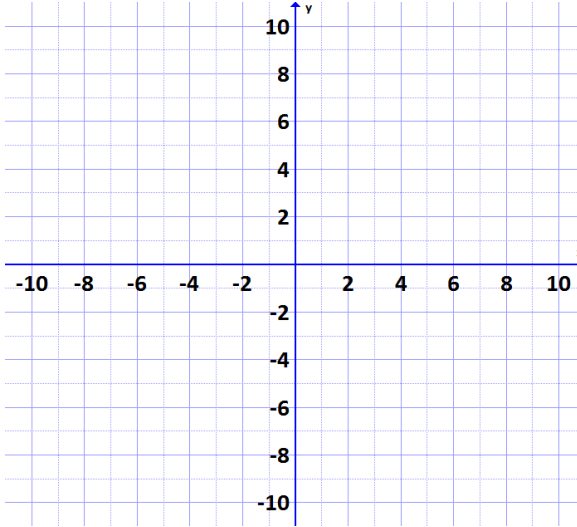


Quadratic Relations: Day 3 – Finding x-Intercepts and y-intercepts

1. Identify the zeros and axis of symmetry of each quadratic and find the y-intercept by expanding (use FOIL or The Grid Method). Then graph the parabola.

<p>a. $y = (x + 4)(x + 1)$</p>	<p>x-intercepts / zeros</p> <p>axis of symmetry</p> <p>y – intercept</p>	<p>b. $y = (x + 2)(x + 3)$</p>	<p>x-intercepts / zeros</p> <p>axis of symmetry</p> <p>y – intercept</p>
			
<p>c. $y = (x + 7)(x - 1)$</p>	<p>x-intercepts / zeros</p> <p>axis of symmetry</p> <p>y – intercept</p>	<p>d. $y = (x - 4)(x - 2)$</p>	<p>x-intercepts / zeros</p> <p>axis of symmetry</p> <p>y – intercept</p>
			

e. $y = (x - 3)(x + 3)$

x-intercepts / zeros

axis of symmetry

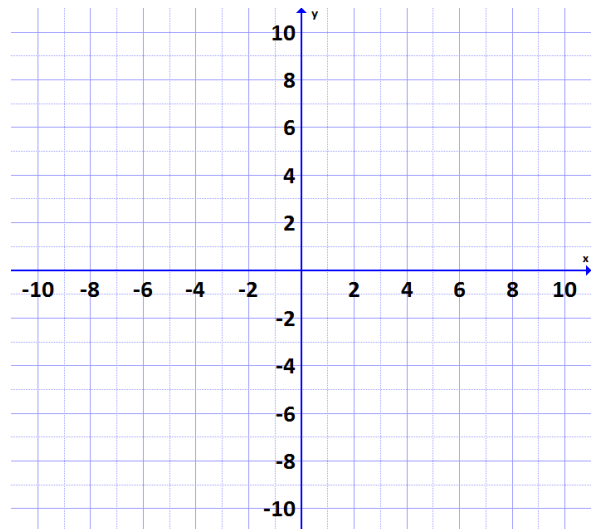
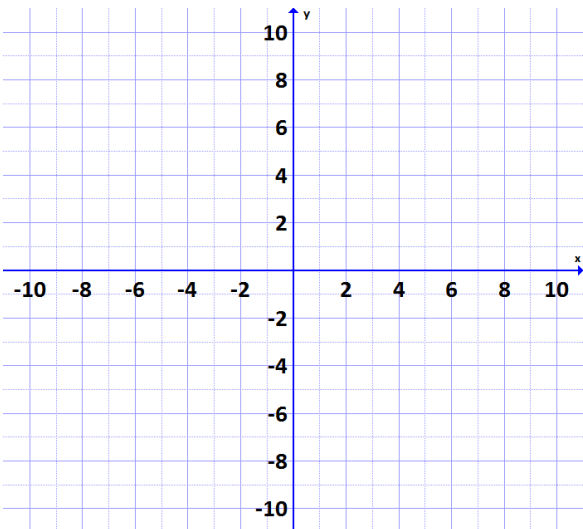
y - intercept

f. $y = (x + 2)(x - 2)$

x-intercepts / zeros

axis of symmetry

y - intercept



g. $y = (x - 2)(x - 2)$

x-intercepts / zeros

axis of symmetry

y - intercept

h. $y = (x + 1)(x + 1)$

x-intercepts / zeros

axis of symmetry

y - intercept

