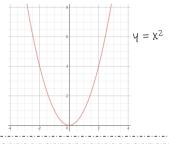
<u>Y9 Maths Knowledge Organiser Topic 8: Quadratic Graphs</u>

What must I be able to do?		Key vocabulary	
N <i>ew co</i> 	Sketch graphs of quadratic functions, considering orientation and labelling the point of intersection with the y axis, considering what happens to y for large positive and negative values of x	Quadratic function	An equation where the <u>highest</u> <u>power</u> of a variable (usually x) is 2, e.g. it contains an x^2 power but not an x^3 or higher. We use both the word function and equation to mean the same thing here.
	 Mathswatch 99 (GCSE) Find approximate solutions of a quadratic equation from the graph of the corresponding function Mathswatch 160 (GCSE) 	Roots	The values of x in a quadratic equation which give a value of $y = C$ On a graph, this is where it <u>crosses</u> <u>the x-axis</u> .

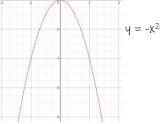
General form of a quadratic equation

The general equation of a quadratic is $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, where a, b and c are all constant values. The +c represents the intercept and tells us where the graph will cross the y-axis.

If the a is positive, the graph will form a u shape.



The graph is a smooth curve between each point and is called a parabola.



If the a is negative the graph will form a n shape.

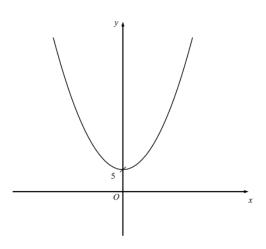
Sketching quadratics

All you need to know is whether it forms a u or a n shape, and identify where it would cross the y-axis.

e.g. sketch the graph $y = 3x^2 + 5$

a = 3 so is positive. So this is a u shape

c = 5, so crosses at (0, 5)



As it is a sketch, there is no need to plot any points accurately. The graph should be symmetrical about the y-axis and just label the crossing point.

