New York City College of Technology MAT 1275 PAL Workshops



g. 
$$f(x) = (x+2)^2 - 4$$

i.  $f(x) = -(x-1)^2 + 7$ 

h. 
$$f(x) = (x-3)^2 - 1$$
  
i.  $f(x) = -(x+6)^2 + 9$ 



j. 
$$f(x) = -(x-1)^2 + 7$$
  
k.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x-5)^2 + 4$   
l.  $f(x) = 3(x-4)^2 - 4$   
l.  $f(x) =$ 

2. Find the vertex by using the vertex formula.

a.  $h(x) = x^2 + 6x - 7$ 

The vertex is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The axis of symmetry is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The max/min value is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The x-intercept(s) is, if they exist, \_\_\_\_\_\_. The y-intercept is \_\_\_\_\_\_.



b. 
$$k(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 9$$

The vertex is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The axis of symmetry is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The max/min value is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The x-intercept(s) is, if they exist, \_\_\_\_\_. The y-intercept is \_\_\_\_\_\_.



c. 
$$p(x) = -x^2 + 5x - \frac{25}{4}$$

The vertex is \_\_\_\_\_\_ . The axis of symmetry is \_\_\_\_\_\_ . The max/min value is \_\_\_\_\_\_ . The x-intercept(s) is, if they exist, \_\_\_\_\_\_ . The y-intercept is \_\_\_\_\_\_ .





Although the Egyptians knew how to calculate the areas of building of various shapes, they were unable to calculate the length of sides or walls for the floor plans. Instead of creating or developing a method in which to calculate the wall dimensions, they developed another method of finding the dimensions by creating a lookup table of standard sizes. This table is similar to that of multiplication tables. Engineers would find the most fitting design based on the table developed. Unfortunately due to incoherent reproduction of the tables, there were instances of errors. Hence this method oroved inefficient (Hell. 2004).

## Reference

Hell, D. (2004). History behind Quadratic Equations. Retrieved on June 22,2011. www.bx.co.uk/dna/h2g2/A2982567 created October 13,2004