

Characteristics of Quadratic Functions

Algebra 1 •Section 9.2

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 12

Quick Review and Helpful Hints

Quadratic functions can be read through their zeros, vertex, axis of symmetry, and opening direction. Choose factoring, square roots, completing the square, or the quadratic formula based on the form you see.

▷ **Example:** Solve $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$.

Work: Factor the quadratic: $x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - 2)(x - 3)$. Set each factor equal to zero.

★ **Answer:** $x = 2$ or $x = 3$

◆ Practice Problems

Solve each problem. Show enough work that another student could follow your thinking.

1. Find the vertex of $y = (x - 2)^2 + 5$. _____

6. Find the vertex of $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$. _____

2. Find the axis of $y = x^2 + 6x + 8$. _____

7. Find the minimum of $y = (x + 1)^2 - 6$. _____

3. Find the y -intercept of $y = 2x^2 - 3x + 7$. _____

8. Find the maximum of $y = -2(x - 4)^2 + 10$. _____

4. Does $y = -x^2 + 4$ open up or down? _____

9. Find the zeros of $y = x^2 - 5x + 6$. _____

5. Find zeros of $y = x^2 - 9$. _____

10. Convert $y = (x - 3)^2 + 2$ to standard form. _____

◆ Word Problems

11. A diver height is $h = -t^2 + 4t + 5$. Find the maximum time. _____

12. A profit model $P = -x^2 + 14x - 45$ has zeros? _____



Answer Keys

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $(2, 5)$ | 7. -6 |
| 2. $x = -3$ | 8. 10 |
| 3. 7 | 9. $x = 2, 3$ |
| 4. Down | 10. $y = x^2 - 6x + 11$ |
| 5. $x = \pm 3$ | 11. $t = 2$ |
| 6. $(2, -3)$ | 12. $x = 5, 9$ |

Step-by-Step Explanations

- Vertex form $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$ basically labels the vertex for you — it's right there as (h, k) .
- The axis of symmetry lives at $x = -b/(2a)$, which here works out to $-6/2 = -3$.
- A y -intercept is just where $x = 0$. Plug that in and every x term vanishes, leaving the 7.
- The sign in front of x^2 tells the whole story — negative means the parabola opens downward.
- Set it equal to zero to get $x^2 = 9$, then take the square root — both signs count.
- First find the axis $x = 2$, then plug it back in: $4 - 8 + 1 = -3$ gives the vertex's height.
- A squared term can never go below zero, so the smallest y can ever be is the -6 tacked on the end.
- This parabola opens down, so the vertex is its ceiling — and that $+10$ is the highest it reaches.
- Two numbers multiplying to 6 and adding to -5 are -2 and -3 , so it factors as $(x - 2)(x - 3)$.
- Expand the square to $x^2 - 6x + 9$, then combine the leftover $+2$ to finish at $+11$.
- The diver's peak happens at the vertex, $t = -b/(2a) = -4/(-2) = 2$ seconds.
- Set $P = 0$, flip signs, and $x^2 - 14x + 45 = (x - 5)(x - 9)$ reveals where profit hits zero.



Want Even More Algebra 1 Practice?



Nevada Algebra I Preparation Bundle

18 full-length practice tests across three books
Fresh test practice, detailed explanations, and
organized review



18 Tests
3 Books
One Bundle

Important: These Algebra 1 resources are made for extra practice after the worksheet. Use the QR code for the state or program bundle connected with this worksheet.

Skill Review

- ✓ Strengthens equations, functions, systems, and modeling
- ✓ Supports steady review before tests
- ✓ Good for tutoring, homework, and independent practice

Build the foundation.

Test Practice

- ✓ Full-length practice tests for realistic pacing
- ✓ Detailed answer explanations for every test
- ✓ Useful after students finish topic worksheets

Practice with purpose.

Confidence

- ✓ Turns mistakes into targeted review
- ✓ Helps students see progress over time
- ✓ Keeps preparation organized and calm

Move forward prepared.