



Drawing parabola from given equation

Mana Maths

Te reo Māori terms



whārite pūrua

quadratic equation

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kauwhata

graph

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taunga

coordinate

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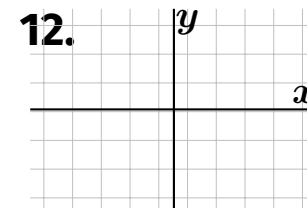
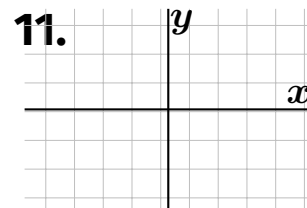
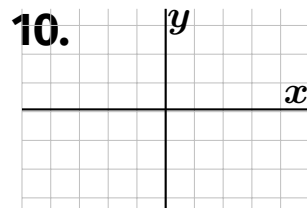
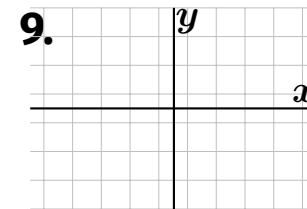
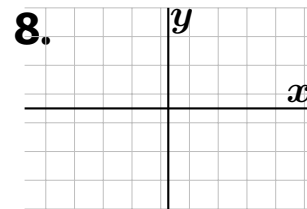
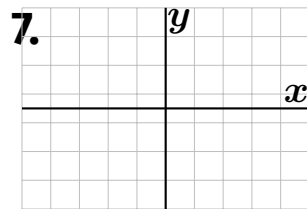
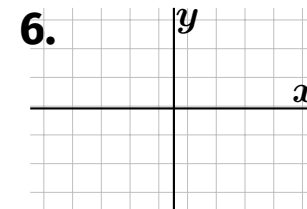
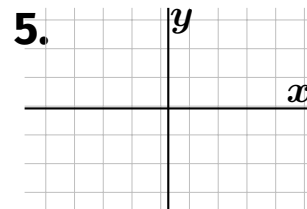
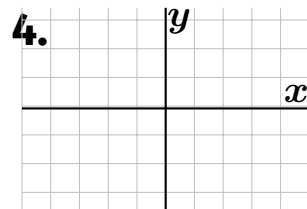
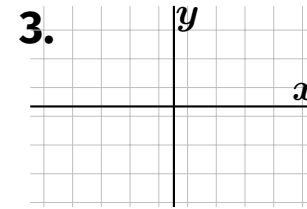
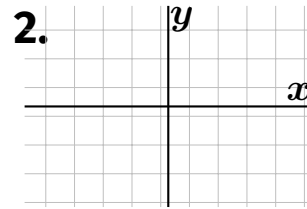
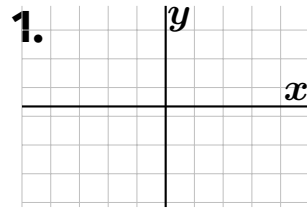
tēpara

table

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Drawing parabola from given equation — Foundation

Use the numbered blank grids. For each one, make a table of values, plot the points, then draw the parabola.



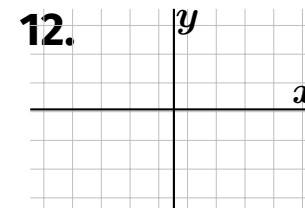
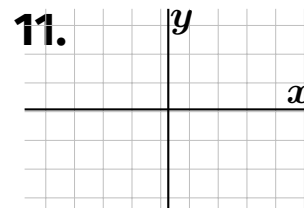
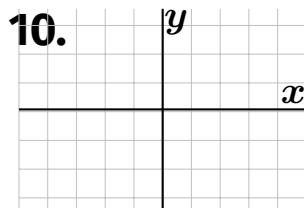
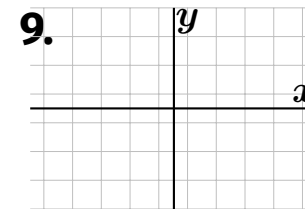
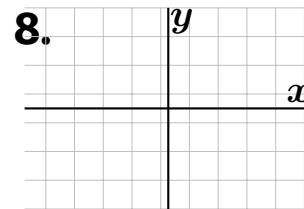
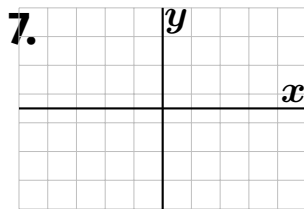
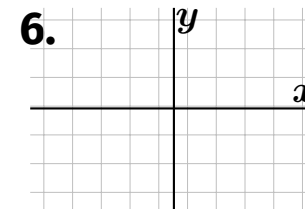
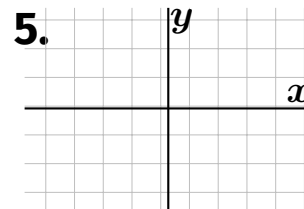
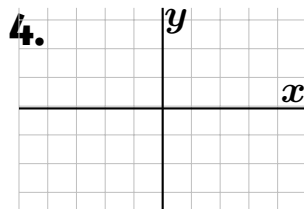
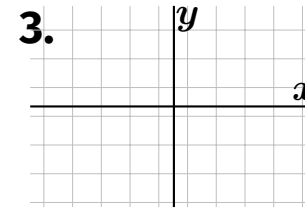
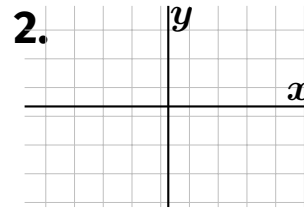
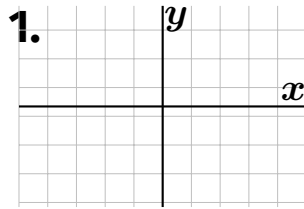
1. Draw $y = x^2$. 2. Draw $y = x^2 + 1$. 3. Draw $y = x^2 - 2$. 4. Draw $y = (x - 1)^2$.

5. Draw $y = (x + 2)^2$. **6.** Draw $y = -x^2$. **7.** Draw $y = -x^2 + 3$. **8.** Draw $y = 2x^2$.

9. Draw $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$. **10.** Draw $y = x^2 + 2x$. **11.** Draw $y = x^2 - 4x$. **12.** Draw $y = x^2 + 4x + 3$.

Drawing parabola from given equation – Proficient

Use the numbered blank grids. Draw each parabola carefully and label the turning point.

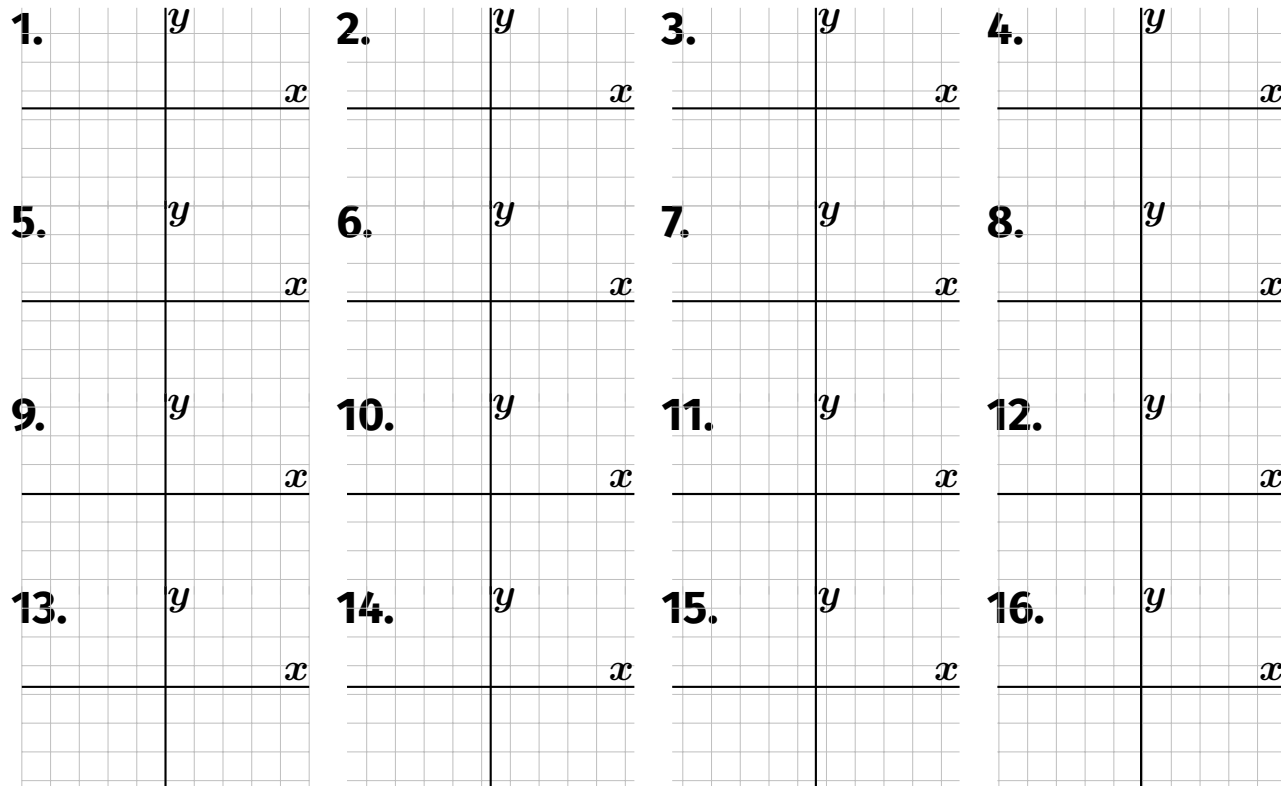


1. Draw $y = (x - 2)^2 - 1$. Label the turning point.
2. Draw $y = (x + 3)^2 + 2$. Label the turning point.
3. Draw $y = -(x - 1)^2 + 4$. Label the turning point.

- 4.** Draw $y = 2(x + 1)^2 - 2$.
Label the turning point.
- 5.** Draw $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 2)^2 + 3$.
Label the turning point.
- 6.** Draw $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$.
Label the turning point.
- 7.** Draw $y = x^2 + 4x + 1$.
Label the turning point.
- 8.** Draw $y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$.
Label the turning point.
- 9.** Draw $y = 2x^2 - 4x - 6$.
Label the turning point.
- 10.** Draw $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - 1$.
Label the turning point.
- 11.** Draw $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$.
Label the turning point.
- 12.** Draw $y = -x^2 - 4x$.
Label the turning point.

Drawing parabola from given equation – Excellence

Use the numbered blank grids. Draw each parabola neatly and add the requested features.



1. Draw $y = (x - 3)^2 - 4$. Label the turning point and the axis of symmetry.
2. Draw $y = -2(x + 1)^2 + 5$. Label the turning point and the axis of symmetry.
3. Draw $y = \frac{1}{2}(x - 4)^2 - 3$. Label the turning point and the axis of symmetry.

- 4.** Draw $y = x^2 - 8x + 12$.
Label the turning point
and the axis of symmetry.
- 5.** Draw $y = -x^2 + 6x - 5$.
Label the turning point
and the axis of symmetry.
- 6.** Draw $y = 2x^2 + 4x - 6$.
Label the turning point
and the axis of symmetry.
- 7.** Draw $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 2$.
Label the turning point
and the axis of symmetry.
- 8.** Draw $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 3$.
Label the turning point
and the axis of symmetry.
- 9.** Draw $y = (x + 2)^2 - 1$.
Also mark where it crosses
the x -axis.
- 10.** Draw $y = -(x - 4)^2 + 2$.
Also mark where it crosses
the x -axis.
- 11.** Draw $y = x^2 + 2x - 8$.
Also mark where it crosses
the x -axis.
- 12.** Draw $y = -x^2 + 4x - 1$.
Also mark where it crosses
the x -axis.

- 13.** Draw $y = 2(x - 2)^2 + 1$.
Choose a sensible table, then draw it.
- 14.** Draw $y = -2(x + 3)^2 + 4$.
Choose a sensible table, then draw it.
- 15.** Draw $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^2 - 4$.
Choose a sensible table, then draw it.
- 16.** Draw $y = x^2 - 10x + 21$.
Choose a sensible table, then draw it.