|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **X-Intercept****Root, Zero, Solution** |  |  | **Y-Intercept** |
| **Axis of Symmetry** |  |  | **Vertex** |
| **“a” value** |  |  | **Domain & Range** |
| **Standard Form** |  |  | **Vertex Form** |
| Where the graph crosses the y-axis.* The value of x is always zero
 | **http://www.math.com/school/subject2/images/S2U4L1GLgrid.gif** | Where the graph crosses the x-axis.* The value of y is always zero
* Solve by factoring, quadratic formula, completing the square, or graphing.
 | **http://www.math.com/school/subject2/images/S2U4L1GLgrid.gif** |
| The highest or lowest point (x, y) of a graph. | **http://www.math.com/school/subject2/images/S2U4L1GLgrid.gif** | A line (x = \_\_\_) that cuts a graph into two symmetrical parts | **http://www.math.com/school/subject2/images/S2U4L1GLgrid.gif** |
| **Domain:** The set of all x-values in a function | **Range:** The set of all y-values of a function | Determines the opening of the graph* If “a” is positive, it opens up
* If “a” is negative, it opens down
 | **http://www.math.com/school/subject2/images/S2U4L1GLgrid.gif** |
| \*Where (h, k) is the vertex | \*Where a, b, and c are just numbers |