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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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 | | |