Function	$f_1(x) = (x+1)(3-x)$	$f_2(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8$	$f_3(x) = 2(x-0.5)^2 + 2$
Roots	The roots are -1 and 3	The zeroes are - 4 and 2	There is no root
Axis of Symmetry	Equation of the axis of symmetry $x = 1$	Equation of the line of symmetry $x = -1$	The axis of symmetry has equation $x = 0.5$
<b>Coordinates of Vertex</b>	Turning point (1,4)	Vertex (-1,-9)	Turning point (0.5,2)
Y-intercept	The y-intercept is 3	The y-intercept is - 8	The y-intercept is 2. 5
Graph	\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	\$\frac{1}{1}\$  24  11  14  39  30  7  6  5  7  6  7  7  7  7  9  9  19	5 -5 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -3 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 x -1 -1 -2 -3 -3 -3 -5 -5 -4 -4 -5 -5 -4 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5

Function	$f_4(x) = -2x(x+3)$	$f_5(x) = 0.5(x+3)^2$	$f_6(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 9$
Roots	The x-intercepts are 0 and - 3	The x-intercept is - 3	There is no root
Axis of Symmetry	Equation of the axis of symmetry $x = -1.5$	Equation of the line of symmetry $x = -3$	Equation of the line of symmetry $x = 2$
Coordinates of Vertex	Turning point (1.5, 4.5)	Vertex ( - 3, 0)	Turning point (2, 1)
Y-intercept	The y-intercept is 0	The y-intercept is 4.5	The y-intercept is 9
Graph	F4	5	5

Function	$f_7(x) = -2(x-1)^2$	$f_8(x) = 2x^2 - x - 1$	$f_9(x) = -3 - (x-2)^2$
Roots	Only one zero: 1	The two roots are - 0,5 and 1	No root
Axis of Symmetry	Equation of the line of symmetry $x = 1$	The axis of symmetry has equation $x = 0.25$	The axis of symmetry has equation $x = 2$
Coordinates of Vertex	Vertex: (1,0)	Coordinates of the vertex (0. 25, -1. 125)	Vertex (2, -3)
Y-intercept	The y-intercept is -2	The y-intercept is -1	The y-intercept is -7
	\$1 6 5 5 4	5- 5- 4- /f8	9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -5 -2 -1 0 1 2 5 4 5 6 7 8 x