Math II   Plotting Point for Quadratic Functions

x	$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2$	y
-5	$f(-5) = (-5)^2 + 2(-5) + 2$	17
-4	$f(-4) = (-4)^2 + 2(-4) + 2$	10
-3	$f(-3) = (-3)^2 + 2(-3) + 2$	5
-2	$f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 2(-2) + 2$	2
-1	$f(-1) = (-1)^2 + 2(-1) + 2$	1
0	$f(0) = (0)^2 + 2(0) + 2$	2
1	$f(1) = (1)^2 + 2(1) + 2$	5
2	$f(2) = (2)^2 + 2(2) + 2$	10
3	$f(3) = (3)^2 + 2(3) + 2$	17
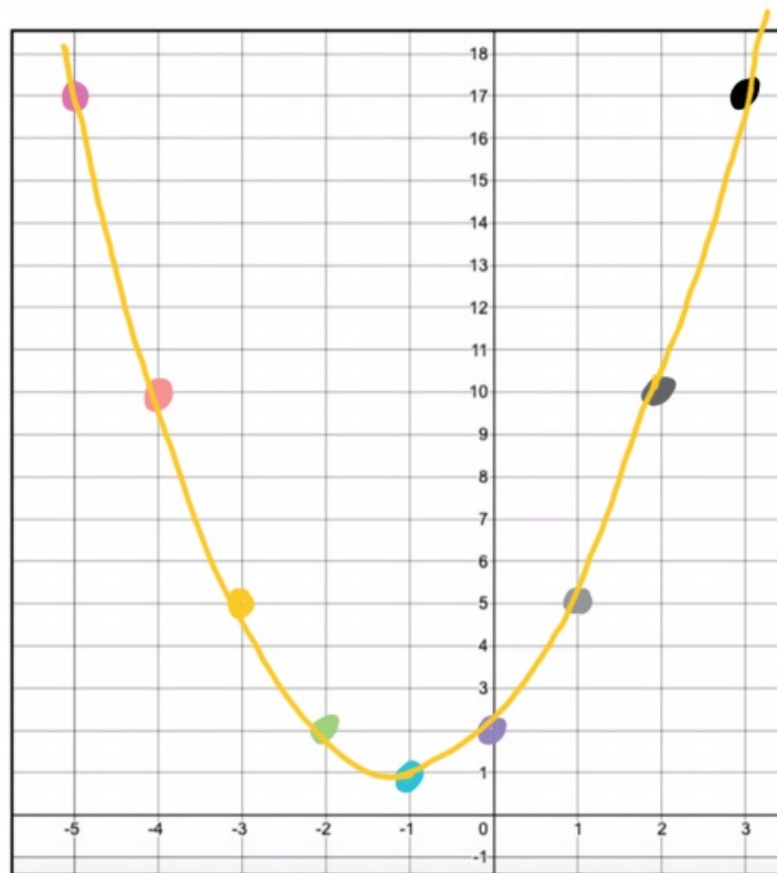
x	$f(x) = -x^2 + 16$	y
-4	$f(-4) = -(-4)^2 + 16$	0
-3	$f(-3) = -(-3)^2 + 16$	7
-2	$f(-2) = -(-2)^2 + 16$	12
-1	$f(-1) = -(-1)^2 + 16$	15
0	$f(0) = -(0)^2 + 16$	16
1	$f(1) = -(1)^2 + 16$	15
2	$f(2) = -(2)^2 + 16$	12
3	$f(3) = -(3)^2 + 16$	7
4	$f(4) = -(4)^2 + 16$	0

Math II

Plotting Point for Quadratic Functions

x	$f(x) = x^2 - 4x$	y
-2	$f(-2) = (-2)^2 - 4(-2)$	12
-1	$f(-1) = (-1)^2 - 4(-1)$	5
0	$f(0) = (0)^2 - 4(0)$	0
1	$f(1) = (1)^2 - 4(1)$	-3
2	$f(2) = (2)^2 - 4(2)$	-4
3	$f(3) = (3)^2 - 4(3)$	-3
4	$f(4) = (4)^2 - 4(4)$	0
5	$f(5) = (5)^2 - 4(5)$	5
6	$f(6) = (6)^2 - 4(6)$	12
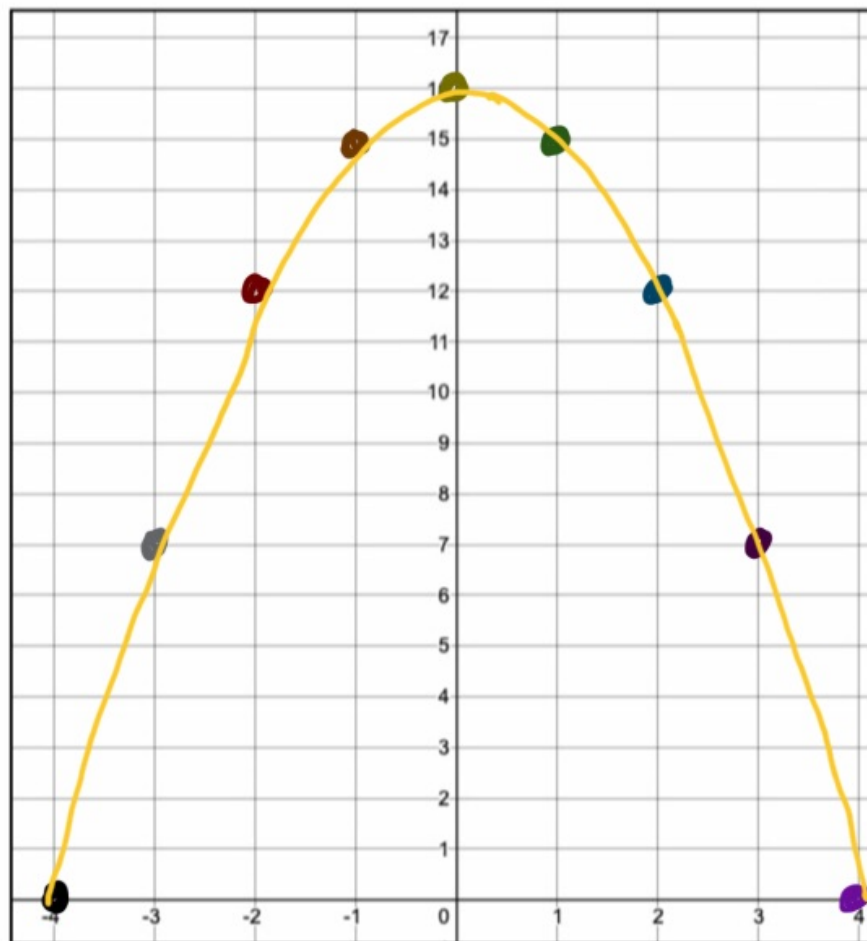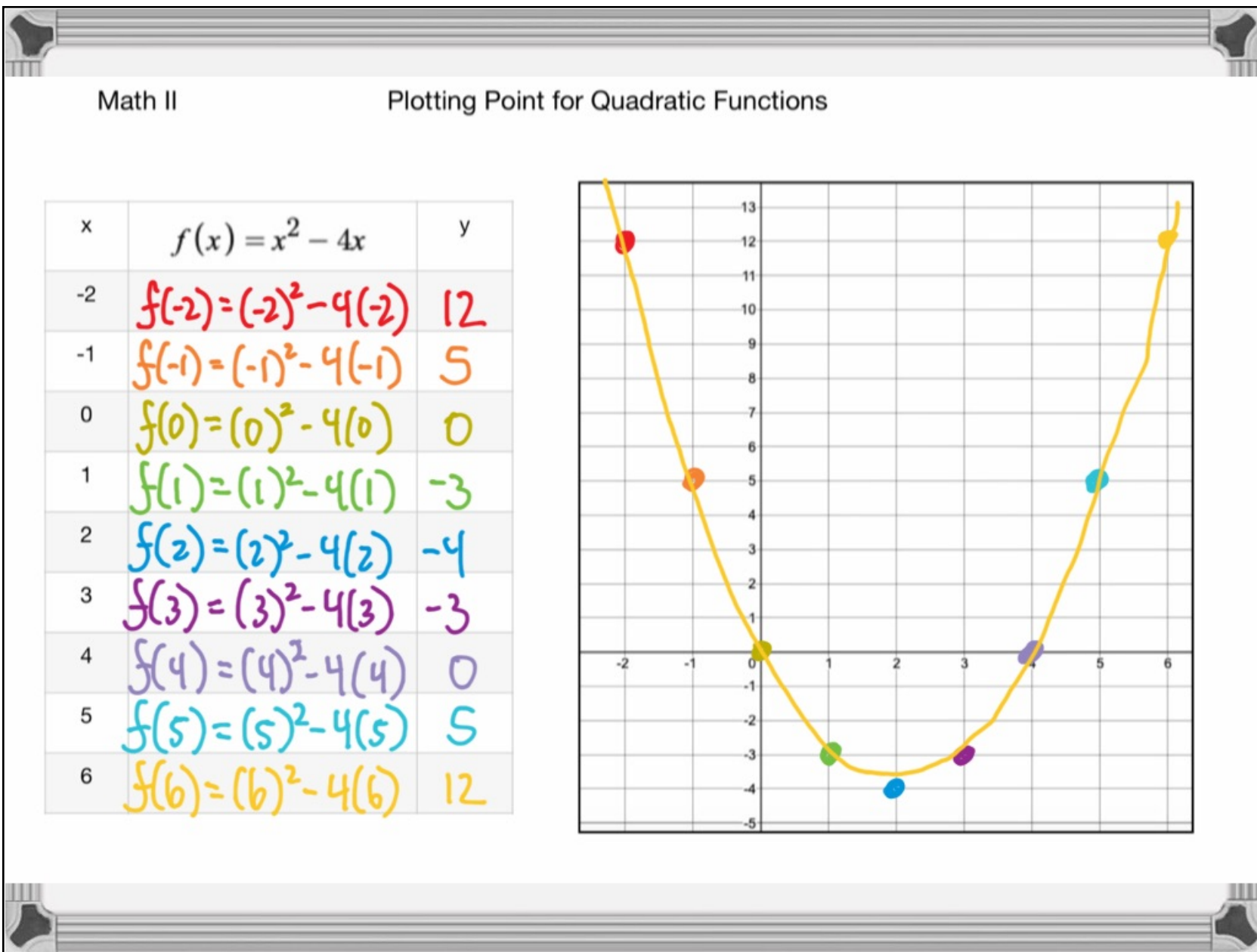
x	$f(x) = -x^2 - 4x + 5$	y
-6	$f(-6) = -(-6)^2 - 4(-6) + 5$	-7
-5	$f(-5) = -(-5)^2 - 4(-5) + 5$	0
-4	$f(-4) = -(-4)^2 - 4(-4) + 5$	5
-3	$f(-3) = -(-3)^2 - 4(-3) + 5$	8
-2	$f(-2) = -(-2)^2 - 4(-2) + 5$	9
-1	$f(-1) = -(-1)^2 - 4(-1) + 5$	8
0	$f(0) = -(0)^2 - 4(0) + 5$	5
1	$f(1) = -(1)^2 - 4(1) + 5$	0
2	$f(2) = -(2)^2 - 4(2) + 5$	-7