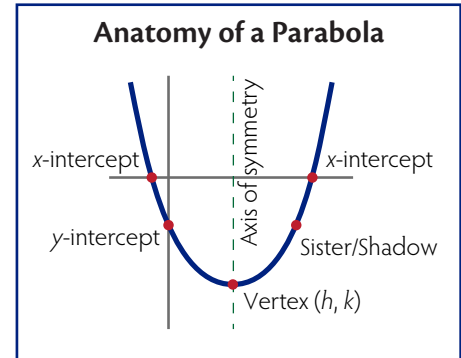


Quadratic Equation Forms

Standard / General Form: $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$

<i>Vertex</i>	x-value: $h = \frac{-B}{2A}$ y-value: $k =$ plug h into equation
<i>Axis of Symetry</i>	Equation: $x = h$
<i>x-intercepts</i>	Set y equal to zero and solve for x
<i>y-intercept</i>	$(0, C)$
<i>Sister Point</i>	$(2h, y\text{-intercept})$



Vector / Standard Form: $y = A(x - h)^2 + k$

<i>Vertex</i>	(h, k)
<i>Axis of Symetry</i>	Equation: $x = h$
<i>x-intercepts</i>	Set y equal to zero and solve for x
<i>y-intercept</i>	Set x to zero and evaluate for y .
<i>Sister Point</i>	$(2h, y\text{-intercept})$

Factored / Intercept / Root Form: $y = A(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

<i>Vertex</i>	x-value: $h = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}$ y-value: $k =$ plug h into equation
<i>Axis of Symetry</i>	Equation: $x = h$
<i>x-intercepts</i>	$(x_1, 0), (x_2, 0)$
<i>y-intercept</i>	Set x to zero and evaluate for y .
<i>Sister Point</i>	$(2h, y\text{-intercept})$