

## Grade 10 Quadratics Review Self-Test

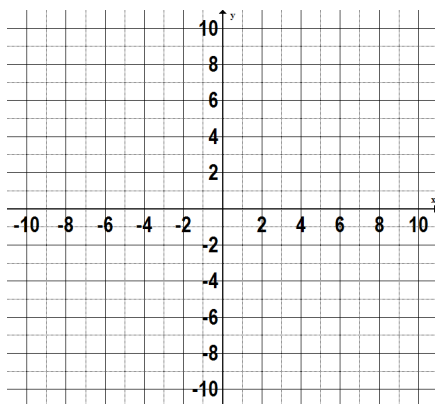
1. Determine the **y-intercept** for the following equation:  $y = -3(x - 4)^2 + 100$

2. Clearly explain in words **ALL** of the transformations that must be applied to  $y = x^2$  to obtain the graph of the function below (point form is fine...)

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}(x + 6)^2 + 12$$

3. Sketch each quadratic and fill in the blanks below

$$y = (x - 2)^2 + 3$$



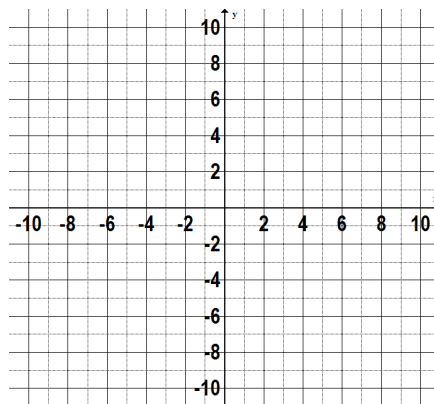
Vertex: \_\_\_\_\_

Axis of Symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

x-Intercepts: \_\_\_\_\_

y-Intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

$$y = -(x + 5)^2 - 2$$



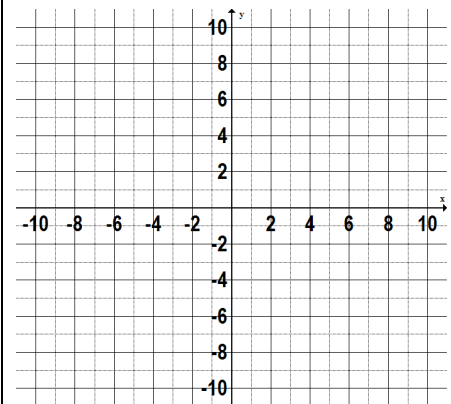
Vertex: \_\_\_\_\_

Axis of Symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

Max / Min: \_\_\_\_\_

Range: \_\_\_\_\_

$$y = 0.5(x - 4)^2 + 5$$



Vertex: \_\_\_\_\_

Axis of Symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

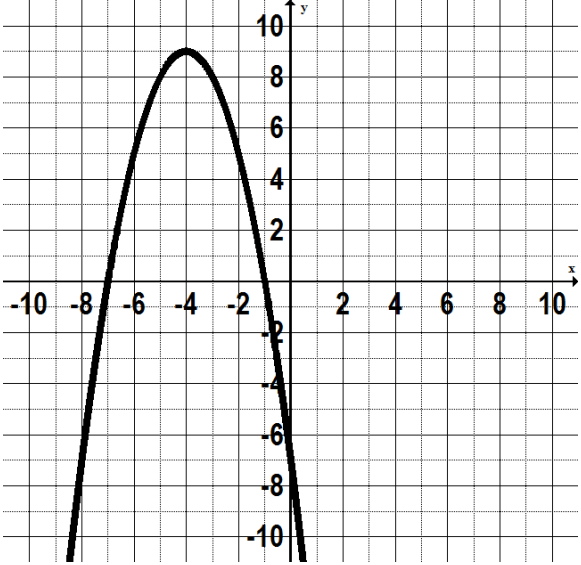
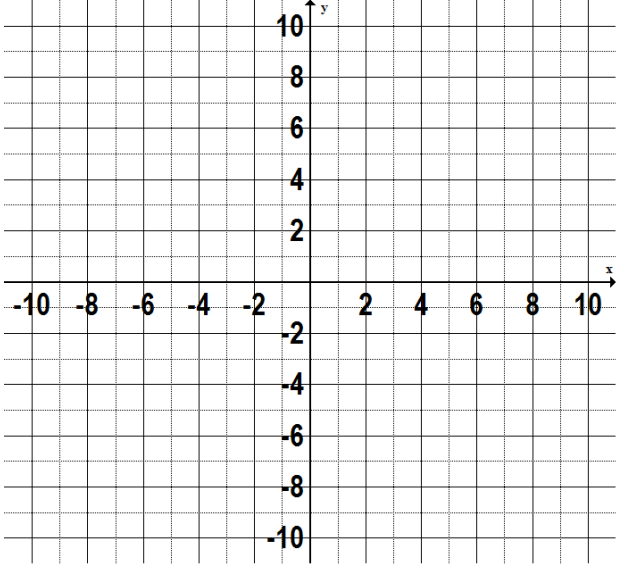
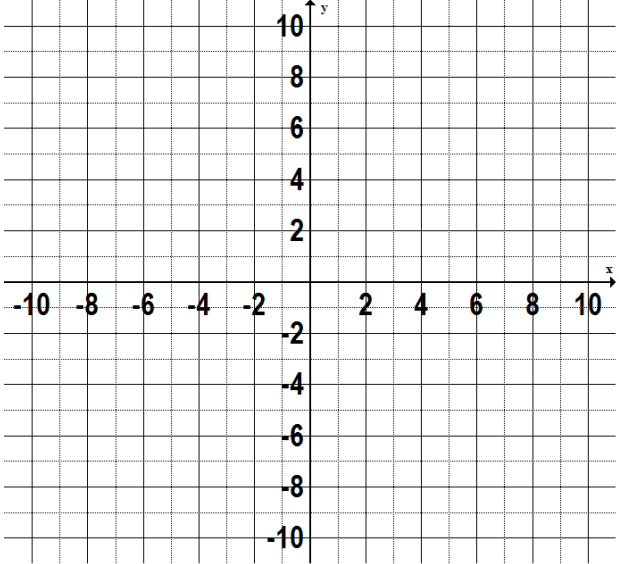
Step Pattern (1<sup>st</sup> 3 steps): \_\_\_\_\_

Domain: \_\_\_\_\_

4. For each quadratic equation below, determine the zeros by factoring, then determine the vertex of the graph of the equation algebraically.

<p>a. <math>x^2 - 11x + 24 = 0</math></p> <p>Zeros:</p> <p>Vertex:</p>	<p>b. <math>-\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4x = -10</math></p> <p>Zeros:</p> <p>Vertex:</p>
<p>c. <math>x^2 + 6x - 27 = 0</math></p> <p>Zeros:</p> <p>Vertex:</p>	<p>d. <math>x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0</math></p> <p>Zeros:</p> <p>Vertex:</p>
<p>e. <math>x^2 - 11x = 0</math></p> <p>Zeros:</p> <p>Vertex:</p>	<p>f. <math>x^2 + 12x + 36 = 0</math></p> <p>Zeros:</p> <p>Vertex:</p>
<p>g. <math>-5x^2 - 40x = 0</math></p> <p>Zeros:</p> <p>Vertex:</p>	<p>h. <math>2x^2 + 2x = 24</math></p> <p>Zeros:</p> <p>Vertex:</p>

5. Complete the table below for each relation:

	<p><b>Standard Form Equation:</b></p> <p><b>Vertex Form Equation:</b></p> <p><b>Factored Form Equation:</b></p> <p><b>Vertex:</b></p> <p><b>Zeros:</b></p> <p><b>y-Intercept:</b></p> <p><b>Range:</b></p> <p><b>Step Pattern:</b></p>
	<p><b>Standard Form Equation:</b> <math>y = 3x^2 + 48x + 192</math></p> <p><b>Vertex Form Equation:</b></p> <p><b>Factored Form Equation:</b></p> <p><b>Vertex:</b></p> <p><b>Zeros:</b></p> <p><b>y-Intercept:</b></p> <p><b>Range:</b></p> <p><b>Step Pattern:</b></p>
	<p><b>Standard Form Equation:</b></p> <p><b>Vertex Form Equation:</b> <math>y = -0.2(x - 4)^2 + 5</math></p> <p><b>Factored Form Equation:</b></p> <p><b>Vertex:</b></p> <p><b>Zeros:</b></p> <p><b>y-Intercept:</b></p> <p><b>Range:</b></p> <p><b>Step Pattern:</b></p>

Use this space to work out your answers for #5.


6. Sideshow Bob fires a cannon hurtling Krusty the Clown through the air. Krusty's path can be modelled by the equation  $h = -8t^2 + 400t$ , where  $t$  is the time in seconds and  $h$  is the height of Krusty above the ground in metres.

- a) **Create a rough sketch** of Krusty's parabolic flight.  
(label the vertex, the y-intercept, and show how you obtained them)



- b) What is the **maximum height** reached by Krusty? \_\_\_\_\_ m
- c) After how long does Krusty reach his maximum height? \_\_\_\_\_ s
- d) How many seconds will it take for Krusty to **land back on the ground**? \_\_\_\_\_ s

7. In 1993, Joe Carter hit a homerun over the left field wall at the SkyDome in the bottom of the 9<sup>th</sup> to give the Blue Jays, and Canada, an unprecedented two World Series Championships in a row! It was amazing; I was 10. The function  $h = -0.001d^2 + 0.4d + 3$  models the height,  $h$  feet, of Joe's ball as a function of the distance travelled,  $d$  feet, from home plate.

- a) How high above the ground did Joe make contact with the ball? \_\_\_\_\_ ft.
- b) What was the height of the ball as it sailed over the wall 325 feet from home plate? \_\_\_\_\_ ft.
- c) How far from home plate was the ball when it began to fall back to the ground? \_\_\_\_\_ ft.
- d) What was the height of the ball when it began to fall back to the ground? \_\_\_\_\_ ft.
- e) How far from home plate would the ball have hit the ground?  
(Assume the ball lands on the ground) \_\_\_\_\_ ft.
- f) Approximately how many feet did the ball travel at a height of at least 30 feet? \_\_\_\_\_ ft.
- g) Draw and label a rough sketch of the situation.  
Include: zeros, vertex, y-intercept, axis of symmetry, points at which ball was 30 feet above the ground, home plate, the outfield wall, height of the ball as it sailed over the wall.

