

FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT OF THE PARABOLA $Y = X^2 + 7$.

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UNDERSTANDING THE PROPERTIES OF QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS IS FUNDAMENTAL IN ALGEBRA AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY. ONE OF THE KEY ASPECTS OF ANALYZING THESE FUNCTIONS INVOLVES LOCATING THEIR INTERCEPTS—POINTS WHERE THE GRAPH CROSSES THE AXES. SPECIFICALLY, THE Y-INTERCEPT PROVIDES CRITICAL INSIGHT INTO THE BEHAVIOR OF THE PARABOLA AND SERVES AS A STARTING POINT FOR GRAPHING AND SOLVING REAL-WORLD PROBLEMS. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE IN DETAIL HOW TO FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT OF THE PARABOLA DEFINED BY THE EQUATION $Y = X^2 + 7$, ALONG WITH THE UNDERLYING CONCEPTS, METHODS, AND APPLICATIONS.

INTRODUCTION TO PARABOLAS AND QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

BEFORE DELVING INTO THE SPECIFICS OF FINDING THE Y-INTERCEPT, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTAND WHAT QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS AND PARABOLAS ARE.

WHAT IS A QUADRATIC FUNCTION?

A QUADRATIC FUNCTION IS ANY FUNCTION THAT CAN BE WRITTEN IN THE FORM:

$$Y = AX^2 + BX + C$$

WHERE:

- $A \neq 0$,
- B AND C ARE REAL NUMBERS.

THE GRAPH OF A QUADRATIC FUNCTION IS A PARABOLA, WHICH IS A SYMMETRIC, U-SHAPED CURVE.

UNDERSTANDING THE PARABOLA

THE PARABOLA OPENS UPWARD IF $A > 0$ AND DOWNWARD IF $A < 0$. ITS SHAPE AND POSITION ARE DETERMINED BY THE COEFFICIENTS A , B , AND C .

IN THE GIVEN FUNCTION:

$$Y = X^2 + 7$$

- $A = 1$,
- $B = 0$,
- $C = 7$.

SINCE $A > 0$, THE PARABOLA OPENS UPWARD.

WHAT IS A Y-INTERCEPT?

THE Y-INTERCEPT IS THE POINT WHERE THE GRAPH OF A FUNCTION CROSSES THE Y-AXIS. AT THIS POINT, THE X-COORDINATE IS ALWAYS ZERO BECAUSE THE Y-AXIS IS THE LINE WHERE $(x = 0)$.

KEY POINTS ABOUT Y-INTERCEPTS:

- THE Y-INTERCEPT OCCURS AT $(x = 0)$.
- TO FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT, SUBSTITUTE $(x = 0)$ INTO THE FUNCTION AND SOLVE FOR (y) .
- THE Y-INTERCEPT IS REPRESENTED AS THE POINT $(0, y)$.

KNOWING THE Y-INTERCEPT HELPS IN SKETCHING THE GRAPH, UNDERSTANDING THE FUNCTION'S BEHAVIOR, AND SOLVING PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE PARABOLA.

HOW TO FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT OF THE PARABOLA $y = x^2 + 7$

SINCE THE Y-INTERCEPT OCCURS WHERE $(x = 0)$, THE PROCESS IS STRAIGHTFORWARD:

1. SUBSTITUTE $(x = 0)$ INTO THE EQUATION:
 $y = (0)^2 + 7$

2. SIMPLIFY THE EXPRESSION:
 $y = 0 + 7 = 7$

3. IDENTIFY THE Y-INTERCEPT POINT:
THE Y-INTERCEPT IS AT $(0, 7)$.

THIS PROCESS CONFIRMS THAT THE PARABOLA CROSSES THE Y-AXIS AT THE POINT $(0, 7)$.

GRAPHING THE PARABOLA AND CONFIRMING THE Y-INTERCEPT

VISUALIZING THE PARABOLA HELPS IN UNDERSTANDING ITS PROPERTIES AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE Y-INTERCEPT.

STEPS TO GRAPH $(y = x^2 + 7)$:

- PLOT THE Y-INTERCEPT:
MARK THE POINT $(0, 7)$.

- FIND ADDITIONAL POINTS:
CHOOSE A FEW VALUES OF (x) (BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE), SUBSTITUTE INTO THE FUNCTION, AND CALCULATE CORRESPONDING (y) -VALUES.

FOR EXAMPLE:

- $(x = -2)$: $y = (-2)^2 + 7 = 4 + 7 = 11$
- $(x = -1)$: $y = 1 + 7 = 8$
- $(x = 1)$: $y = 1 + 7 = 8$
- $(x = 2)$: $y = 4 + 7 = 11$

- PLOT THESE POINTS:

$(-2, 11)$, $(-1, 8)$, $(1, 8)$, $(2, 11)$.

- DRAW THE PARABOLA:

CONNECT THE POINTS SMOOTHLY, NOTING SYMMETRY ABOUT THE VERTICAL LINE $(x = 0)$.

RESULT: THE GRAPH CROSSES THE Y-AXIS AT $(0, 7)$, CONFIRMING THE Y-INTERCEPT.

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS RELATED TO THE Y-INTERCEPT

UNDERSTANDING THE Y-INTERCEPT IN THE CONTEXT OF QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS INVOLVES SEVERAL RELATED CONCEPTS.

VERTEX OF THE PARABOLA

THE VERTEX IS THE HIGHEST OR LOWEST POINT ON THE PARABOLA, DEPENDING ON ITS ORIENTATION.

- FOR $(y = x^2 + 7)$, THE VERTEX OCCURS AT $(0, 7)$ BECAUSE THE PARABOLA IS SYMMETRIC ABOUT THE Y-AXIS AND HAS ITS MINIMUM POINT WHERE $(x = 0)$.

AXIS OF SYMMETRY

THE LINE THAT DIVIDES THE PARABOLA INTO TWO MIRROR IMAGES.

- FOR $(y = x^2 + 7)$, THE AXIS OF SYMMETRY IS $(x = 0)$, PASSING THROUGH THE Y-INTERCEPT.

IMPACT OF COEFFICIENTS ON THE Y-INTERCEPT

- THE CONSTANT TERM (c) IN THE QUADRATIC EQUATION DIRECTLY DETERMINES THE Y-INTERCEPT.

- CHANGING (c) SHIFTS THE PARABOLA VERTICALLY WITHOUT AFFECTING ITS SHAPE OR THE X-COORDINATE OF THE Y-INTERCEPT.

APPLICATIONS OF FINDING THE Y-INTERCEPT

LOCATING THE Y-INTERCEPT IS FUNDAMENTAL IN VARIOUS REAL-WORLD CONTEXTS:

- PHYSICS:

DETERMINING INITIAL CONDITIONS IN PROJECTILE MOTION, WHERE THE Y-INTERCEPT REPRESENTS THE INITIAL HEIGHT.

- ECONOMICS:

FINDING THE INITIAL PROFIT OR COST WHEN THE QUANTITY SOLD OR PRODUCED IS ZERO.

- ENGINEERING:

ANALYZING THE STARTING POINT OF A SYSTEM MODELED BY QUADRATIC EQUATIONS.

- GRAPHING FUNCTIONS:

ESTABLISHING A BASELINE POINT FOR SKETCHING THE PARABOLA ACCURATELY.

PRACTICE PROBLEMS AND EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1: FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT OF $(y = 3x^2 - 4x + 5)$.

- SUBSTITUTE $(x = 0)$:

$$(y = 3(0)^2 - 4(0) + 5 = 0 - 0 + 5 = 5)$$

- Y-INTERCEPT: $(0, 5)$

EXAMPLE 2: FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT OF $(y = -2x^2 + 6x - 1)$.

- SUBSTITUTE $(x = 0)$:

$$(y = -2(0)^2 + 6(0) - 1 = 0 + 0 - 1 = -1)$$

- Y-INTERCEPT: $(0, -1)$

SUMMARY AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

- THE Y-INTERCEPT OF A PARABOLA $(y = ax^2 + bx + c)$ OCCURS AT THE POINT WHERE $(x = 0)$.
- TO FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT, SUBSTITUTE $(x = 0)$ INTO THE EQUATION AND SOLVE FOR (y) .
- FOR THE SPECIFIC PARABOLA $(y = x^2 + 7)$, THE Y-INTERCEPT IS AT $(0, 7)$.
- THE Y-INTERCEPT PROVIDES A VITAL REFERENCE POINT FOR GRAPHING QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS AND UNDERSTANDING THEIR BEHAVIOR.
- THE CONSTANT TERM (c) IN THE QUADRATIC EQUATION DIRECTLY DETERMINES THE Y-INTERCEPT'S POSITION ON THE Y-AXIS.

CONCLUSION

FINDING THE Y-INTERCEPT OF A PARABOLA IS A STRAIGHTFORWARD PROCESS THAT INVOLVES SUBSTITUTING ZERO FOR (x) IN THE EQUATION. IN THE CASE OF $(y = x^2 + 7)$, THE Y-INTERCEPT IS AT $(0, 7)$. THIS POINT NOT ONLY HELPS IN GRAPHING BUT ALSO OFFERS INSIGHT INTO THE PARABOLA'S POSITION RELATIVE TO THE COORDINATE AXES. MASTERY OF THIS FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT LAYS THE GROUNDWORK FOR MORE ADVANCED TOPICS IN ALGEBRA, CALCULUS, AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS, MAKING IT AN ESSENTIAL SKILL FOR STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONALS ALIKE. WHETHER ANALYZING PHYSICAL PHENOMENA, SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS, OR GRAPHING COMPLEX FUNCTIONS, UNDERSTANDING HOW TO FIND AND INTERPRET THE Y-INTERCEPT IS A VITAL COMPONENT OF MATHEMATICAL LITERACY.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE Y-INTERCEPT OF THE PARABOLA $y = x^2 + 7$?

THE Y-INTERCEPT IS THE POINT WHERE THE GRAPH CROSSES THE Y-AXIS, WHICH OCCURS WHEN $x = 0$. SUBSTITUTING $x = 0$ INTO THE EQUATION GIVES $y = 0^2 + 7 = 7$. SO, THE Y-INTERCEPT IS AT $(0, 7)$.

HOW DO YOU FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT OF THE PARABOLA $y = x^2 + 7$?

TO FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT, SUBSTITUTE $x = 0$ INTO THE EQUATION $y = x^2 + 7$. CALCULATING $0^2 + 7$ GIVES $y = 7$, SO THE Y-INTERCEPT IS AT $(0, 7)$.

IS THE Y-INTERCEPT OF $y = x^2 + 7$ ABOVE OR BELOW THE X-AXIS?

SINCE THE Y-INTERCEPT IS AT $(0, 7)$ AND 7 IS POSITIVE, THE Y-INTERCEPT IS ABOVE THE X-AXIS.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE Y-INTERCEPT IN THE PARABOLA $y = x^2 + 7$?

THE Y-INTERCEPT INDICATES THE POINT WHERE THE PARABOLA CROSSES THE Y-AXIS, WHICH IS USEFUL FOR GRAPHING AND UNDERSTANDING THE PARABOLA'S POSITION RELATIVE TO THE COORDINATE PLANE. IN THIS CASE, IT SHOWS THE PARABOLA CROSSES $y = 7$ AT $x = 0$.

CAN THE Y-INTERCEPT OF $y = x^2 + 7$ BE NEGATIVE?

NO, THE Y-INTERCEPT CANNOT BE NEGATIVE FOR $y = x^2 + 7$ BECAUSE WHEN $x = 0$, y IS ALWAYS 7, WHICH IS POSITIVE.

IF THE PARABOLA $y = x^2 + 7$ IS SHIFTED DOWNWARD BY 3 UNITS, WHAT WOULD BE ITS NEW Y-INTERCEPT?

SHIFTING THE PARABOLA DOWNWARD BY 3 UNITS CHANGES THE EQUATION TO $y = x^2 + 4$. THE Y-INTERCEPT OCCURS AT $x = 0$, SO $y = 0^2 + 4 = 4$. THE NEW Y-INTERCEPT IS AT $(0, 4)$.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Y-INTERCEPT — A FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT IN ALGEBRA AND COORDINATE GEOMETRY THAT PROVIDES CRUCIAL INSIGHTS INTO THE BEHAVIOR OF A PARABOLA. UNDERSTANDING HOW TO FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT OF A QUADRATIC FUNCTION SUCH AS $(y = x^2 + 7)$ NOT ONLY DEEPENS YOUR GRASP OF MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES BUT ALSO ENHANCES YOUR PROBLEM-SOLVING TOOLKIT FOR VARIOUS APPLICATIONS IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND DATA ANALYSIS. IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS, WE WILL EXPLORE THE CONCEPT OF THE Y-INTERCEPT IN DETAIL, SPECIFICALLY FOCUSING ON THE PARABOLA GIVEN BY THE EQUATION $(y = x^2 + 7)$. WE WILL BREAK DOWN THE PROCESS STEP-BY-STEP, EXPLORE RELATED CONCEPTS, AND CONTEXTUALIZE ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE BROADER SCOPE OF QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS.

UNDERSTANDING THE Y-INTERCEPT IN THE CONTEXT OF PARABOLAS

WHAT IS THE Y-INTERCEPT?

THE Y-INTERCEPT OF A FUNCTION IS THE POINT WHERE THE GRAPH CROSSES THE Y-AXIS. GEOMETRICALLY, THIS IS THE POINT WHERE THE VALUE OF (x) IS ZERO. FOR ANY FUNCTION $(y = f(x))$, TO FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT, YOU SUBSTITUTE $(x = 0)$ INTO THE EQUATION AND SOLVE FOR (y) :

$$\text{Y-INTERCEPT} = (0, f(0))$$

IN SIMPLER TERMS, THE Y-INTERCEPT TELLS US WHERE THE GRAPH TOUCHES OR CROSSES THE VERTICAL AXIS. IT PROVIDES A STARTING POINT FOR SKETCHING THE GRAPH AND UNDERSTANDING ITS POSITION RELATIVE TO THE COORDINATE PLANE.

RELEVANCE IN PARABOLAS:

FOR QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS SUCH AS $(y = ax^2 + bx + c)$, THE Y-INTERCEPT IS ALWAYS AT THE POINT WHERE $(x = 0)$, WHICH SIMPLIFIES THE PROCESS OF IDENTIFICATION.

ANALYZING THE SPECIFIC PARABOLA: $(y = x^2 + 7)$

EQUATION BREAKDOWN

THE QUADRATIC FUNCTION $(y = x^2 + 7)$ IS A SIMPLE PARABOLA WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS:

- STANDARD FORM: $(y = ax^2 + bx + c)$
- COEFFICIENTS: $(a = 1)$, $(b = 0)$, $(c = 7)$

THIS PARTICULAR PARABOLA IS:

- U-SHAPED: BECAUSE $(a = 1 > 0)$, IT OPENS UPWARDS.
- VERTICAL TRANSLATION: THE ENTIRE PARABOLA IS SHIFTED VERTICALLY UPWARD BY 7 UNITS, DUE TO THE CONSTANT TERM $(c = 7)$.

UNDERSTANDING THESE FEATURES HELPS CONTEXTUALIZE THE LOCATION OF THE Y-INTERCEPT AND THE OVERALL SHAPE OF THE PARABOLA.

FINDING THE Y-INTERCEPT

THE PROCESS OF IDENTIFYING THE Y-INTERCEPT IS STRAIGHTFORWARD:

1. SET $(x = 0)$:

$$y = (0)^2 + 7 = 0 + 7 = 7$$

2. COORDINATE POINT:

$$(0, 7)$$

THIS MEANS THE PARABOLA INTERSECTS THE Y-AXIS AT THE POINT $(0, 7)$.

VISUALIZING THE Y-INTERCEPT AND THE PARABOLA

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

VISUALIZING THE PARABOLA HELPS REINFORCE THE CONCEPT. SINCE THE PARABOLA $(y = x^2 + 7)$ IS A CLASSIC UPWARD-OPENING PARABOLA SHIFTED VERTICALLY UPWARD, THE Y-INTERCEPT AT $(0, 7)$ LIES ALONG THE Y-AXIS, EXACTLY 7 UNITS ABOVE THE ORIGIN. THE VERTEX OF THIS PARABOLA IS AT THE MINIMUM POINT, WHICH FOR THIS PARABOLA IS AT:

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{0}{2 \times 1} = 0$$

AND THE Y-COORDINATE AT THIS POINT:

$$y = (0)^2 + 7 = 7$$

HENCE, THE VERTEX COINCIDES WITH THE Y-INTERCEPT AT $(0, 7)$. THIS IS A KEY INSIGHT, INDICATING THAT THE PARABOLA IS SYMMETRIC AROUND THE Y-AXIS WITH ITS VERTEX DIRECTLY ON THE Y-AXIS.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE Y-INTERCEPT LOCATION

SINCE THE Y-INTERCEPT IS ALSO THE VERTEX IN THIS CASE, THE GRAPH'S LOWEST POINT IS AT $(0, 7)$. THE PARABOLA OPENS UPWARD FROM THIS POINT, EXTENDING INFINITELY IN THE POSITIVE Y-DIRECTION.

BROADER CONTEXT: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE Y-INTERCEPT IN QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

WHY IS FINDING THE Y-INTERCEPT IMPORTANT?

KNOWING THE Y-INTERCEPT ALLOWS YOU TO:

- QUICKLY SKETCH THE GRAPH: IT PROVIDES A STARTING POINT ON THE Y-AXIS.
- UNDERSTAND THE FUNCTION'S BEHAVIOR: ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO OTHER KEY FEATURES LIKE ROOTS AND VERTEX.
- SOLVE REAL-WORLD PROBLEMS: FOR EXAMPLE, IN PHYSICS OR ECONOMICS, WHERE INITIAL CONDITIONS ARE MODELED BY THE Y-INTERCEPT.

COMPARING TO OTHER KEY FEATURES

WHILE THE Y-INTERCEPT GIVES A SPECIFIC POINT ON THE PARABOLA, OTHER VITAL FEATURES INCLUDE:

- ROOTS OR X-INTERCEPTS: SOLUTIONS TO $(y=0)$, WHERE THE PARABOLA CROSSES THE X-AXIS.
- VERTEX: THE HIGHEST OR LOWEST POINT ON THE PARABOLA.
- AXIS OF SYMMETRY: THE VERTICAL LINE PASSING THROUGH THE VERTEX, $(x = -\frac{b}{2a})$.

IN THE CASE OF $(y = x^2 + 7)$, THE Y-INTERCEPT COINCIDES WITH THE VERTEX, SIMPLIFYING ANALYSIS AND GRAPHING.

EXTENDING THE CONCEPT: FINDING Y-INTERCEPTS FOR OTHER QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

GENERAL APPROACH

THE PROCESS TO FIND THE Y-INTERCEPT REMAINS CONSISTENT ACROSS QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS:

1. IDENTIFY THE FUNCTION: $(y = ax^2 + bx + c)$
2. SET $(x = 0)$:
$$y = a(0)^2 + b(0) + c = c$$
3. WRITE THE POINT:
 $(0, c)$

THIS STRAIGHTFORWARD METHOD UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSTANT TERM (c) IN DETERMINING THE Y-INTERCEPT.

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE

- EXAMPLE 1: $(y = 2x^2 - 4x + 3)$

(y) -INTERCEPT AT $(0, 3)$

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

(y) -INTERCEPT AT $(0, -2)$

- EXAMPLE 3: $(y = 3x^2 + 0x + 0)$

(y) -INTERCEPT AT $(0, 0)$

THESE EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATE THE UNIVERSAL APPLICATION OF THE METHOD.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS AND SIGNIFICANCE

REAL-WORLD CONTEXTS

UNDERSTANDING THE Y-INTERCEPT OF A PARABOLA LIKE $(y = x^2 + 7)$ HAS PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS IN VARIOUS FIELDS:

- PHYSICS: MODELING PROJECTILE MOTION, WHERE THE Y-INTERCEPT COULD REPRESENT INITIAL HEIGHT.
- ECONOMICS: COST FUNCTIONS WHERE THE Y-INTERCEPT INDICATES FIXED COSTS.
- BIOLOGY: POPULATION MODELS WHERE THE INTERCEPT SHOWS INITIAL POPULATION SIZE.
- ENGINEERING: SIGNAL PROCESSING OR SYSTEM RESPONSES WITH QUADRATIC MODELS.

IN EACH CASE, IDENTIFYING THE Y-INTERCEPT PROVIDES CRITICAL INITIAL CONDITIONS OR BASELINE MEASUREMENTS.

GRAPHING AND DATA ANALYSIS

ACCURATE GRAPHING RELIES ON KNOWING KEY POINTS. THE Y-INTERCEPT:

- SERVES AS AN ANCHOR POINT IN GRAPH SKETCHES.
- HELPS VERIFY THE CORRECTNESS OF A GRAPH.
- FACILITATES THE SOLVING OF EQUATIONS GRAPHICALLY.

CONCLUSION: MASTERING THE Y-INTERCEPT OF $(y = x^2 + 7)$

TO SUMMARIZE, THE PROCESS OF FINDING THE Y-INTERCEPT OF THE PARABOLA DESCRIBED BY $(y = x^2 + 7)$ INVOLVES A SIMPLE SUBSTITUTION OF $(x = 0)$, YIELDING THE POINT $(0, 7)$. THIS POINT IS NOT JUST A COORDINATE BUT A WINDOW INTO UNDERSTANDING THE GRAPH'S POSITION, SYMMETRY, AND SHAPE. THE Y-INTERCEPT'S SIGNIFICANCE EXTENDS BEYOND PURE MATHEMATICS INTO PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS ACROSS VARIOUS DISCIPLINES.

BY RECOGNIZING THE CONSTANT TERM'S ROLE AND THE SYMMETRY OF THE PARABOLA, LEARNERS AND PROFESSIONALS ALIKE CAN CONFIDENTLY ANALYZE QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS. THE SPECIFIC CASE OF $(y = x^2 + 7)$ EXEMPLIFIES HOW FOUNDATIONAL CONCEPTS IN ALGEBRA SERVE AS STEPPING STONES TOWARDS MORE COMPLEX PROBLEM-SOLVING AND ANALYTICAL SKILLS.

IN ESSENCE, THE Y-INTERCEPT OF $(y = x^2 + 7)$ IS THE POINT $(0, 7)$, MARKING WHERE THE PARABOLA MEETS THE Y-AXIS. THIS SIMPLE YET POWERFUL PIECE OF INFORMATION ENCAPSULATES THE CORE OF QUADRATIC GRAPHING AND PROVIDES A VITAL REFERENCE FOR UNDERSTANDING THE FUNCTION'S BEHAVIOR ACROSS DIVERSE CONTEXTS.

[Find The Y Intercept Of The Parabola \$y = x^2 + 7\$](#)

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