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| Open: **DESMOS** Graphing Calculator**download.jpg** |

**Task 1: Let’s Review Linear Relationships**

Billy Bob’s dog is out for a walk. The equation to model its distance away from the house, *d* metres, after *t* seconds is: .



* Enter this equation into **DESMOS**.
* Adjust your screen to show the scales like they are shown in the grid below.
1. Complete the Distance column in the table below. To calculate the distances, you can:
	* You can use the equation above and your calculator.
	* You can use the TRACE feature on the online graphing calculator.



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Time (sec) | Distance (m) | *Finite Differences* |
| First Differences |
| 0 |  |
|  |
| 10 |  |
|  |
| 20 |  |
|  |
| 30 |  |
|  |
| 40 |  |
|  |
| 50 |  |
|  |
|  |  |  |

1. Graph the relation on the grid.
2. a. How far from the house is the dog when he starts his walk? This is the **y-intercept**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Please label this point on the graph.

b. At what rate does the dog walk? This is the **slope**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Please indicate this on the graph with a rate triangle.

1. Calculate the **first differences**? Do you remember how?
2. The first differences are all equal. What does that tell you about the relationship between *d* and *t*?

**Task 2: Quadratic Relations** *Now, let’s kick it up a notch!!!*

Billy Bob’s dog is now going to run, fetch a frisbee, and then run back. The equation to model

the distance, *d* metres, the dog is away from Billy Bob after *t* seconds is: .

* **Enter this equation in the online graphing calculator.**
1. Complete the Height column in the table below. To calculate the height, you can:
	* You can use the equation above and your calculator.
	* You can use the TRACE feature on the online graphing calculator.



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Time (s) | Height (m) | *Finite Differences* |
| First Differences | Second Differences |
| 0 |  |
|  |
| 10 |  |  |
|  |
| 20 |  |  |
|  |
| 30 |  |  |
|  |
| 40 |  |  |
|  |
| 50 |  |  |
|  |
| 60 |  |  |
|  |

1. Graph the relation on the grid.
2. a. How far is the dog from Billy Bob when he starts running? This is the **y-intercept**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. What is the **maximum** distance between the dog and Billy Bob? This is the **vertex**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. This shape is called a **parabola**. Draw a vertical line through the vertex of the parabola. This is

the **axis of symmetry**.

d. Would you say that this parabola ‘**opens up**’ or ‘**opens down**’? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

e. When is the dog 0m away from Billy Bob? These are the **zeros**! (aka: x-intercepts). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. On the graph, label and calculate the following:
2. y-intercept b. vertex c. axis of symmetry d. zeros

1. Calculate the first differences.
2. The first differences are not equal. What does that tell you about the relationship between *d* and *t*?
3. Calculate the second differences. You do this by calculating the first differences of the first differences.
4. The second differences are equal. This means that the relationship is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. How does the equation of a Linear Relation compare to the equation of a Quadratic Relation?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Linear** | **Quadratic** |
| **general equation** |  |  |
| **shape** |  |  |
| **equations** | slope/y-intercept:slope/point:standard: | standard:vertex: |
| **degree** |  |  |
| **finite differences** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **x** | **y** | *finite diff.* |
| **1st Diff.** |
| -3 |  |
|  |
| -2 |  |
|  |
| -1 |  |
|  |
| 0 |  |
|  |
| 1 |  |
|  |
| 2 |  |
|  |
| 3 |  |
|  |

first differences are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **x** | **y** | *finite differences* |
| **1st Diff.** | **2nd Diff.** |
| -3 |  |
|  |
| -2 |  |  |
|  |
| -1 |  |  |
|  |
| 0 |  |  |
|  |
| 1 |  |  |
|  |
| 2 |  |  |
|  |
| 3 |  |  |
|  |  |

first differences are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_second differences are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **direction** | if first differences are + = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_if first differences are - = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | if second differences are + = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_if second differences are - = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **graph** |  |  |
| **key properties** | y-intercept:slope: | y-intercept:zeros (x-intercepts):vertex: max/mindirection of opening: axis of symmetry: |
| **example** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **x** | **y** | *finite diff.* |
| **1st Diff.** |
| -3 |  |
|  |
| -2 |  |
|  |
| -1 |  |
|  |
| 0 |  |
|  |
| 1 |  |
|  |
| 2 |  |
|  |
| 3 |  |
|  |

slope = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_y-intercept = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **x** | **y** | *finite differences* |
| **1st Diff.** | **2nd Diff.** |
| -3 |  |
|  |
| -2 |  |  |
|  |
| -1 |  |  |
|  |
| 0 |  |  |
|  |
| 1 |  |  |
|  |
| 2 |  |  |
|  |
| 3 |  |  |
|  |  |

y-intercept = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_zeros (x-intercepts) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vertex = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_max/min = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_direction of opening = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_axis of symmetry = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Examples:*** | **A** | **B** | **C** |
|  |  |  |  |
| state & label the zeros |  |  |  |
| state & label the y-intercept |  |  |  |
| state & label the vertex |  |  |  |
| draw in the axis of symmetry & state the equation  |  |  |  |
| Does the parabola open up or down? |  |  |  |
| Is the vertex a max or a min? |  |  |  |
| finite differences | first differences are unequalsecond differences are equal  and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *(positive or negative?)* | first differences are unequalsecond differences are equal  and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *(positive or negative?)* | first differences are unequalsecond differences are equal  and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *(positive or negative?)* |