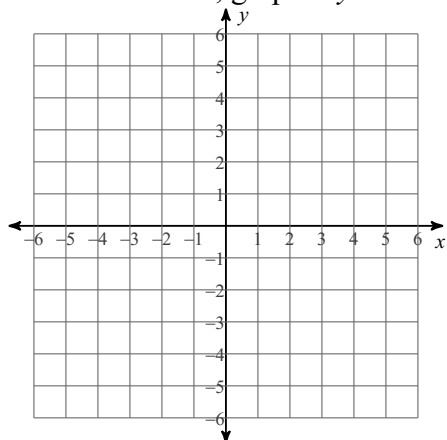
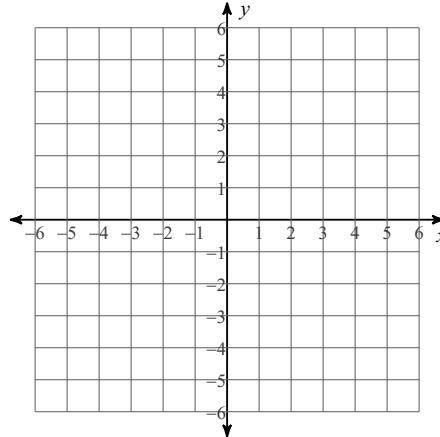


Quadratic Transformations

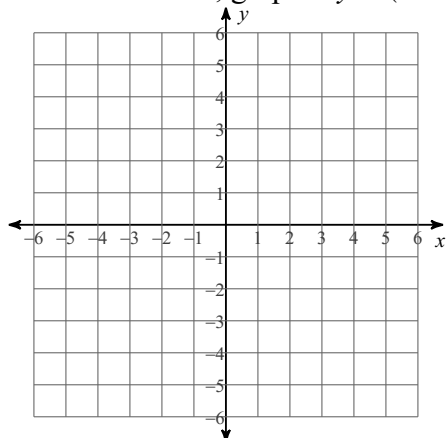
- 1) With a faint line, graph $y = x$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = x^2$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = x^2 - 4$.



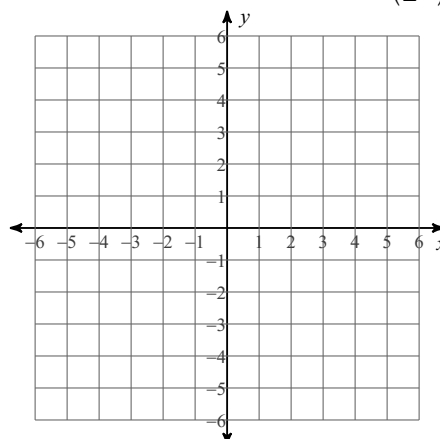
- 2) With a faint line, graph $y = x$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = x - 4$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = (x - 4)^2$.



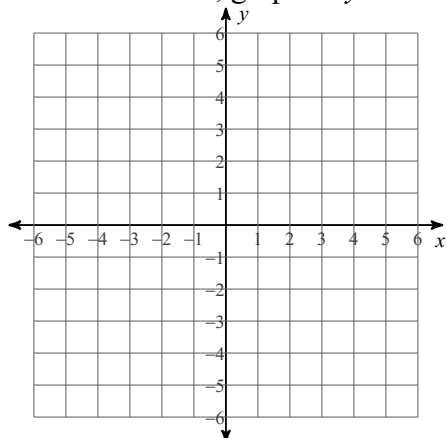
- 3) With a faint line, graph $y = x$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = x + 2$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = (x + 2)^2$.



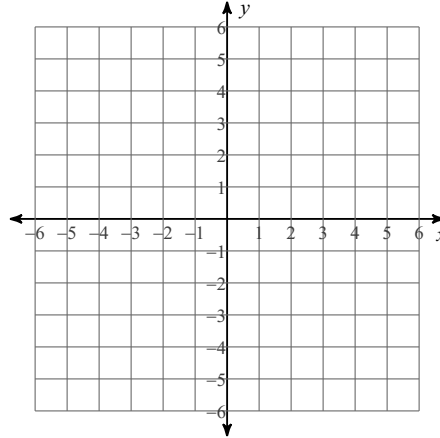
- 4) With a faint line, graph $y = x$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = \frac{1}{2}x$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2$.



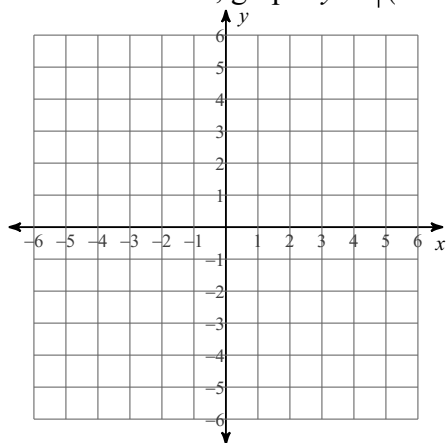
- 5) With a faint line, graph $y = x$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = x^2$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = -x^2$.



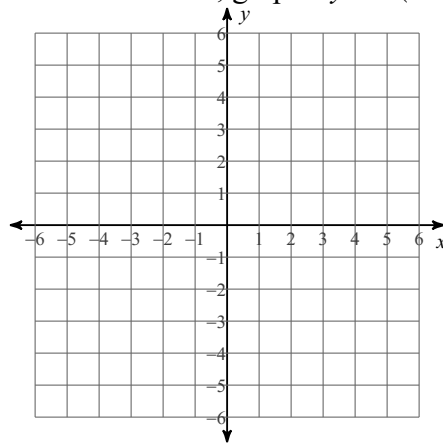
- 6) With a faint line, graph $y = x$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = x + 1$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = (x + 1)^2$.



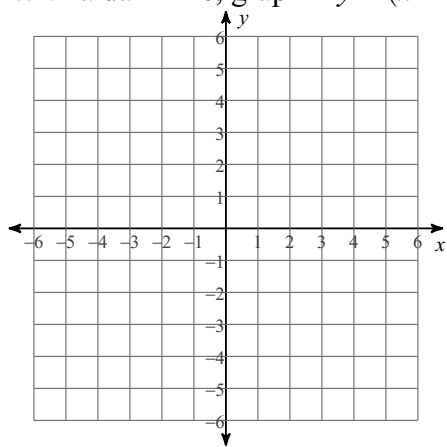
- 7) With a faint line, graph $y = x + 2$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = (x + 2)^2$.
 With a dashed line, graph $y = (x + 2)^2 - 4$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = |(x + 2)^2 - 4|$.



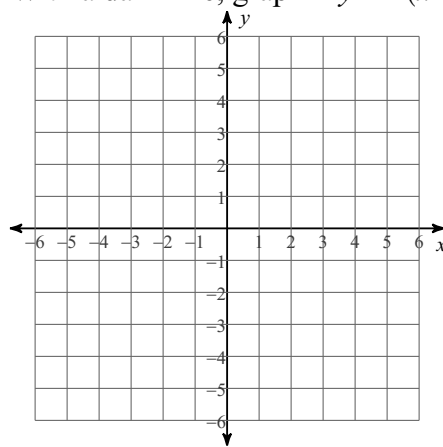
- 8) With a faint line, graph $y = x - 3$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = (x - 3)^2$.
 With a dashed line, graph $y = -(x - 3)^2$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = -(x - 3)^2 - 1$.



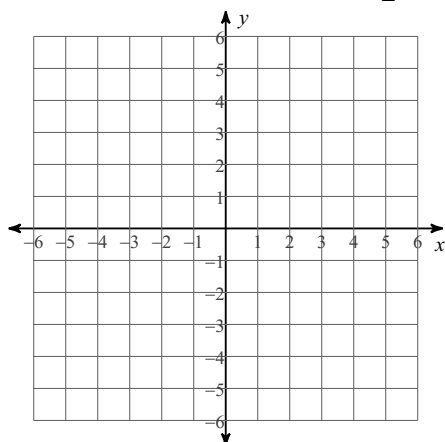
- 9) With a faint line, graph $y = x - 5$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = (x - 5)^2$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = (x - 5)^2 + 2$.



- 10) With a faint line, graph $y = x + 1$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = (x + 1)^2$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = -(x + 1)^2$.



- 11) With a faint line, graph $y = x + 3$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = (x + 3)^2$.
 With a dashed line, graph $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)^2 - 5$.



- 12) With a faint line, graph $y = x + 4$.
 With a dotted line, graph $y = (x + 4)^2$.
 With a dashed line, graph $y = (x + 4)^2 - 2$.
 With a dark line, graph $y = |(x + 4)^2 - 2|$.

