AQA, OCR, Edexcel

GCSE

GCSE Maths

Turning Points of Quadratic Graphs

Name:





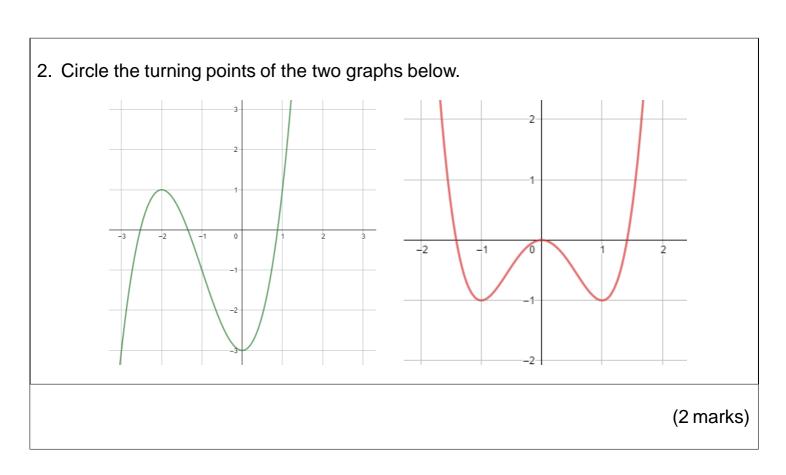
Guidance

- Read each question carefully. 1.
- Don't spend too long on each question.
- 2. 3. Attempt every question.
- Always show your workings.

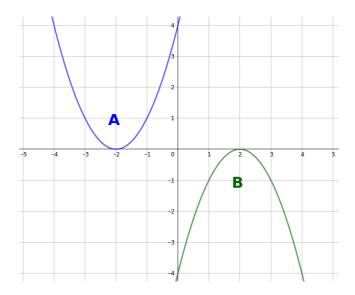
Revise GCSE Maths:

www.MathsMadeEasy.co.uk/gcse-maths-revision/

Define the turning point of a quadratic graph.	
(1 mark)



3. Circle the turning points on the two quadratic graphs below.



Belle looks at graph A and says, "The turning point is always the minimum point of any quadratic graph"

Comment on her statement.

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(2 marks)

4. Find the turning point of the following equations by completing the square.	
$y = x^2 + 4x + 7$	
$ x = \dots, y = \dots$	
$y = 3x^2 + 36x + 99$	
$x = \dots, y = \dots$	
$y = 2x^2 + 7x - 10$	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
$x = \dots, y = \dots$	
, y —, y —	
/O	
(8 marl	KS)

5.	Two points on a quadratic curve $f(x)$ are $(0,23)$ and $(8,23)$. Given that $f(4) = 7$, what is the minimum point on the curve? You must give your reasoning.
	$x = \dots, y = \dots$
	(3 marks)
6.	By writing $y = 2x^2 + 4x - 2$ as $y = 2x(x + 2) - 2$ find two symmetrical points on y. Hence find the turning point of the curve.
	$x = \dots, y = \dots$
	(1)

7.	Given that: $ f(x) = x - 4 $ $ g(x) = x^2 $
	Find $fg(x)$ and $gf(x)$.
	Find the turning point of each curve and comment on them with relation to $f(x)$.
	fg(x):
	$x = \dots, y = \dots$
	<i>gf</i> (<i>x</i>):
	$x = \dots, y = \dots$
	Comment:
	(5 marks)