

Card Set A

<div>Set A Instructions:</div> <div><div>1. Keep cards in 3 separate piles: Opening, Vertex and Crossing</div><div>2. Randomly draw one card from each pile (or from just one or two piles, your choice)</div><div>3. Sketch a parabola (qualitative representation, no numbers) that satisfies the criteria on the drawn card(s). Hint: There might be times this is not possible.</div><div>4. Compare your sketch with others and discuss similarities and differences.</div><div>5. Erase your work and do another one!</div></div>	<div>Set A Vertex</div> <div>Vertex in QIII</div>
<div>Set A Opening</div> <div>Opens up</div>	<div>Set A Vertex</div> <div>Vertex in QIV</div>
<div>Set A Opening</div> <div>Opens down</div>	<div>Set A Crossing</div> <div>Crosses the X-axis twice</div>
<div>Set A Vertex</div> <div>Vertex in QI</div>	<div>Set A Crossing</div> <div>Crosses the X-axis once</div>
<div>Set A Vertex</div> <div>Vertex in QII</div>	<div>Set A Crossing</div> <div>Does not cross the X-axis</div>

Card Set B

<p>Set B Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get vertex (h, k): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ draw a Number Card for h ▪ draw a Number Card for k 2. Draw one a value card to get a 3. Sketch the parabola (quantitative representation) that satisfies the criteria on the drawn cards. 4. Compare your sketch with others and discuss similarities and differences. 5. Draw a Challenge card, complete and discuss (optional). 6. Erase your work and try another one! 	<p>Set B Quadratic Equations</p> <p>Vertex form: $y = a (x - h)^2 + k$</p> <p>Standard form: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$</p>
<p>Set B a value</p> <p>$a = 1$</p>	<p>Set B Challenge</p> <p>Represent the criteria in vertex form</p>
<p>Set B a value</p> <p>$a = -1$</p>	<p>Set B Challenge</p> <p>Represent the criteria in standard form</p>
<p>Set B a value</p> <p>$a = 2$</p>	<p>Set B Challenge</p> <p>Find the y-intercept</p>
<p>Set B a value</p> <p>$a = -2$</p>	<p>Set B Challenge</p> <p>If y is a perfect square, find the x-intercepts.</p> <p>If y is not a perfect square, why is it more difficult to find the x-intercepts?</p>

Card Set C

Card Set D

<p>Set C Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Get two x-intercepts and the y-intercept <ol style="list-style-type: none"> draw a Number Card for x_1-intercept draw a Number Card for x_2-intercept draw a Number Card for y-intercept Sketch the parabola (quantitative representation) that satisfies the criteria on the drawn cards. Compare your sketch with others and discuss similarities and differences. Draw a Challenge card, complete and discuss (optional). Erase your work and try another one! 	<p>Set D Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Get a point on the graph(x, y): [not the vertex] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> draw a Number Card for x draw a Number Card for y Draw a Number Card for a Draw a Number Card for either x-intercept or y-intercept Sketch the parabola that satisfies the criteria (you may need to solve algebraically first). Compare your sketch with others and discuss. Draw a Challenge card, complete and discuss. Erase your work and try another one!
<p>Set C Challenge</p> <p>Represent the criteria in factored form</p>	<p>Set D Challenge</p> <p>Find the vertex</p>
<p>Set C Challenge</p> <p>Solve for a</p>	<p>Set D Challenge</p> <p>Complete the square from factored or standard form</p>
<p>Set C Challenge</p> <p>Find the vertex</p>	<p>Set D Challenge</p> <p>Find both x-intercepts</p>
<p>Set C Challenge</p> <p>Represent the criteria in standard form</p>	<p>Set D Challenge</p> <p>Take away one or add one parameter. Can you drawn a graph with this information? Why or why not?</p>

Number Cards (print 2 copies, ideally on paper that's a different colour from the Set cards)

0	8	-4
1	9	-5
2	10	-6
3	0	-7
4	0	-8
5	-1	-9
6	-2	-10
7	-3	1

Teacher Cards (print on paper that's a different colour from the Set cards and Number cards)

Does	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Does Not	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$
$<$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$
$>$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$-\frac{1}{5}$
x	y	a
Does	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Does Not	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$