On the same set of axes, graph the system of equations. Use the axis of symmetry to figure out the table. Remember if your axis of symmetry is a fraction/decimal, record the exact values of your turning point. All linear equations must be written in $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{mx}+\mathrm{b}$ format to record m \& b .


Find the axis of symmetry:
Check: ( ) ( , )
3) $y=x^{2}-5 x+6$
$\mathrm{a}=$
$\mathrm{b}=$
$\mathrm{c}=$


Find the axis of symmetry: $\mid$ Check: ( ) ( , )
5) $y=x^{2}-3 x+2$
$y=2 x-2$
$\mathrm{a}=$
$\mathrm{b}=$
$\mathrm{c}=$


Find the axis of symmetry:

Check: ( , ) (, )
2) $y=x^{2}-2 x-8$
$a=$
$\mathrm{b}=$
$\mathrm{c}=$


Find the axis of symmetry: |Check: (, ) (, )
4) $y=x^{2}-x-4$
$y=x-1$
$\mathrm{a}=$
$\mathrm{b}=$
c =

$\mathrm{m}=$
$b=$

Find the axis of symmetry: |Check: (, ) (, )
6) $y=-x^{2}-x+1$

$$
y=x-2
$$

$\mathrm{a}=$
$b=$
$\mathrm{c}=$

$\mathrm{m}=$
$b=$

Find the axis of symmetry:

Check: (, ) (, )

