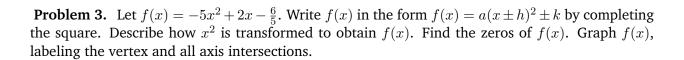


Problem 1. Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$. Write f(x) in the form $f(x) = a(x \pm h)^2 \pm k$ by completing the square. Describe how x^2 is transformed to obtain f(x). Find the zeros of f(x). Graph f(x), labeling the vertex and all axis intersections.

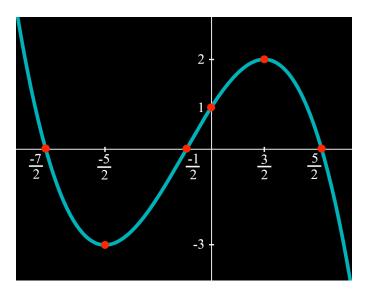
Problem 2. Let $f(x) = 3x^2 + 12x - 63$. Write f(x) in the form $f(x) = a(x \pm h)^2 \pm k$ by completing the square. Describe how x^2 is transformed to obtain f(x). Find the zeros of f(x). Graph f(x), labeling the vertex and all axis intersections.



Problem 4. Let $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{2}$. Write f(x) in the form $f(x) = a(x \pm h)^2 \pm k$ by completing the square. Describe how x^2 is transformed to obtain f(x). Find the zeros of f(x). Graph f(x), labeling the vertex and all axis intersections.

Problem 5. Let $f(x) = x^2 - 6x - 7$. Write f(x) in the form $f(x) = a(x \pm h)^2 \pm k$ by completing the square. Describe how x^2 is transformed to obtain f(x). Find the zeros of f(x). Graph f(x), labeling the vertex and all axis intersections.

Problem 6. Shown below is the graph of the function f(x). Graph the function $g(x) = -3f\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + 1$. Be sure to label the final locations of all 6 of the given points.



Extra Credit. Choose the highest and lowest points from your graph of g(x) in Problem 6. Check your work by plugging in the x-value of each of those two points into the given formula for g(x), using the given graph of f(x) to obtain the output value of f(x), and verify that the final output is indeed the y-value of your chosen point.