1.

Solution

Since the line of symmetry will always be a vertical line in all of our parabolas, the general formula for the line will be $e = p$

where p is the first coordinate of the vertex, and it is equal: $-\frac{3}{2(1)} = -\frac{3}{2}$

So, the axis of symmetry is: $e = -\frac{3}{2}$