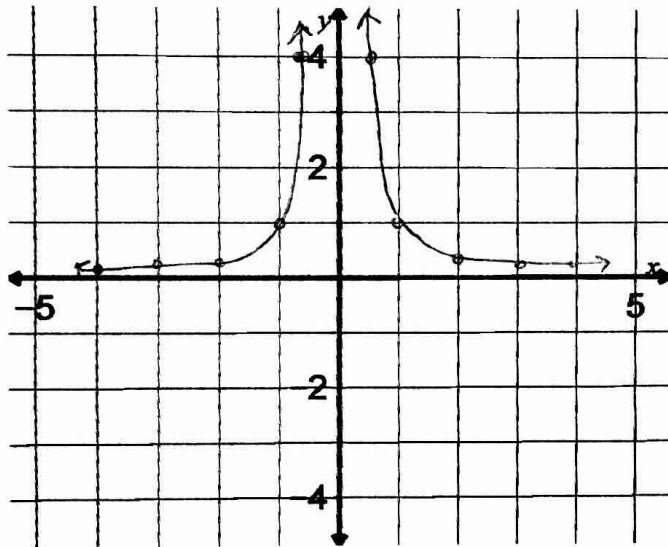


Step 1: Complete the table.

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4
$y = \frac{1}{x^2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	9	16	none	16	9	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

Step 2: Plot the points from the table on the graph.



Summary

Parent Equation	$\frac{1}{x^2}$						
Asymptotes	$x=0, y=0$						
Domain	$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$						
Range	$(0, \infty)$						
Key Points	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	x	y	-1	1	1	1
x	y						
-1	1						
1	1						
Graph							

Step 3:

List at least three interesting features of the graph.

1. doesn't ~~go~~ ^{have} negative y-values
2. $x \neq 0$
3. $y \neq 0$
4. mirrored over y-axis

Examples

1. List the asymptotes, state the domain and range,

and sketch the graph of $y = \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + 3$.

Asymptotes:

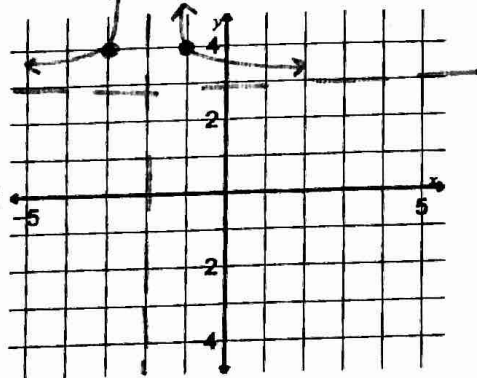
$x = -2, y = 3$

Domain:

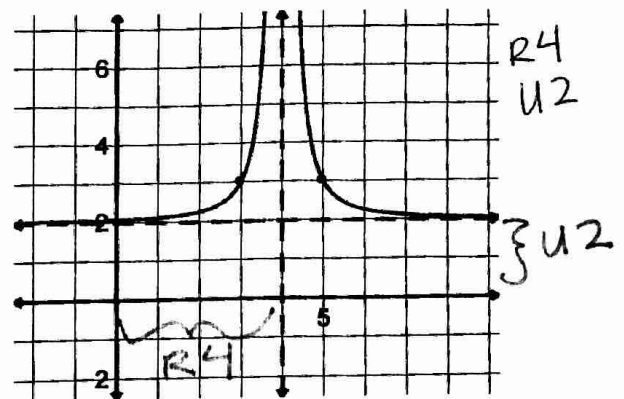
$(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, \infty)$

Range:

$(3, \infty)$



2. Write the equation for the function graphed.



$y = \frac{1}{(x-4)^2} + 2$