Always start these tables with the x value.

Build up to the first term a little bit at a time. (So here, start off with $\mathrm{x}^{2}$ and then progress to $2 x^{2}$ ).

Calculate the second term...

Complete the function | $\ldots$ and then add the |
| :--- |
| first and second |
| term together. |



| $x$ | $x^{2}$ | $2 x^{2}$ | $3 x$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| -3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Drawing your graph

1. Draw the axes for a graph.
2. Look at the lowest and highest values of $x$ and $y$ to ensure that you fit the graph onto the paper.
3. Mark each scale onto the graph.
4. Plot the $x$ co-ordinate against each $y$ co-ordinate.
5. Join the points and label your graph.
