I. Variation:
   A. Direct Variation (pp.240-241)
      If \( y \) is directly proportional to \( x \),
      then \( y = k \cdot x \) (where \( k \) is a constant)
   B. Inverse Variation (pp.241-242)
      If \( y \) is inversely proportional to \( x \),
      then \( y = \frac{k}{x} \) (where \( k \) is a constant)

II. Examples (pp.245-246): Exercises #6-62(even)

HW: pp.245-246 / Exercises #1-27(odd),33,35,39,
    41-51(odd),53,55,59
I. Graph of \( f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \) is a “parabola” which opens upward if \( a > 0 \) and downward if \( a < 0 \).

Vertex: \( V(h,k) \) where \( h = -\frac{b}{2a} \) & \( k = f(h) \)

curve is \textit{symmetric} about \( x = h \) (vertical line)

also, \( f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k \)

II. Examples (p.266): Exercises #22