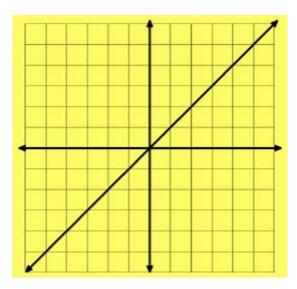
7.1 Characteristics of Function Families

Practice Tasks



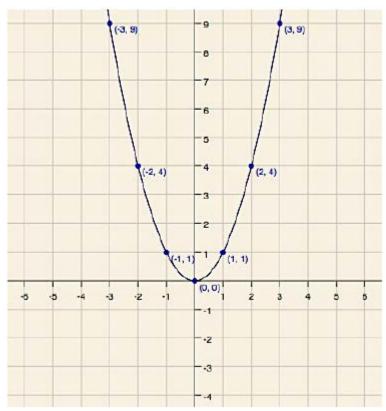
I. Concepts and Procedures

1. Graph the following linear equations on the grid. The equation y = x has been graphed for you. For each new equation explain what the number 2 does to the graph of y = x. Pay attention to the y-intercept, the *x*-intercept, and the slope. Identify what changes in the graph and what stays the same.



- a. *y*1=*x*+2
- b. $y_2 = x 2$
- c. $y_3 = 2x$

2. Graph the following quadratic equations on the grid.



The equation $y = x^2$ has been graphed for you. For each new equation explain what the number 3 does to the graph of $y = x^2$. Pay attention to the *y*-intercept, the *x*-intercept(s), and the rate of change. Identify what changes in the graph and what stays the same.

- a. $y_1 = x^2 + 3$
- b. $y_2 = x^2 3$
- c. $y_3 = (x-3)^2$
- d. $y_4 = (x+3)^2$

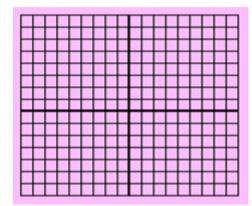
e. $y_5 = 3x^2$

Transformations on Parent functions

3. f(x) = |x|, and g(x) = |x+3|

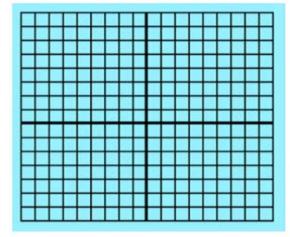
Sketch the graph of the parent function and the graph of the transformed function on the same set of axes.

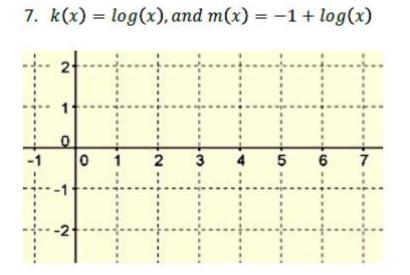
4.
$$h(x) = 2^x$$
, and $j(x) = 2^{-x}$

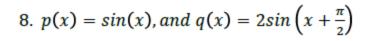


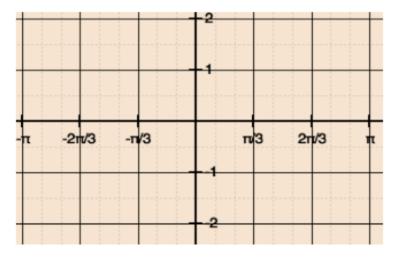
5.
$$r(x) = x^2$$
, and $s(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5$

6.
$$v(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
, and $w(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$









- 9. Find the function values: f(-2), f(0), f(1) and f(3). Indicate if the function is undefined for a given value of x.
 - a. F(x) = |x+5|
 - b. f(x) = x|x|
 - c. $f(x) = 3^{x+2}$
 - d. $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-4}$

e.
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+2)} - 5$$

f.
$$f(x) = \log_3 x$$

- 10. A verbal description of a function is given. Find a) algebraic, b) numerical, and c) graphical representations for the function.
 - a. To evaluate f(x), divide the input by 3 and add $\frac{2}{3}$ to the result.
 - b. To evaluate g(x), subtract 4.3 from the input and multiply the result by 1.27.
 - c. Let T(x) be the amount of sales tax charged in Connecticut on a purchase of x dollars. To find the tax, take 6.35% of the purchase price.
 - d. Let V(d) be the volume of a sphere of diameter *d*. To find the volume, take the cube of the diameter, then multiply by π and divide by 6.
- 11. A function *f* is given, and the indicated transformations are applied to its graph (in the given order). Write the equation for the final transformed graph.
 - a. $f(x) = x^3$; shift upward 3 units
 - b. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$; shift 2 units to the left
 - c. $f(x) = x^2$; shift 3 units to the right and shift upward 1 unit
 - d. f(x) = |x|; shift 4 units to the left and shift downward 2 units

II. Problem Solving

1. The temperature on a certain afternoon is modeled by the function

$$C(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 2$$

where *t* represents hours after 12 noon ($0 \le t \le 6$) and *C* is measured in °C.

- a. What shifting and shrinking operations must be performed on the function $y = t^2$ to obtain the function y = C(t)?
- b. Suppose you want to measure the temperature in °F instead. What transformation would you have to apply to the function y = C(t) to accomplish this? (Use the fact that the relationship between Celsius and Fahrenheit degrees is given by $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$.) Write the new function that results from this transformation.

III. Reasoning

- 1. A family of functions is given in part (a). Use a calculator, GeoGebra or Desmos to graph all the given members of the family in parts (b) and (c). In part (d) state the conclusions that you can make from your graphs.
 - a. $f(x) = (x c)^3$
 - b. c = 0, 2, 4, 6
 - c. c = 0, -2, -4, -6
 - d. How does the value of *c* affect the graphs of this family of functions?
- 2. A family of functions is given in part (a). Use a calculator, GeoGebra or Desmos to graph all the given members of the family in parts (b) and (c). In part (d) state the conclusions that you can make from your graphs.
 - a. $f(x) = x^{c}$ b. $c = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}$ c. $c = 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$

$$c = 1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}$$

d. How does the value of *c* affect the graphs of this family of functions?

IV. Modeling

- 1. There are four ways to represent a function:
 - Verbally
 - Algebraically with an equation
 - Numerically in a table
 - Visually in a graph

Think of a function that can be represented in all four ways, and write the four representations.