

A. <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>y</td><td>4</td><td>12</td><td>20</td><td>28</td></tr> </table> <p>+8 +8 +8</p>	x	0	1	2	3	y	4	12	20	28	B. 	C. This type of function has a constant rate of change.	D. Two Forms: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ or $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$																				
x	0	1	2	3																													
y	4	12	20	28																													
E. This type of function has an asymptote.	F. <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>0</td><td>y</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td><td>2</td><td>$\downarrow x^2$</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td><td>4</td><td>$\downarrow x^2$</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td><td>8</td><td>$\downarrow x^2$</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td></td><td>16</td><td>$\downarrow x^2$</td></tr> </table>	x	0	y	1	1		2	$\downarrow x^2$	2		4	$\downarrow x^2$	3		8	$\downarrow x^2$	4		16	$\downarrow x^2$	G. $y = ab^x$	H. <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>y</td><td>500</td><td>100</td><td>20</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>	x	1	2	3	4	y	500	100	20	4
x	0	y	1																														
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I. 	J. This type of function has a vertex and axis of symmetry	K. <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>y</td><td>26</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>29</td></tr> </table> <p>+3 +1 -1 then</p>	x	0	1	2	3	y	26	29	30	29	L. 																				
x	0	1	2	3																													
y	26	29	30	29																													
M. Arithmetic Sequence $a_n = a_1 + d(n-1)$	N. Slope-Intercept $y = mx + b$	O. This type of function has a common Ratio	P. Geometric Sequences $a_n = a_1(r)^{n-1}$																														

Write the letters of the functions or characteristics under the appropriate category.

Linear:

A, I, C, N, M

Quadratic:

K, B, J, D

Exponential:

F, H, L, E, O, G, P

Write the **equation** for each of the tables (A, F, H, & K).

A: $y = mx + b$	$ $	$a_n = a_1 + d(n-1)$
	$= 12 + 8(n-1)$	
$y = 8x + 4$	$ $	$= 12 + 8n - 8 = 8n + 4$

F: $a_n = 2(2)^{n-1}$	$\underline{\text{or}}$	$a_n = a_0(r)^n$
		$a_n = 1(2)^n$

H: $a_n = 500\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1}$	$a_n = 2500\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n$
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K: $y = -(x-2)^2 + 30$	
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Tell whether the table of values represents a linear, exponential, or quadratic function.

1. 1-3-5 2-6-10 <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> <td>-1</td> <td>-3</td> <td>-1</td> </tr> </table>	X	-1	0	1	2	3	Y	15	5	-1	-3	-1	2. <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>-3</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>11</td> <td>8</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>-1</td> </tr> </table>	X	-3	-2	-1	0	1	Y	11	8	5	2	-1	3. <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	X	-1	0	1	2	3	Y	16	8	4	2	1
X	-1	0	1	2	3																																	
Y	15	5	-1	-3	-1																																	
X	-3	-2	-1	0	1																																	
Y	11	8	5	2	-1																																	
X	-1	0	1	2	3																																	
Y	16	8	4	2	1																																	
Quadratic	Linear	Exponential																																				

Write an equation to represent #2 and #3 from above.

2. $y = -3x + 2$ 3. $a_n = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ $a_n = 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

4. Describe and correct the error in writing an equation for the function represented by the ordered pairs: (-1,1), (0,2), (1,4), (2,8), (3,16)

X	-1	0	1	2	3
Y	1	2	4	8	16

The ordered pairs represent an exponential function.

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = 2x + 2$$

Match the scenario to the type. You may not use all types.

5. Each year, Jane records the number of tulips in her garden. The first year, she counted 5 tulips. She noticed that the tulips triple each year.
- A. Increasing Linear Function
6. Coach Merrill kicks a soccer ball into the air. The height of the ball is measured over the next several seconds. After 3 seconds, it reaches a maximum height of 100 feet.
- B. Decreasing Linear Function
7. A taxi driver charges an \$8 minimum, plus \$0.10 per mile driven.
- C. Exponential Growth
8. Ms. Wiggins starts with 100 pencils on the first day of school. Each week, her supply decreases by 6 pencils.
- D. Exponential Decay
9. Dr. Jones starts with 6000 bacteria in the lab. Each hour, the amount decreases by half.
- E. Quadratic Function
10. You take out a loan for \$5000, and each month, you pay off \$100.
- F. Arithmetic Sequence
- G. Geometric Sequence

Charts

Linear: as x changes by 1, y changes by the same amount being added

Exponential: as the x changes by 1, y changes by the same amount being multiplied

Quadratic: Follows the 1-3-5 rule or the y -values go up and down

$$y = 3^{x-2} + 5$$

x	y
-2	$\frac{1}{9}$
-1	$\frac{1}{3}$
0	1
1	3
2	9

Graphs

Linear: It's a straight line

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 4.15 & 5.17 & 6.19 & 7.21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Exponential:

$$\textcircled{a) } y = 3x + 6$$

$$\textcircled{b) } y = 2x + 9$$

Quadratic: \uparrow or \downarrow

$$\textcircled{c) } y = 5x + 7$$

$$\textcircled{d) } y = -2x + 9$$

Equations

Linear: $y = mx + b$ $y = 3x + 7$ No exponents

Quadratic: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

Power of 2

$$y = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

Exponential: $y = a \cdot b^{x-h} + k$

Power of x