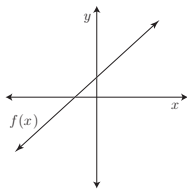
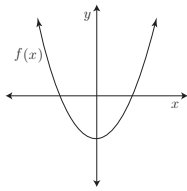
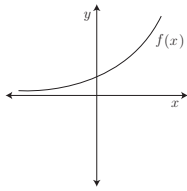
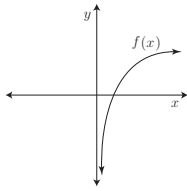
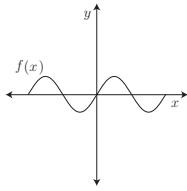
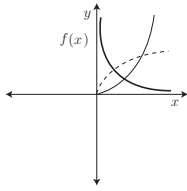


1. For each of the functions below, you should be able to move from one representation to another without difficulty.

	Formula	Graph	Numerical	Situation										
Linear	$y = mx + b$		<table border="1" data-bbox="867 369 1198 436"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>-5</td> <td>-2</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f(x)$</td> <td>7</td> <td>11</td> <td>15</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </table>	x	-5	-2	1	4	$f(x)$	7	11	15	19	Characterized by constant rate of change. Typically pay rates, speeds.
x	-5	-2	1	4										
$f(x)$	7	11	15	19										
Quadratic	$y = ax^2 + bx + c$		<table border="1" data-bbox="889 634 1182 701"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f(x)$</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>14</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </table>	x	1	2	3	4	$f(x)$	2	7	14	23	Characterized by constant rate of change in the rate of change. Typically vertical motion under gravity or area.
x	1	2	3	4										
$f(x)$	2	7	14	23										
Exponential	$y = ab^x$ ($P = P_0e^{kt}$)		<table border="1" data-bbox="889 898 1182 966"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f(x)$</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>12</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </table>	x	0	1	2	3	$f(x)$	3	6	12	24	Characterized by constant relative rate of change. Typically population growth, compound interest, radioactive decay.
x	0	1	2	3										
$f(x)$	3	6	12	24										
Logarithmic	$y = a \log x$		<table border="1" data-bbox="873 1163 1198 1230"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f(x)$</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	x	0.1	1	10	100	$f(x)$	-1	0	1	2	Characterized by slow growth - covers a large span of values. The inverse function of exponential. Typically pH, Richter scale, dB.
x	0.1	1	10	100										
$f(x)$	-1	0	1	2										
Trigonometric	$y = \sin x$		<table border="1" data-bbox="880 1428 1198 1495"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>$-\pi$</td> <td>$-\frac{\pi}{2}$</td> <td>0</td> <td>$\frac{\pi}{2}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f(x)$</td> <td>0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	x	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$f(x)$	0	-1	0	1	Characterized by cyclical behavior. Typically tides, pendulums, springs.
x	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$										
$f(x)$	0	-1	0	1										
Power	$y = ax^n$ ($n \in \mathbb{Q}$)		<table border="1" data-bbox="896 1692 1182 1759"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$f(x)$</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>8</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </table>	x	0	1	2	3	$f(x)$	0	1	8	27	Characterized by proportional relationships (inverse or direct). Typically inverse square, as with gravity or direct, as with area or volume.
x	0	1	2	3										
$f(x)$	0	1	8	27										