

# RELATIONS & FUNCTIONS DICTIONARY

*Graphing Basics*

DEFINITION

EXAMPLE OR VISUAL

**Coordinate Plane**

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**x-axis**

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---

---

**y-axis**

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---

**Quadrants**

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---

**Origin**

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---

**Ordered Pair**

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---

**x-Coordinate**

---

---

---

---

**y-Coordinate**

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---

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**Discrete Graph**

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**Continuous Graph**

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**Relation**

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**Domain**

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---

**Range**

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**Mapping**

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*Functions*

**DEFINITION**

**EXAMPLE OR VISUAL**

**Function**

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**Function  
Notation**

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**Input**

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**Output**

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**Vertical Line  
Test**

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**Zeros**

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*Sequences & Patterns*

**DEFINITION**

**EXAMPLE OR VISUAL**

**Arithmetic  
Sequence**

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**Common  
Difference**

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**Arithmetic  
Sequence  
Formula**

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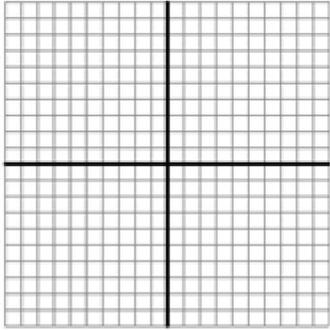
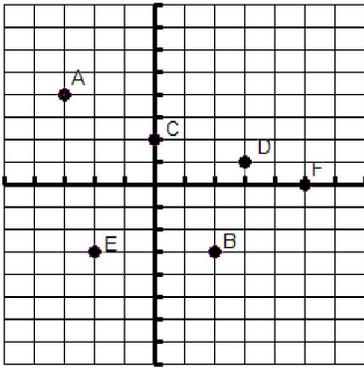
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Name:

Date:

Topic:

Class:

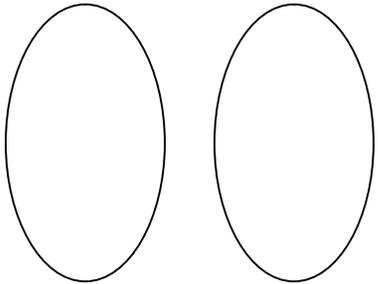
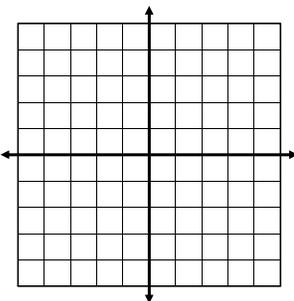
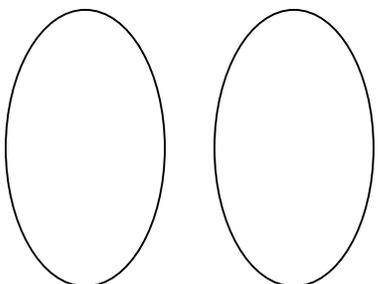
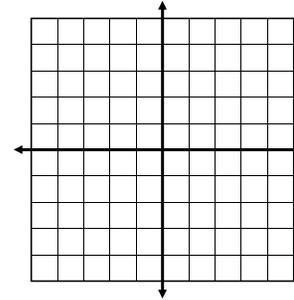
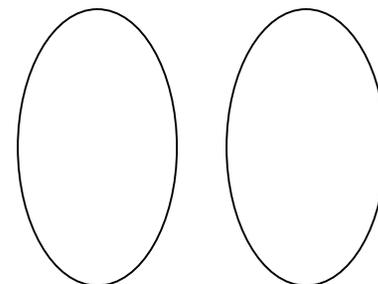
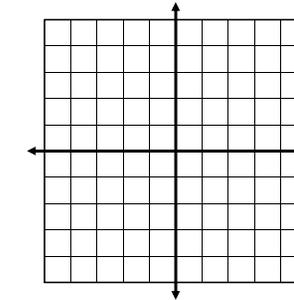
| Main Ideas/Questions  | Notes  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|---|--|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| <b>DEFINITION</b>   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| <b>PARTS OF THE PLANE</b>   | <p>Label the <u>origin</u>, <u>quadrants</u>, <u>x-axis</u>, and <u>y-axis</u>.</p>   |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| <b>ORDERED PAIR</b>   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| <b>NAMING POINTS</b>  | <p>Identify the ordered pair and quadrant of each point.</p>   |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|  | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Point</u></th> <th><u>Ordered Pair</u></th> <th><u>Quadrant</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Point</u>    | <u>Ordered Pair</u> | <u>Quadrant</u> | A |  |  | B |  |  | C |  |  | D |  |  | E |  |  | F |  |  |
| <u>Point</u>  | <u>Ordered Pair</u>  | <u>Quadrant</u> |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| A   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| B   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| C   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| D   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| E   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| F   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| <b>DISCRETE GRAPH</b>   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| <b>CONTINUOUS GRAPH</b>   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
|   |  |                 |                     |                 |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |  |

# Relations

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

The set of all x-values is called the \_\_\_\_\_. The set of all y-values is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Representing Relations

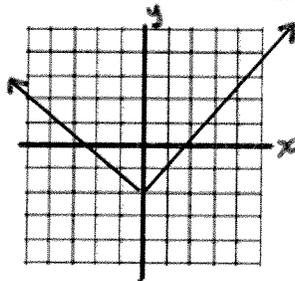
| Ordered Pairs  | Table  | Mapping | Graph |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p><math>\{ (-3, 1), (-2, 0), (1, 2), (3, -4), (-3, 5) \}</math></p> <p>Domain: _____</p> <p>Range: _____</p>  | <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">x</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> | x       | y     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |    |
| x  | y  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
| <p><math>\{ (-2, -3), (-1, 4), (0, -2), (2, 4), (5, -1) \}</math></p> <p>Domain: _____</p> <p>Range: _____</p> | <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">x</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> | x       | y     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
| x  | y  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
| <p>Domain: _____</p> <p>Range: _____</p>   | <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">x</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> | x       | y     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| x  | y  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |  |         |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |

# DOMAIN & RANGE OF CONTINUOUS GRAPHS

- For DOMAIN, scan your pencil \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ along the \_\_\_-axis.
- For RANGE, scan your pencil \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ along the \_\_\_-axis.

## EXAMPLES:

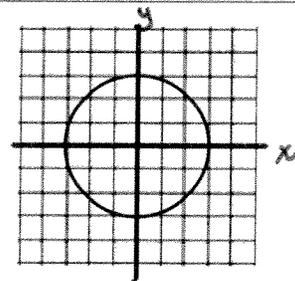
**1**



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

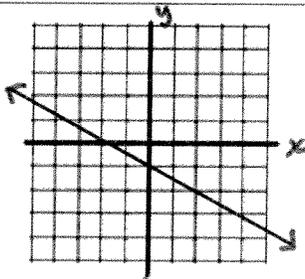
**2**



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

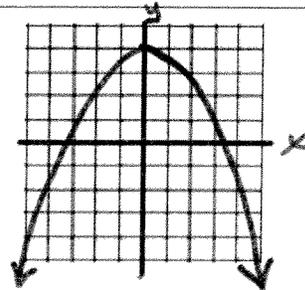
**3**



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

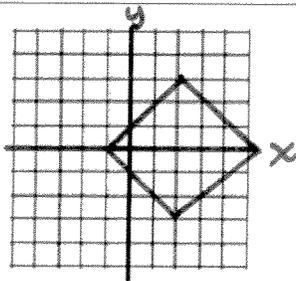
**4**



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

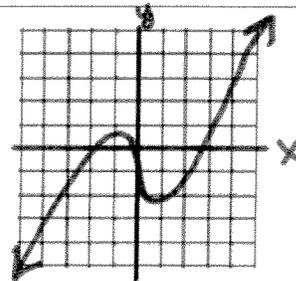
**5**



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

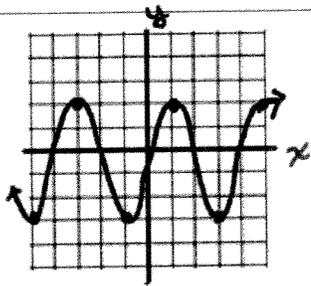
**6**



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

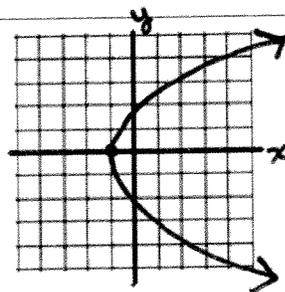
7



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

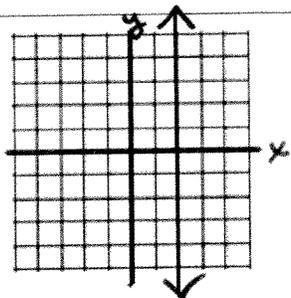
8



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

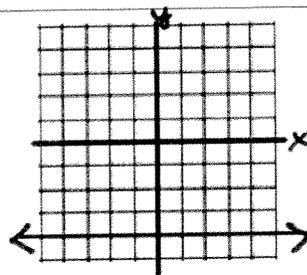
9



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

10



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

# FUNCTIONS

What is a function? \_\_\_\_\_

To test whether a relation is a function:

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Given<br/>Ordered Pairs</b> | <b>If x-values repeat, then it is NOT a function.</b>  |
| <b>Given<br/>Graphs</b>        | <b>Use the Vertical Line Test.</b><br>If a vertical line intersects a graph more than once, then it is NOT a function. |

Determine whether the following are functions:

1.  $\{(5, -2), (3, -5), (2, -5), (0, -2), (-1, -3)\}$       2.  $\{(-2, 3), (0, 1), (2, -4), (3, -1), (2, 4)\}$
3.  $\{(-4, -1), (-3, -1), (-2, -3), (-1, 0), (-3, 2)\}$       4.  $\{(1, -5), (2, -3), (3, -1), (4, 0), (5, 2)\}$

5.

| x  | y |
|----|---|
| 2  | 3 |
| -1 | 0 |
| 0  | 1 |
| 1  | 1 |
| 2  | 2 |

6.

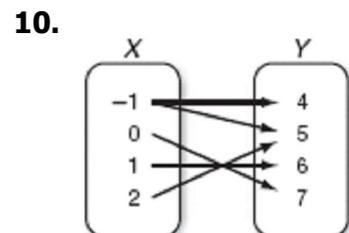
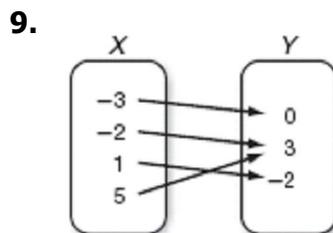
| x  | y |
|----|---|
| -2 | 3 |
| -1 | 0 |
| 0  | 1 |
| 1  | 1 |
| 2  | 2 |

7.

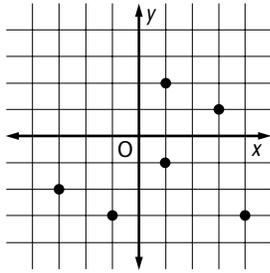
| x  | y |
|----|---|
| -3 | 4 |
| -1 | 2 |
| 0  | 1 |
| -1 | 3 |
| -2 | 5 |

8.

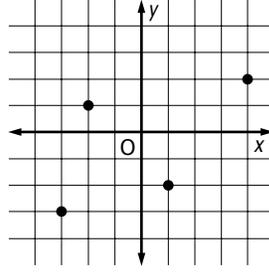
| x  | y  |
|----|----|
| 1  | -5 |
| -4 | 3  |
| 7  | 6  |
| 1  | -2 |



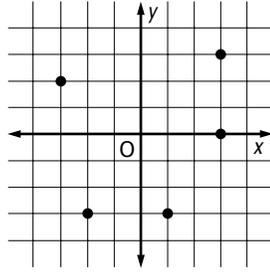
11.



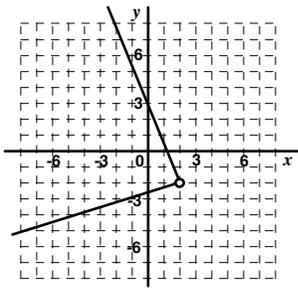
12.



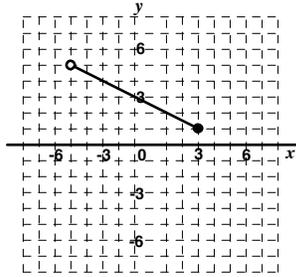
13.



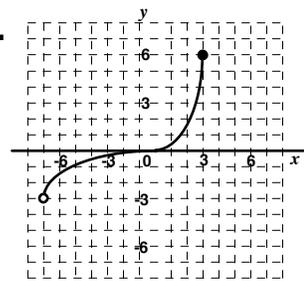
14.



15.



16.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 3: Functions & Linear Equations



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Bell: \_\_\_\_\_

Homework 1: Relations & Functions

**\*\* This is a 2-page document! \*\***

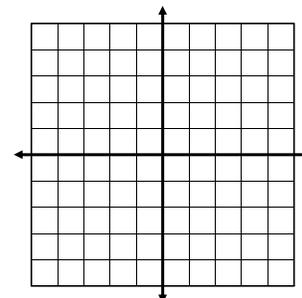
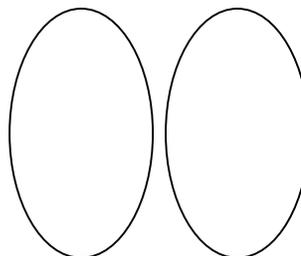
Find the domain and range, then represent as a table, mapping, and graph.

1.  $\{(-5, 4), (-4, -1), (-2, 1), (0, 4), (1, 3)\}$

Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

| x | y |
|---|---|
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |

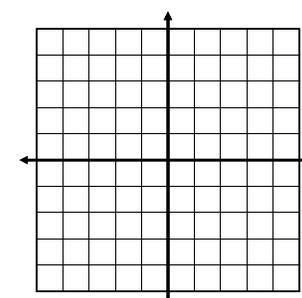
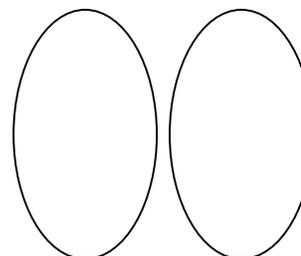


2.  $\{(-3, -4), (-1, 2), (0,0), (-3, 5), (2, 4)\}$

Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

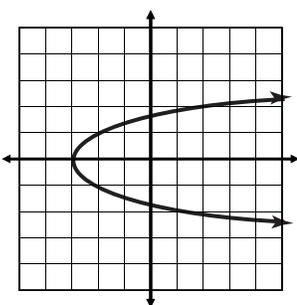
Range = \_\_\_\_\_

| x | y |
|---|---|
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |



Determine the domain and range of the following continuous graphs.

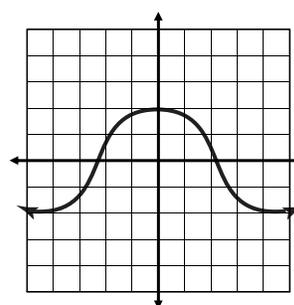
3.



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

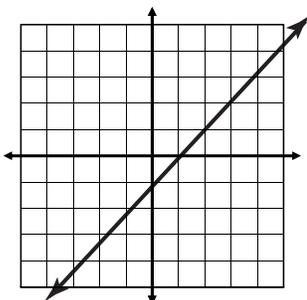
4.



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

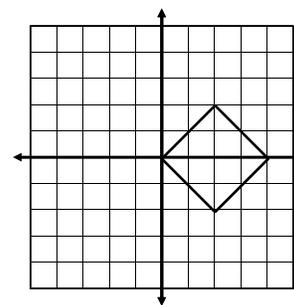
5.



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

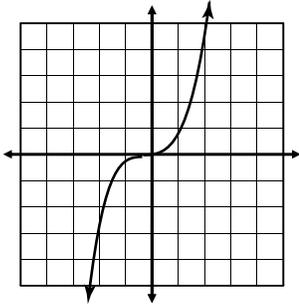
6.



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

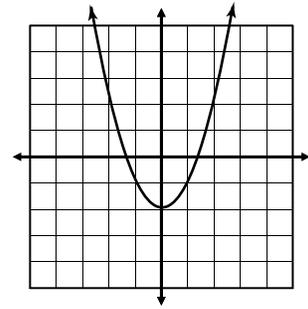
7.



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

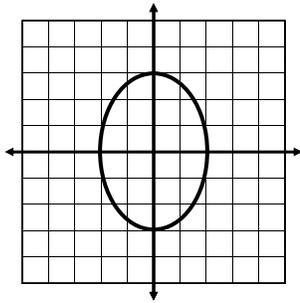
8.



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

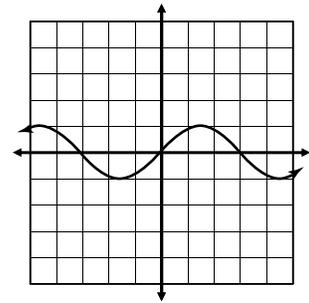
9.



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

10.



Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

Range = \_\_\_\_\_

Determine which of the following relations could represent functions.

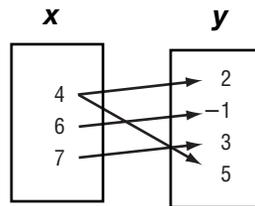
11.  $\{(-2, 6), (2, 0), (3, 6), (4, -1), (5, 3)\}$

13.  $\{(-3, 2), (-2, 2), (1, 2), (-3, 1), (0, 3)\}$

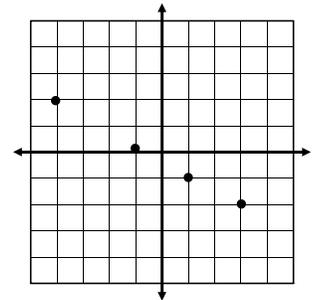
14.

| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| 2   | -3  |
| -1  | 0   |
| 5   | 5   |
| 3   | 2   |
| 2   | 1   |

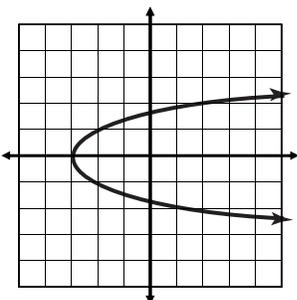
15.



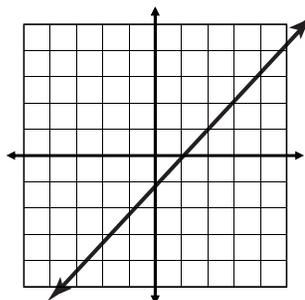
16.



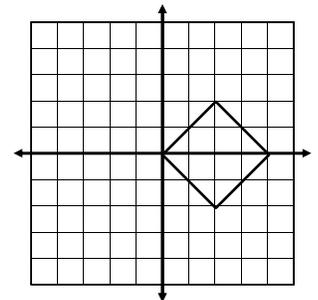
17.



18.



19.

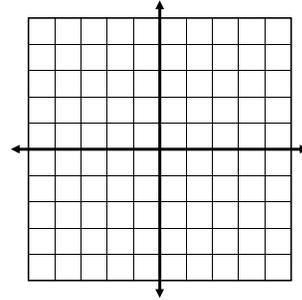


# Graphing Functions

Functions can be represented by an equation. To graph them, you can create a table to plot the points.

Example:  $y = 2x - 3$

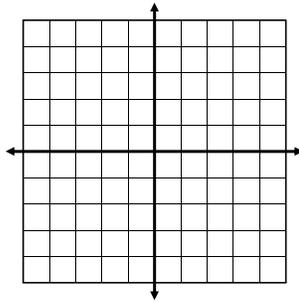
| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| -1  |     |
| 0   |     |
| 2   |     |
| 4   |     |



**Directions:** Complete the function table, then graph your results.

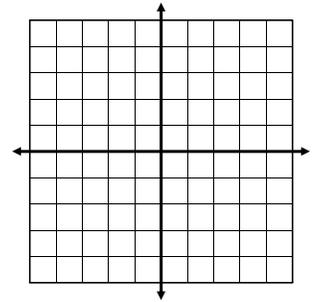
1.  $y = x + 4$

| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| -5  |     |
| -4  |     |
| -2  |     |
| 0   |     |



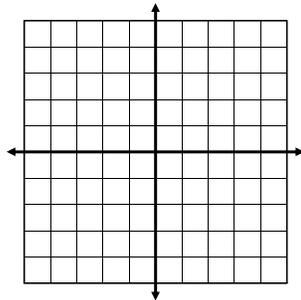
2.  $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 2$

| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| -4  |     |
| 0   |     |
| 4   |     |
| 8   |     |



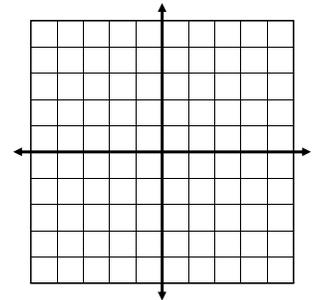
3.  $y = 3x$

| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| -2  |     |
| -1  |     |
| 0   |     |
| 1   |     |



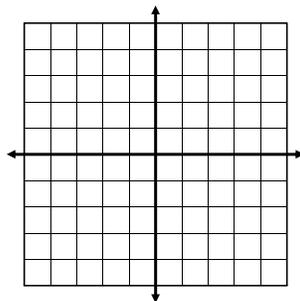
4.  $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 2$

| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| -2  |     |
| 0   |     |
| 2   |     |
| 4   |     |



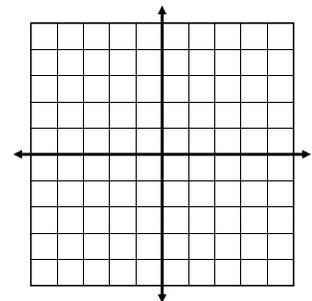
5.  $y = -x + 1$

| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| -3  |     |
| -1  |     |
| 0   |     |
| 4   |     |



6.  $y = 1 - \frac{1}{3}x$

| $x$ | $y$ |
|-----|-----|
| -3  |     |
| 0   |     |
| 3   |     |
| 6   |     |



**Directions:** Given the domain, find the range values.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>7.</b> $y = x - 5$ Domain = $\{4, 6, 8\}$              | <b>8.</b> $y = 3x + 1$ Domain = $\{-1, 0, 1, 4\}$            |
| <b>9.</b> $y = 4 - x$ Domain = $\{-2, 3, 5\}$             | <b>10.</b> $y = \frac{3}{5}x + 2$ Domain = $\{-10, 0, 5\}$   |
| <b>11.</b> $y = 7 - \frac{1}{2}x$ Domain = $\{-4, 0, 6\}$ | <b>12.</b> $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 9$ Domain = $\{-12, -6, 3\}$ |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 3: Relations & Functions



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Bell: \_\_\_\_\_

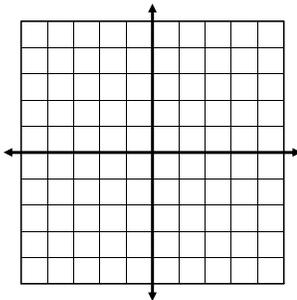
Homework 2: Functions

**\*\* This is a 2-page document! \*\***

**Given the function, complete the table of values then graph the ordered pairs.**

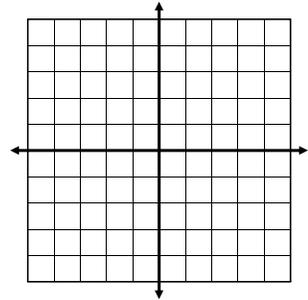
1.  $y = -4x + 3$

| x | y |
|---|---|
| 0 |   |
| 1 |   |
| 2 |   |
| 3 |   |



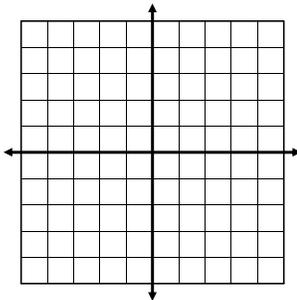
2.  $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$

| x  | y |
|----|---|
| -6 |   |
| -3 |   |
| 0  |   |
| 3  |   |



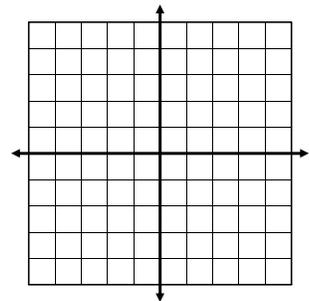
3.  $y = 2x$

| x  | y |
|----|---|
| -1 |   |
| 0  |   |
| 1  |   |
| 2  |   |



4.  $y = 5 - \frac{1}{2}x$

| x  | y |
|----|---|
| -2 |   |
| 0  |   |
| 2  |   |
| 4  |   |



5. Find the range of the function  $y = 7x - 1$  when the domain is  $\{-1, 0, 1\}$

6. Find the range of the function  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$  when the domain is  $\{-2, 0, 2, 4\}$

**Match the function to the table of values.**

\_\_\_\_\_ 7.  $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 4$

\_\_\_\_\_ 8.  $y = x - 7$

\_\_\_\_\_ 9.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

\_\_\_\_\_ 10.  $y = -3x + 1$

A.

|   |     |    |    |    |
|---|-----|----|----|----|
| x | -3  | -1 | 2  | 6  |
| y | -10 | -8 | -5 | -1 |

B.

|   |    |    |    |     |
|---|----|----|----|-----|
| x | -1 | 2  | 3  | 5   |
| y | 4  | -5 | -8 | -14 |

C.

|   |    |   |   |    |
|---|----|---|---|----|
| x | -3 | 0 | 3 | 9  |
| y | 2  | 4 | 6 | 10 |

D.

|   |    |   |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|---|
| x | -2 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| y | 1  | 3 | 4 | 5 |

# FUNCTION NOTATION

Equations can be written in a form called function notation.  
We use this as a quick way to evaluate functions for a given input.

Example:  $y = 2x - 8$   $\Rightarrow$

This is read as \_\_\_\_\_

## EVALUATING FUNCTIONS

To evaluate a function for a specific value, substitute the value in for \_\_\_\_\_.

**1**  $f(x) = x + 7$

a.  $f(5)$

b.  $f(-1)$

c.  $f(-3)$

**2**  $g(x) = 3x - 8$

a.  $g(1)$

b.  $g(-3)$

c.  $g(0)$

**3**  $h(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$

a.  $h(-3)$

b.  $h(0)$

c.  $h(9)$

**4**  $f(x) = x^2 - x$

a.  $f(-4)$

b.  $f(-1)$

c.  $f(7)$

**5**  $h(x) = 3x^2 + 7$

a.  $h(-4)$

b.  $h(-2)$

c.  $h(0)$

**6**  $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 4$

a.  $f(-3)$

b.  $f(-1)$

c.  $f(5)$

**7**  $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 9$

a.  $g(-8)$

b.  $g(-2)$

c.  $g(0)$

**8**  $h(x) = 2 - 4x$

a.  $h(-5)$

b.  $h(-2)$

c.  $h(4)$

**9**  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 9$

a.  $f(-8)$

b.  $f(-5)$

c.  $f(-2)$

**10**  $g(x) = |x - x^2|$

a.  $g(4)$

b.  $g(-7)$

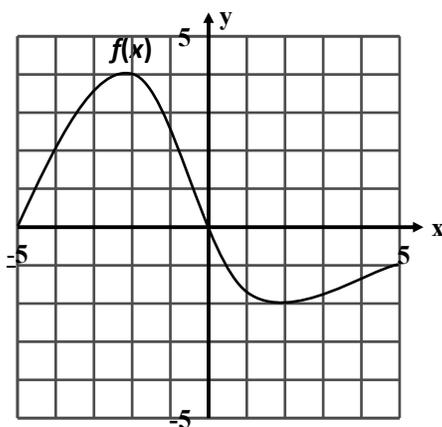
c.  $g(-3)$

**11** Anthropologists use the length of certain bones of human skeleton to estimate the height of the living person. One of these bones is the femur. To estimate the height in centimeters of a female with a femur length of  $x$ , the function  $h(x) = 61.41 + 2.32x$  can be used.

a. Find  $h(46)$

b. What does this mean?

**12** Given the graph of the function  $f(x)$ , find each of the following.



a.  $f(-4)$

b.  $f(0)$

c.  $f(2)$

d.  $f(5)$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 3: Relations & Functions



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Bell: \_\_\_\_\_

Homework 3: Function Notation & Evaluating Functions

1. Given  $f(x) = -3x - 2$ , find the following.

a.  $f(3)$

b.  $f(-1)$

c.  $f(-2)$

2. Given  $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$ , find the following.

a.  $g(4)$

b.  $g(-10)$

c.  $g(0)$

3. Given  $h(x) = x^2 - 5x + 7$ , find the following.

a.  $h(2)$

b.  $h(-5)$

c.  $h(-8)$

4. Given  $f(x) = 1 - \frac{3}{4}x$ , find the following.

a.  $f(-12)$

b.  $f(0)$

c.  $f(4)$

5. Given  $g(x) = -x^2 + 10x - 3$ , find the following.

a.  $g(9)$

b.  $g(-1)$

c.  $g(-3)$

6. Given  $h(x) = |1 - 7x|$ , find the following.

a.  $h(1)$

b.  $h(-7)$

c.  $h(9)$

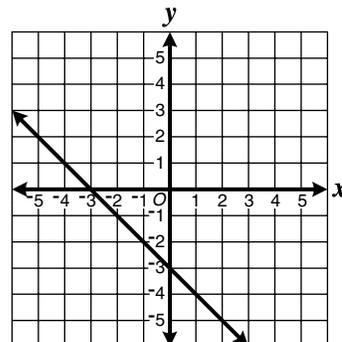
7. Given  $f(x) = \frac{9}{5}x + 32$ , find the following.

a.  $f(60)$

b.  $f(0)$

c.  $f(25)$

8. The following represents the graph of a function  $f(x)$ . Find each of the following.



a.  $f(-4)$

b.  $f(2)$

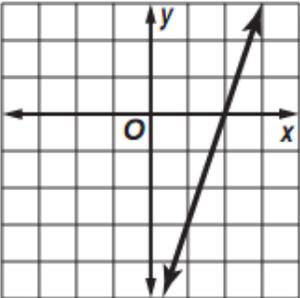
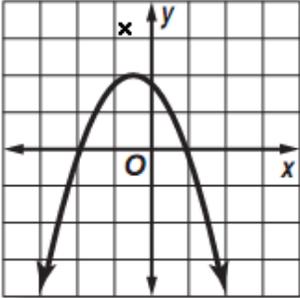
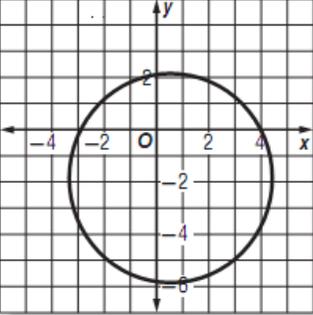
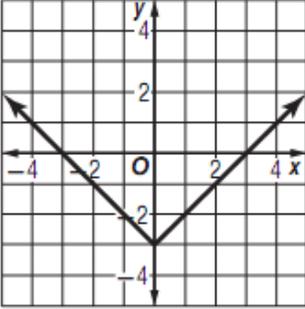
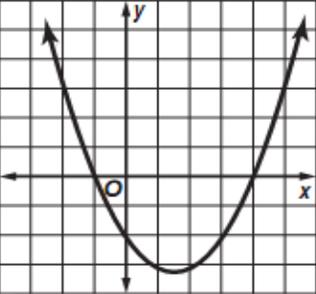
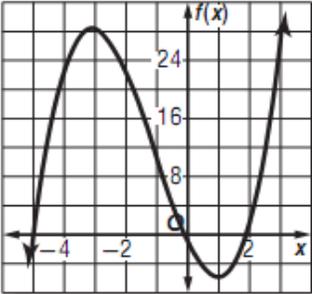
c.  $f(0)$

Name:

Date:

Topic:

Class:

| Main Ideas/Questions              | Notes   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>DEFINITION</b>                 |   |
| <i>What are they also called?</i> |   |
| <b>GIVEN GRAPH</b>                | <p>1. </p> <p>2. </p> <p>3. </p> <p>4. </p> <p>5. </p> <p>6. </p> |



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

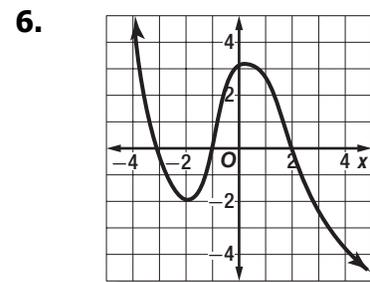
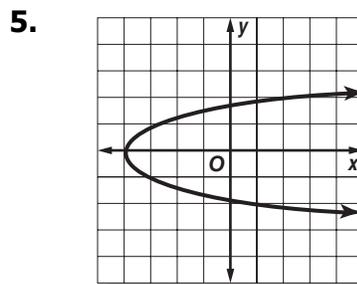
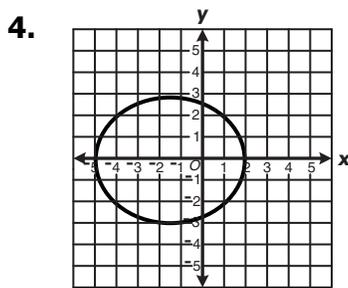
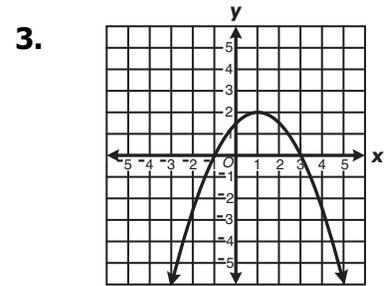
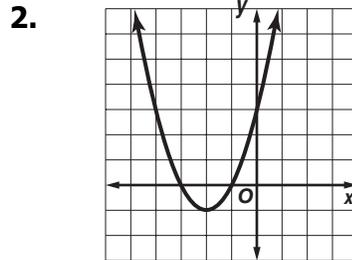
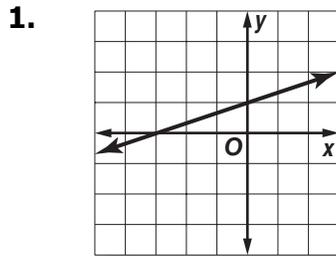
Unit 3: Relations & Functions



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Bell: \_\_\_\_\_

Homework 4: Zeros of Functions

Directions: Find the zeros of each function given the graph.



Directions: Find the zeros of each function algebraically.

7.  $f(x) = x + 2$

8.  $f(x) = -2x + 6$

9.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - 6$

10.  $f(x) = 2x + 10$

11.  $f(x) = -\frac{2}{5}x + 4$

12.  $f(x) = 4x$

Directions: Find the zeros of each function by using your graphing calculator.

13.  $f(x) = x^2 - 16$

14.  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 15$

15.  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$

16.  $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 10$

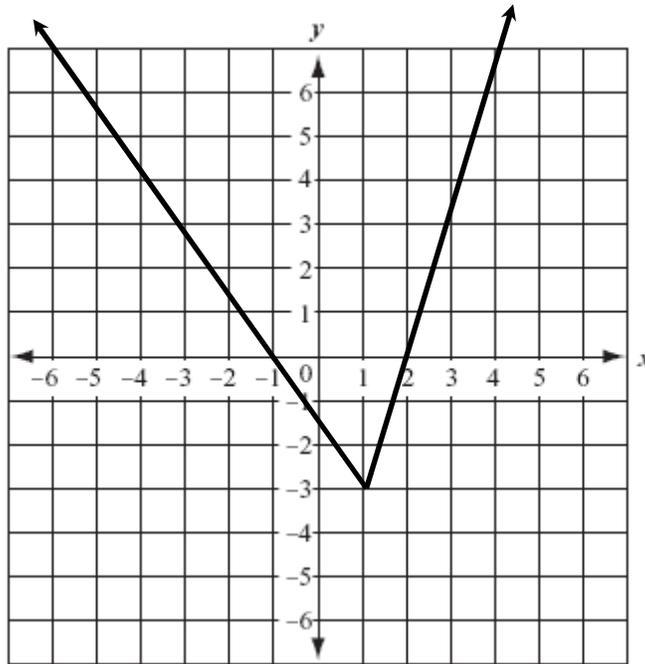
17.  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$

18.  $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 20x - 16$

# Analyzing Graphs

**DIRECTIONS:** Given the graph below, write a description in words. Use the elements of the vocabulary list below. Be very descriptive as if you were teaching somebody how to analyze the graph.

**VOCABULARY:** DISCRETE OR CONTINUOUS GRAPH, DOMAIN, RANGE, FUNCTION, VERTICAL LINE TEST, ZEROS



Blank writing area with horizontal lines for student response.



| Main Ideas/Questions                 | Notes  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
|                                      | <p><b>12.</b> -11, -8, -5, -2 ...</p>  | <p><b>13.</b> -2, 0, 2, 4, ...</p>     |
|                                      | <p><b>14.</b> -16, -21, -26, -31, ...</p>  | <p><b>15.</b> 101, 92, 83, 74, ...</p> |
| <p><i>Real Life Applications</i></p> | <p><b>16.</b> You visit the Grand Canyon and drop a penny off the edge of the cliff. The distance the penny will fall is 16 feet for the first second, 48 feet the next second, 80 feet the third second, and so on.</p> <p><b>a.</b> Write a formula to represent this sequence.</p> <p><b>b.</b> How far will the penny have traveled after 6 seconds?</p> |  |
|                                      | <p><b>17.</b> The total bank loan for Sarah's new car is \$15,265. The bank automatically withdraws \$295.80 each month to pay off the car.</p> <p><b>a.</b> Write a formula to represent this sequence.</p> <p><b>b.</b> What will be the balance of the loan after 2 years?</p>  |  |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 3: Relations & Functions



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Bell: \_\_\_\_\_

Homework 5: Arithmetic Sequences &  
Quiz 3-2 Review

**\*\* This is a 2-page document! \*\***

***Determine whether each sequence is an arithmetic sequence.  
If yes, identify the common difference.***

1. 4, 7, 9, 12, ...

2. 15, 13, 11, 9, ...

3. 7, 10, 13, 16, ...

4. -6, -5, -3, -1, ...

5. -13, -6, 1, 8, ...

6. -9, -14, -19, -24, ...

***Find the next three terms of each arithmetic sequence.***

7. 3, 7, 11, 15, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

8. 22, 20, 18, 16, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

9. -13, -11, -9, -7, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

10. -2, -5, -8, -11, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

***Write an equation to find the  $n$ th term of each sequence. Then find  $a_{24}$***

11. 1, 3, 5, 7, ...

12. -1, -4, -7, -10, ...

13. -4, -9, -14, -19, ...

14. 7, 13, 19, 25, ...

**15.** Charlie deposited \$115 in a savings account. Each week thereafter, he deposits \$35 into the account.

**a.** Write a formula to represent this sequence.

**b.** How much total money has Charlie deposited after 30 weeks?

**16.** As manager of the soccer team, Wendy is to hand out cups of water at practice. Each cup of water is 4 ounces. She begins practice with a 128-ounce cooler of water.

**a.** Write a formula to represent this sequence.

**b.** How much water is remaining after she hands out the 14<sup>th</sup> cup?

**review!** Evaluating functions, and identifying zeros of functions will also be on the quiz.

1. Given  $f(x) = -8x + 1$ , find  $f(5)$

2. Given  $g(x) = x^2 + 3x - 19$ , find  $g(-2)$

3. Given  $h(x) = 3 - \frac{1}{4}x$ , find  $h(-8)$

4. Given  $f(x) = |9 - 4x|$ , find  $f(7)$

Use  $f(x) = 3x - 5$  and  $g(x) = 2x^2 + 7x + 1$  to answer questions 5 – 8.

5.  $f(-6) + 17$

6.  $g(1) - 9$

7.  $f(8) + g(-1)$

8.  $12 - 2[g(3)]$

9. Find the zero(s) of the following functions algebraically:

a.  $f(x) = 3x - 21$

b.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{5}x + 4$

10. Find the zero(s) of the following functions using your graphing calculator:

a.  $f(x) = x^2 - 7x + 10$

b.  $f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 14x + 24$

# Unit 3 Test Study Guide

## Relations & Functions

### Relations

1.  $\{(-6, 4), (5, -1), (0, 3), (-2, 4)\}$

a. Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

b. Range = \_\_\_\_\_

c. Function? \_\_\_\_\_

2.

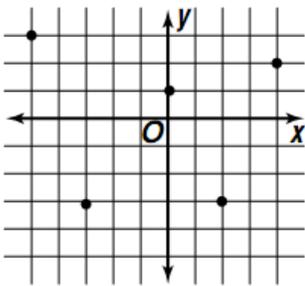
|          |    |    |    |    |
|----------|----|----|----|----|
| <b>x</b> | -4 | -3 | 0  | -3 |
| <b>y</b> | 8  | 1  | -5 | 2  |

a. Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

b. Range = \_\_\_\_\_

c. Function? \_\_\_\_\_

3.

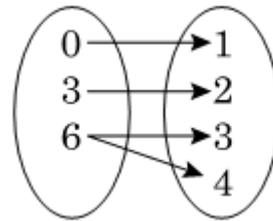


a. Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

b. Range = \_\_\_\_\_

c. Function? \_\_\_\_\_

4.

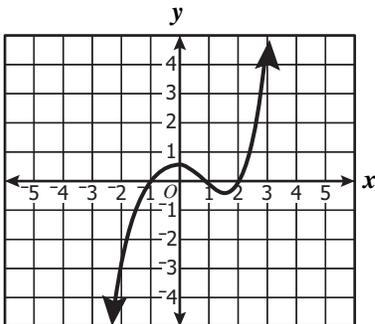


a. Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

b. Range = \_\_\_\_\_

c. Function? \_\_\_\_\_

5.



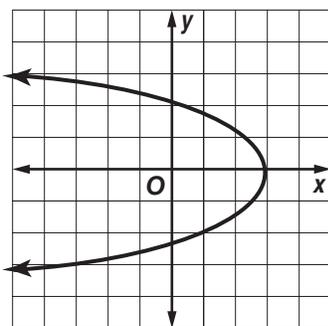
a. Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

b. Range = \_\_\_\_\_

c. Function? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Zero(s)? \_\_\_\_\_

6.



a. Domain = \_\_\_\_\_

b. Range = \_\_\_\_\_

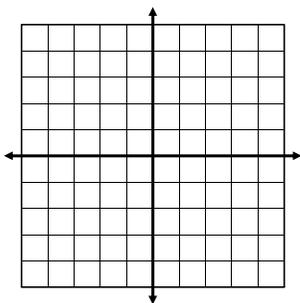
c. Function? \_\_\_\_\_

d. Zero(s)? \_\_\_\_\_

## Graphing Functions

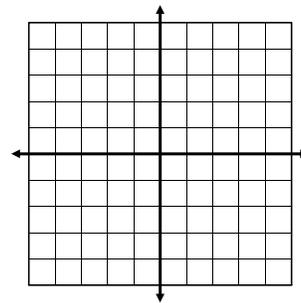
7.  $y = -2x + 5$

| x | y |
|---|---|
| 0 |   |
| 1 |   |
| 3 |   |
| 5 |   |



8.  $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 1$

| x  | y |
|----|---|
| -2 |   |
| 0  |   |
| 2  |   |
| 4  |   |



## Function Notation

Use  $f(x) = 5x - 20$ ,  $g(x) = x^2 + 5x - 11$ , and  $h(x) = |2x + 7|$

9.  $f(6)$

10.  $g(-3)$

11.  $h(-8)$

12.  $f(-1) + g(2)$

## Zeros

13. Find the zero(s) algebraically:

$$f(x) = 8x - 16$$

14. Find the zero(s) using your graphing calculator:

$$f(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 + 5x^2 + 14x$$

## Arithmetic Sequences

$$a_n = d(n - 1) + a_1$$

15. Given  $\{5, 3, 1, -1, \dots\}$ , Find  $a_{18}$

16. Given  $\{-2, 5, 12, 19, \dots\}$ , Find  $a_{34}$