
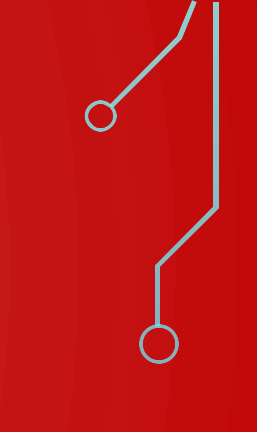
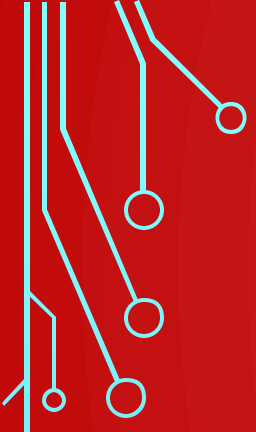


BOARD NOTES

28 AUGUST 2019





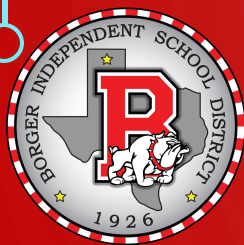
2A.2 (A) graph the functions $f(x) = x^2$, $f(x) = \sqrt{x} = \sqrt[2]{x}$, $f(x) = 1/x$, $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$, $f(x) = x^3$, $f(x) = |x|$, $f(x) = b^x$, $f(x) = \log_b x$ where b is 2, 10, and e , and, when applicable, analyze the key attributes such as domain, range, intercepts, symmetries, asymptotic behavior, and maximum and minimum given an interval;

2A.2 (D) use the composition of two functions, including the necessary restrictions on the domain, to determine if the functions are inverses of each other;

2A.7 (I) write the domain and range of a function in interval notation, inequalities, and set notation.



We will be able to analyze the key attributes of a graph or equation to include the domain, range, increasing, decreasing, constant, x and y intercepts.

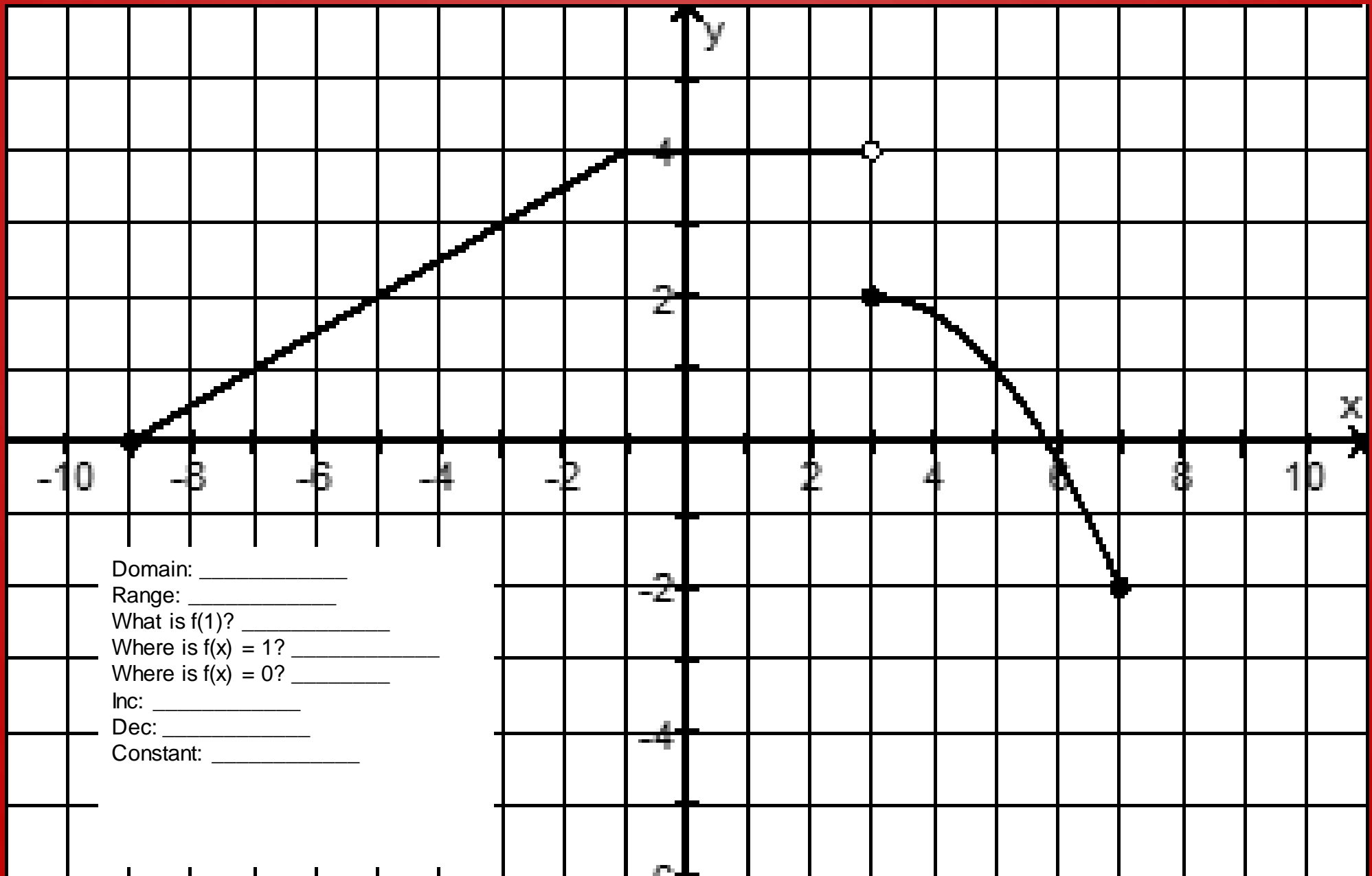


WHAT WE NEED:

- TI – 84
- Definition of:
 - Domain
 - Range
 - Intercepts
 - Increasing vs Decreasing

I WILL BE ABLE TO COMPLETE MY HOMEWORK GIVING THE

- Domain
- Range
- Intercepts (if any)
- Intervals of:
 - Increasing
 - Decreasing
 - Constant



Domain: _____

Range: _____

What is $f(1)$? _____

Where is $f(x) = 1$? _____

Where is $f(x) = 0$? _____

Inc: _____

Dec: _____

Constant: _____

X-INT $y=0$

Y-INT $x=0$

DOMAIN X-VALUES

RANGE Y-VALUES

$$f(x) = y$$

$[-8, 2) (2, \infty)$

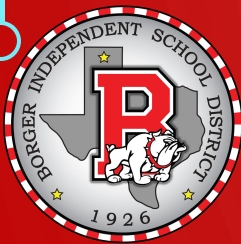
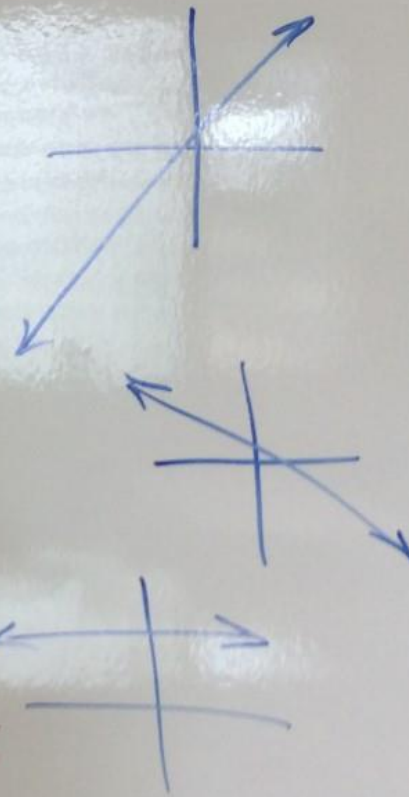
TRANSFORM

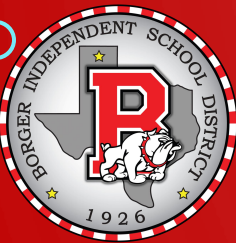
$f(x) + c$ UP

$f(x+c)$ LEFT

$f(x) - c$ DOWN

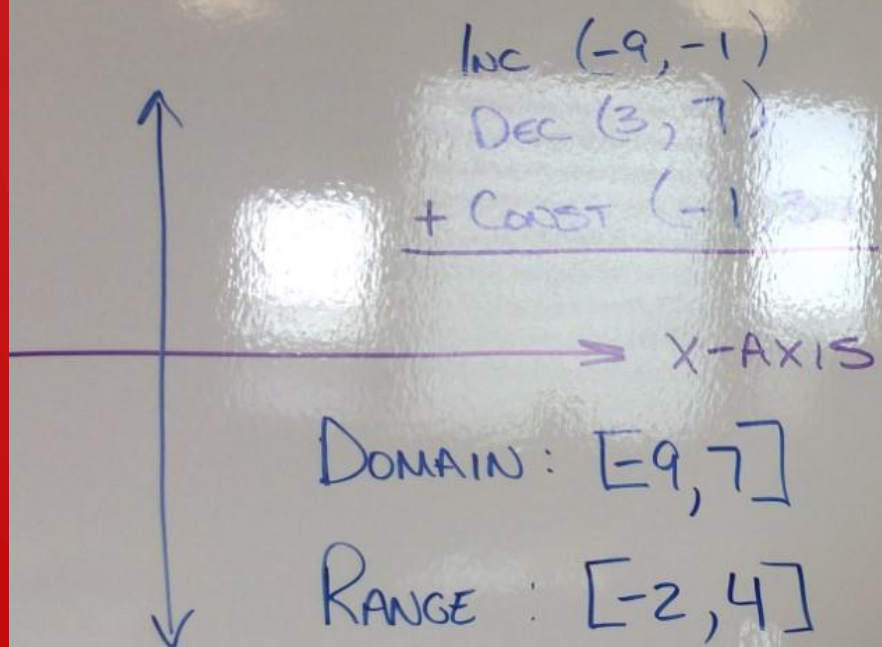
$f(x-c)$ RIGHT





analyze
mathematical
relationships to
connect
and communicate
mathematical ideas

justify
mathematical ideas
and arguments
using precise
mathematical
language in
written or oral
communication



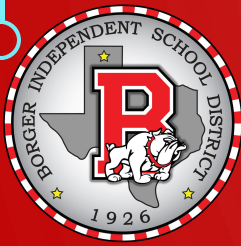
$$f(1) = 4$$

$x = 1$ WHAT IS y ?

$$f(x) = 0$$

$y = 0$ WHAT IS x ?

$$x = -9, 5.8$$



DOMAIN: $(-\infty, \infty)$

OR

\mathbb{R}

THIS MEANS ALL
REAL NUMBERS

$$9 + 6 = 15$$

$$) = 4x^2 - 4x$$



$$f(x) = \frac{a}{b} \quad b \neq 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{a} \quad a \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \log_b a \quad a > 0$$

$$f(x) = 5x^2 + 4x - 1$$

$$D: \mathbb{R}$$

X-INT

$$0 = 5x^2 + 4x - 1$$

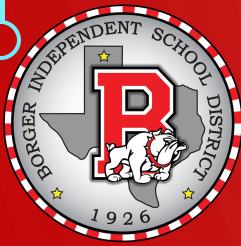
$$= (5x - 1)(x + 1)$$

$$5x - 1 = 0 \quad x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5}, -1$$

Y-INT

$$y = 5 \cdot 0^2 + 4 \cdot 0 - 1 = -1$$



$$g(x) = \frac{3x}{x-5} \quad b \neq 0$$

$$b = x - 5$$

$$x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = 5$$

$$(-\infty, 5)(5, \infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{X-INT} \\ 0 = \frac{3x}{x-5} \end{array}$$

$$0 = 3x$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Y-INT} \\ y = \frac{3 \cdot 0}{0 - 5} \\ = 0 \end{array}$$

$$h(x) = -\sqrt{x+4}$$

$$D: [-4, \infty)$$

$$a \geq 0$$

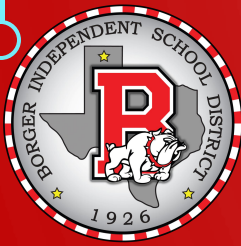
$$a = -\sqrt{x+4}$$

$$\left(-\sqrt{x+4}\right)^2 \geq 0^2$$

$$x+4 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -4$$





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

$$f(2)$$

X=2 WHAT IS Y

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 2(2) = 0$$

$$f(-3) = (-3)^2 - 2(-3) = 9 + 6 = 15$$

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

$$-f(x) = -(x^2 - 2x) = -x^2 + 2x$$

$$f(-x) = x^2 + 2x$$

DOMAIN: $(-\infty, \infty)$

OR

\mathbb{R}

THIS MEANS
REAL NUMBERS