

# functions

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  - Othertimes, it means  $\log_e(n) = \ln(n)$



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- $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n \quad \forall a, b \neq 0$

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- $\frac{\log_x n}{\log_x m} = \log_m n$

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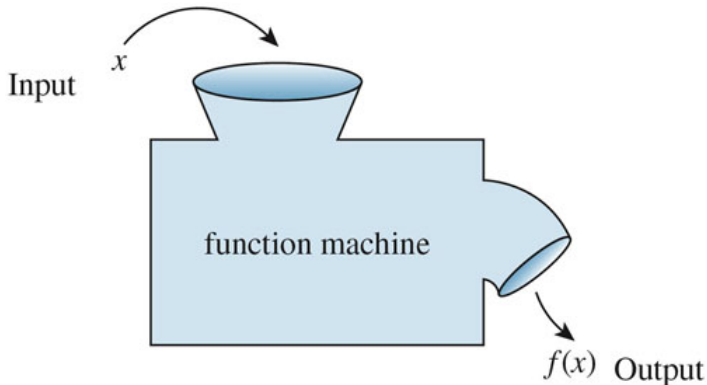
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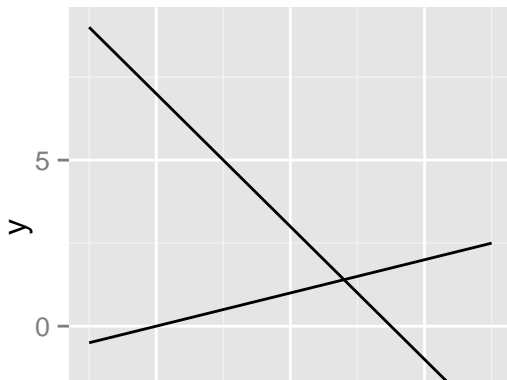
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- $y = mx + b$ 
  - $m$  is the slope (for every one unit increase in  $x$ ,  $y$  increases  $m$  units)
  - $b$  is the  $x$ -intercept: the value of  $y$  when  $x = 0$

# Linear functions

```
ggplot(data.frame(x=c(-3, 3)), aes(x)) +  
  stat_function(fun=function(x)-2*x+3, geom="line") +  
  stat_function(fun=function(x)(1/2)*x+1)
```



# Quadratics

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- $y = ax^2 + bx + c$



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```
ggplot(data.frame(x=c(-3,4)), aes(x)) +  
  stat_function(fun=function(x)2*x^2, color="red") +  
  stat_function(fun=function(x)x^2, color="green") +  
  stat_function(fun=function(x)-2*x^2 + 6*x -4) +  
  ylim(c(-5, 5))
```

