

# Lesson 14: Types of Equations and Functions

## Objectives

- To identify and classify equations and functions.
- To be able to determine if a graph represents a function.
- To evaluate different functions at given inputs.
- To understand the basic form and graphs of various function types.
- To identify and write the domain and range of different functions.

## Terms

- Function
- Vertical Line Test
- Function Family
- Parent Function
  - Linear
  - Quadratic
  - Cubic
  - Exponential
  - Radical
- Domain and Range
  - Interval notation

## Think about this:

Match each equation to a graph.

○  $y = -3(2)^x$   
Graph \_\_\_\_\_

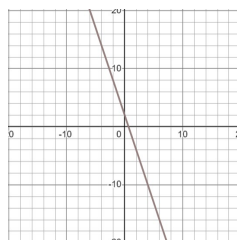
○  $y = -3x + 2$   
Graph \_\_\_\_\_

○  $y = \sqrt{3x} + 2$   
Graph \_\_\_\_\_

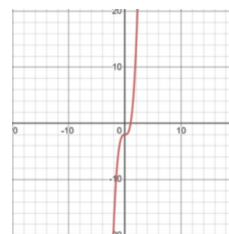
○  $y = 2x^3 - 2$   
Graph \_\_\_\_\_

○  $y = -3x^2 + 2$   
Graph \_\_\_\_\_

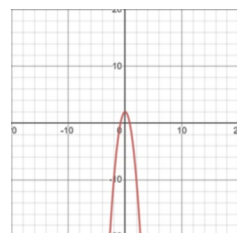
A.



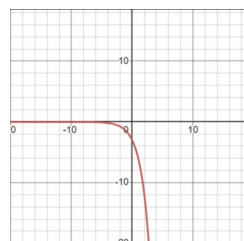
B.



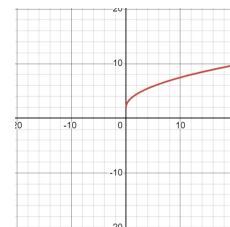
C.



D.



E.



## Discuss:

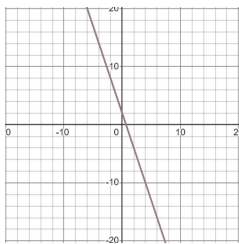
- How accurate were you in your matching?
- What characteristics did you look for that helped you match the equations to the graphs?

# Lesson 14: Types of Equations and Functions

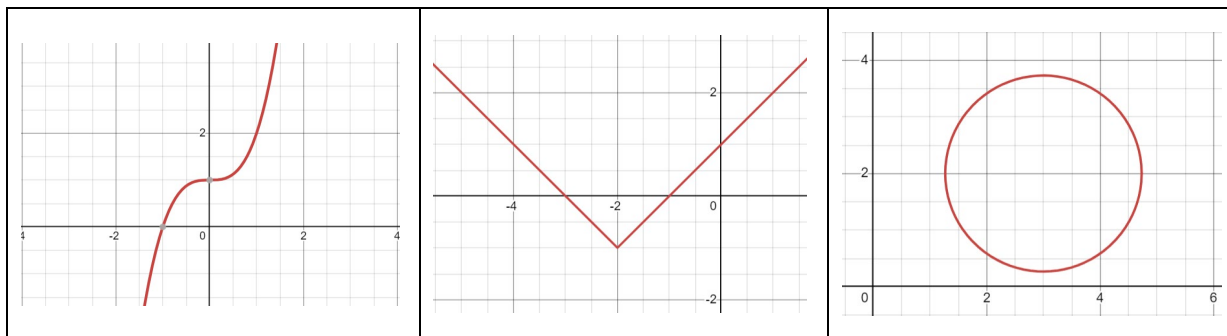
## Definitions:

- **Function:** A function is a relation in which each \_\_\_\_\_ has a unique \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Functions can be expressed as:
    - Equations
    - Table of Values (also known as a t-table)
    - Ordered Pairs
    - Graphs

**Example:**  $y = -3x + 2$

Equation	Table of Values		Ordered Pairs	Graph
$y = -3x + 2$	x	y	(-2, 8)	
	-2	8	(0, 2)	
	0	2	(2, -4)	
	2	-4	(3, -7)	
	3	-7		

- **Vertical Line Test:** A graph is a function if a vertical line intersects \_\_\_\_\_ for each point of the graph.



- **Function Family:** groups of functions that share basic \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Parent Function:** The most basic \_\_\_\_\_ of a function
  - Domain: \_\_\_\_\_ values, where a function is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Range: \_\_\_\_\_ values.
    - Interval Notation: A way to state domain and range.
      - Symbols used:
      - Example:

## Lesson 14: Types of Equations and Functions

Examples of Function Families		
Linear: $y = x$	Quadratic: $y = x^2$	Cubic: $y = x^3$
Exponential: $y = 2^x$	Radical: $y = \sqrt{x}$	Absolute Value: $y =  x $

**Finding ordered pairs:** To find an ordered pair, also known as a \_\_\_\_\_ point, select an x-value to act as input and simplify the equation to find the y-value (output).

- **Graphing:** once you have ordered pairs, you can plot them in a coordinate plane and create a graph of the function.

○ **Example:**  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- Identify the function family of the equation.
- Choose 4 x-values (inputs) and create a t-table. Write the input/output values as ordered pairs. (Use the space below to show your work)
- Plot the points on a coordinate plane.
- Sketch the graph of the function.

Sketch your graph here.

## Lesson 14: Types of Equations and Functions

For each function, sketch the graph and identify the function family, the parent function, the domain, and the range.

1.  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Function Family	
Parent Function	
Domain	
Range	

1. Sketch your graph here.

2.  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Function Family	
Parent Function	
Domain	
Range	

2. Sketch your graph here.

3.  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Function Family	
Parent Function	
Domain	
Range	

3. Sketch your graph here.

4.  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Function Family	
Parent Function	
Domain	
Range	

4. Sketch your graph here.

Where will you see this in upcoming material?

What are the calculator skills you needed?