

Revised Scaffolded Questions for Algebra 2 Assessment (Questions 1–4)

This document provides revised scaffolded questions to help students prepare for questions 1 through 4 of the enVision Algebra 2 Progress Monitoring Assessment Form C. Each question includes four scaffolded steps to build understanding from basic concepts to the level required by the assessment, with clear guidance for concept-naïve students.

Question 1: Function Transformations

The original question involves translating a graph of an absolute value function 3 units right and 5 units down to find the new equation. The following questions build understanding of transformations.

- 1.1 **Basic Vertex Shifts:** The graph of $y = |x|$ has a vertex at $(0, 0)$. A horizontal shift right by h units changes the equation to $y = |x - h|$, and a vertical shift down by k units adds $-k$. Find the vertex of each:
- a) $y = |x - 4|$: Vertex at (_____, _____)
 - b) $y = |x| - 3$: Vertex at (_____, _____)
 - c) $y = |x + 1| + 2$: Vertex at (_____, _____)
- 1.2 **Transformation Effects:** Match each transformation to its effect on the graph of $y = f(x)$:
- $f(x - h)$, $h > 0$: _____ (A. Shifts right h units)
 - $f(x) + k$, $k > 0$: _____ (B. Shifts up k units)
 - $-f(x)$: _____ (C. Reflects over x -axis)
 - $f(x + h)$, $h > 0$: _____ (D. Shifts left h units)
- 1.3 **Combined Transformations:** Start with $y = |x + 2|$, vertex at $(-2, 0)$. Apply these transformations:
- a) Shift 1 unit right: New vertex at (_____, _____)
 - b) Then shift 4 units down: New vertex at (_____, _____)
 - c) Write the equation: Start with $y = |x + 2|$. A right shift by 1 replaces x with $(x - 1)$, and a down shift by 4 subtracts 4. New equation: $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 1.4 **Applying to the Original Problem:** Suppose the original graph is $y = -|x - 2| + 3$, with vertex at $(2, 3)$. Translate it 3 units right and 5 units down:
- a) New vertex: Right 3 units adds 3 to x -coordinate; down 5 units subtracts 5 from y -coordinate. Vertex at (_____, _____)
 - b) New equation: Start with $y = -|x - 2| + 3$. Right 3 units replaces $x - 2$ with $(x - 3) - 2 = x - 5$; down 5 units subtracts 5 from the constant. New equation: $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- c) Compare to choices: $y = -|x + 1| - 2$, $y = -|x + 1| + 2$, $y = -|x - 1| - 2$, $y = -|x - 1| + 2$.

Question 2: Vertical Asymptotes

The original question asks to identify functions with a vertical asymptote at $x = 4$. The following questions build understanding of asymptotes in logarithmic functions.

2.1 Logarithm Domain: The function $\ln(x)$ is defined for $x > 0$, with a vertical asymptote at $x = 0$. Find the domain and asymptote for:

a) $f(x) = \ln(x - 1)$: Domain $x > \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, asymptote at $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) $f(x) = \ln(x + 3)$: Domain $x > \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, asymptote at $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2.2 Transformed Logarithms: For $f(x) = \log(x - a)$, the asymptote is at $x = a$. Determine the asymptote for:

a) $f(x) = \log(x - 5)$: Asymptote at $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) $f(x) = \log(x - 2) + 3$: Asymptote at $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c) Why does the +3 in part b not affect the asymptote? $\underline{\hspace{4cm}}$

2.3 Checking for $x = 4$: Determine if each function has a vertical asymptote at $x = 4$. Write the asymptote equation or "None."

a) $f(x) = \ln(x - 4)$: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) $f(x) = \ln(x) + 4$: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c) $f(x) = 2 \ln(x - 4)$: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d) $f(x) = \ln(x + 4)$: $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2.4 Applying to the Original Problem: Select all functions with a vertical asymptote at $x = 4$. For each, find the argument of the logarithm (e.g., $\ln(u)$) and set $u = 0$ to find the asymptote:

a) $f(x) = \log_4 x - 4$: Asymptote at $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b) $f(x) = \ln(x - 4)$: Asymptote at $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c) $f(x) = \log(x - 4) + 4$: Asymptote at $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

d) $f(x) = 4 \ln x - 4$: Asymptote at $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

e) $f(x) = \log(x - 4)$: Asymptote at $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

f) Which have asymptote at $x = 4$? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Question 3: Work Rate Problems

The original question involves two faucets filling a tank together, one taking 8 hours and the other 4 hours. The following questions build understanding of work rates.

- 3.1 **Understanding Rates:** If a faucet fills a tank in t hours, its rate is $\frac{1}{t}$ tanks per hour. Calculate:

- a) Faucet takes 5 hours: Rate = _____ tank/hour
- b) Faucet takes 10 hours: Rate = _____ tank/hour
- c) Why is the rate the reciprocal of time? _____

- 3.2 **Combining Rates:** Two faucets work together. Faucet A takes 6 hours ($\frac{1}{6}$ tank/hour), Faucet B takes 12 hours ($\frac{1}{12}$ tank/hour).

- a) Combined rate: $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{\quad}{12} + \frac{\quad}{12} = \frac{\quad}{12}$ tank/hour
- b) Time to fill: $t = \frac{1}{\text{combined rate}} = \text{______}$ hours

- 3.3 **Setting Up the Equation:** For Faucet A (takes a hours) and Faucet B (takes b hours), the combined time t satisfies:

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{t}$$

Write the equation for:

- a) Faucet A: 10 hours, Faucet B: 5 hours: _____
 - b) Solve the equation from part a: Combined rate = _____, so $t = \text{______}$ hours
- 3.4 **Applying to the Original Problem:** Faucet A takes 8 hours, Faucet B takes 4 hours.

- a) Rates: Faucet A: _____ tank/hour, Faucet B: _____ tank/hour
- b) Combined rate: $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8} + \frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{\quad}{8}$
- c) Time to fill: $t = \frac{1}{\text{combined rate}} = \text{______}$ hours
- d) Convert to hours and minutes: _____ hours, _____ minutes

Question 4: Vertex Form and Transformations

The original question involves finding the vertex of $g(x) = f(x-3) - 2$, given $f(x)$ has vertex at $(2, -4)$. The following questions build understanding of quadratic transformations.

- 4.1 **Vertex of Quadratics:** For a quadratic $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$, the vertex is (h, k) . Find the vertex:

- a) $f(x) = (x-1)^2 + 4$: Vertex at (_____, _____)

b) $f(x) = 2(x + 3)^2 - 2$: Vertex at (_____, _____)

4.2 **Horizontal Shifts:** If $f(x)$ has vertex at $(3, 1)$, find the vertex after:

a) $g(x) = f(x - 2)$: Shift right 2 units, vertex at (_____, _____)

b) $h(x) = f(x + 1)$: Shift left 1 unit, vertex at (_____, _____)

4.3 **Combined Shifts:** If $f(x)$ has vertex at $(1, 2)$, find the vertex of:

a) $g(x) = f(x - 1) + 3$: Shift right 1 unit, up 3 units, vertex at (_____, _____)

b) $h(x) = f(x + 2) - 1$: Shift left 2 units, down 1 unit, vertex at (_____, _____)

4.4 **Applying to the Original Problem:** Given $f(x)$ has vertex at $(2, -4)$, find the vertex of $g(x) = f(x - 3) - 2$:

a) Horizontal shift: $x - 3$ shifts _____ units _____

b) Vertical shift: -2 shifts _____ units _____

c) New vertex: (_____, _____)