

Draw a graph with the following characteristics:

Maximums at $(-3,4)$ and $(2,2)$

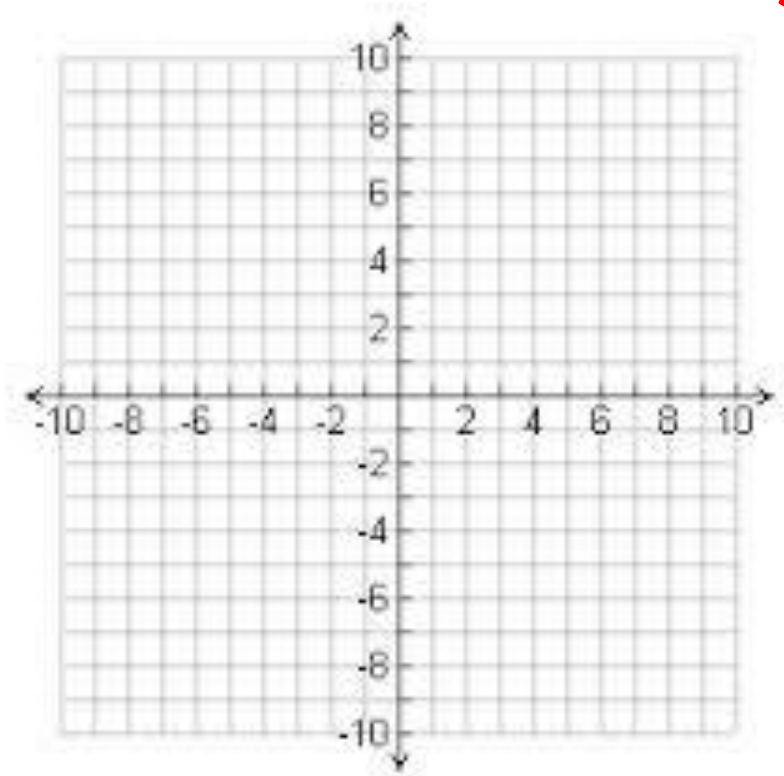
Minimum at $(-1,-3)$

X intercepts at $(-4,0)$, $(-2,0)$ and $(1,0)$

Y intercept at $(0,-2)$

Increasing Intervals $(-\infty, -3)$ and $(-1,2)$

Decreasing Intervals $(-3,-1)$ and $(2, \infty)$



Quiz on Friday

HINT: plot points first then connect the dots.

Homework Questions?

Quiz on Friday

Define and identify the following for a given function

Domain/Range

Maximum /Minimums

Increasing/Decreasing Intervals

Vertexes

Intercepts, x and y

Define and identify the End Behavior for a function

Define Parent Functions and be able to associate the graph of a parent function with the correct name and function notation.

Determine the characteristics of Parent Functions.

Remember this from yesterday?

A **FUNCTION** is a relation in which each element of the **domain** corresponds with exactly one element of the **range**.

Domain	Range
Input	Output
x	y

Domain and **Range** are intervals.

Domain is the interval(s) of **X values** for which there is a corresponding Y value.

Range is the interval(s) of **Y values** for which there is a corresponding X value.

Look at the **x axis**.

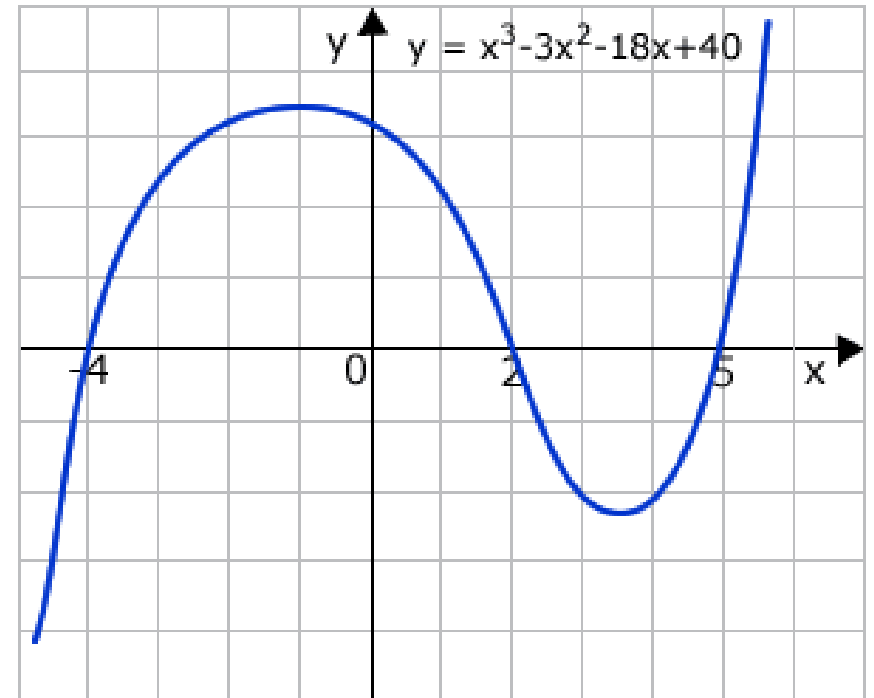
Remember if there is no dot at the far ends of the graph then it goes on forever in that direction.

Work from **left to right**. (or smallest numbers to largest numbers)

Where is the first **x value** that has a corresponding y value?

Since we don't have one then we say the **domain** interval starts at $-\infty$.

Lets look at **Domain** first



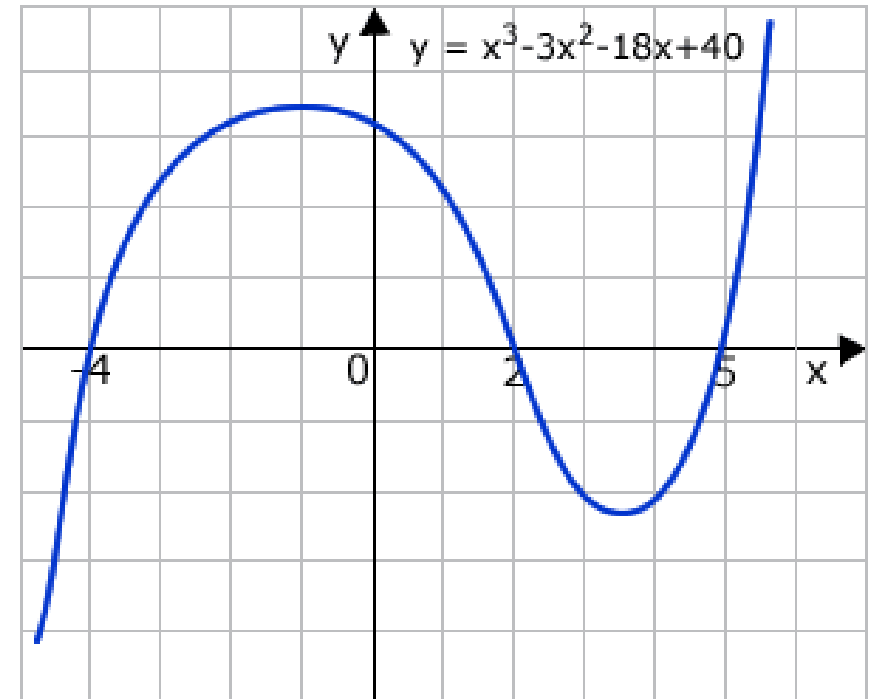
Look at the **x axis**.

Continue tracing from **left to right**. (or smallest numbers to largest numbers)

Where is the last **x value** that has a corresponding y value?

Since we don't have one, the function goes on forever off to the left. We say the **domain** interval ends at ∞ .

Lets look at **Domain** first



So the domain for this function is $(-\infty, \infty)$

Look at the **y axis**.

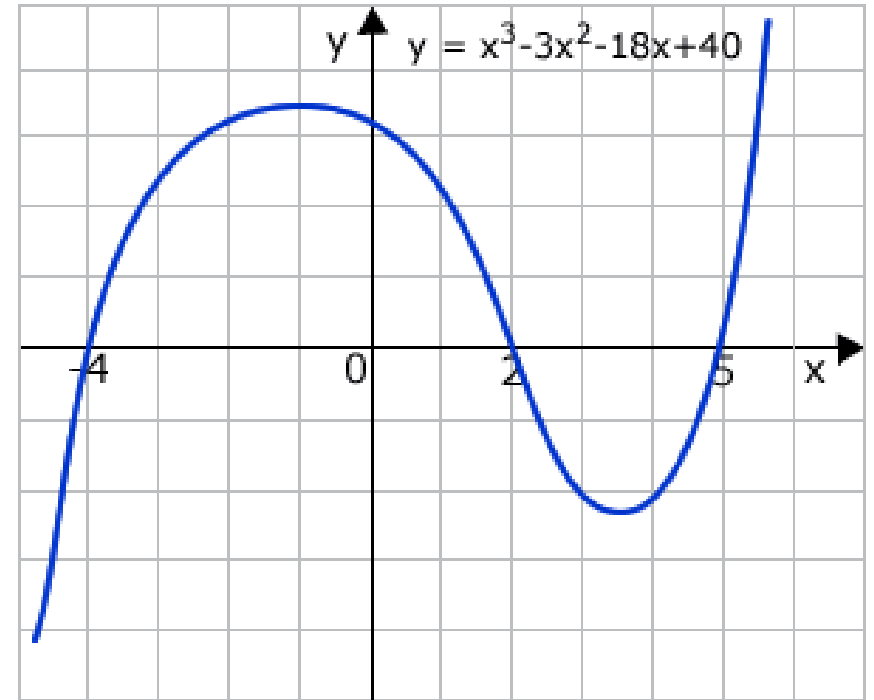
Range

No dot at the end of the line. What does that mean? 😊

Work from **bottom to top**. (or smallest numbers to largest numbers)

Where is the first **y value** that has a corresponding **x value**?

Since we don't have one, we say the **range** interval starts at $-\infty$.



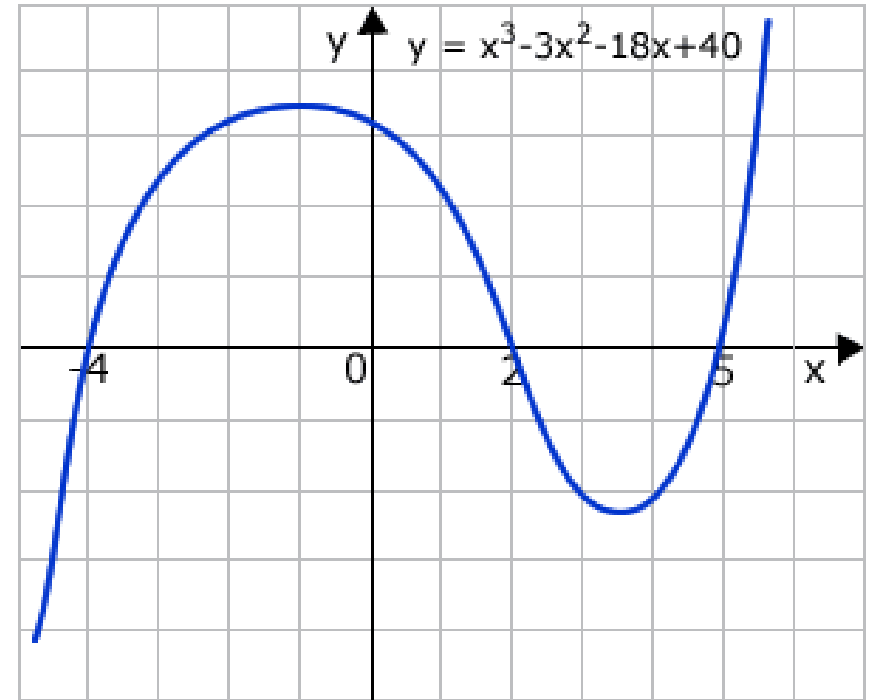
Look at the **y** axis.

Continue tracing from **top to bottom**.

Where is the last **y value** that has a corresponding **x** value?

Since we don't have one, the function goes on forever. We say the **range** interval ends at ∞ .

Range



So the range of this function is $(-\infty, \infty)$

End behavior describes what goes on at the far ends of the graph.

It's written in the following format

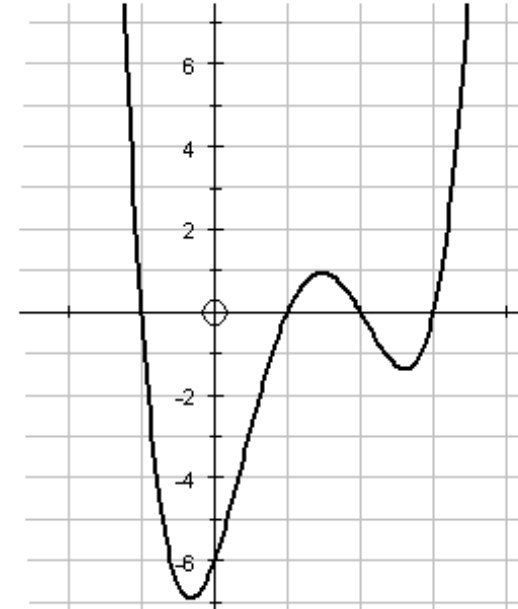
$$x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \textit{something}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow \textit{something}$$

And we say

as x approaches positive ∞ , y approaches something

as x approaches negative ∞ , y approaches something

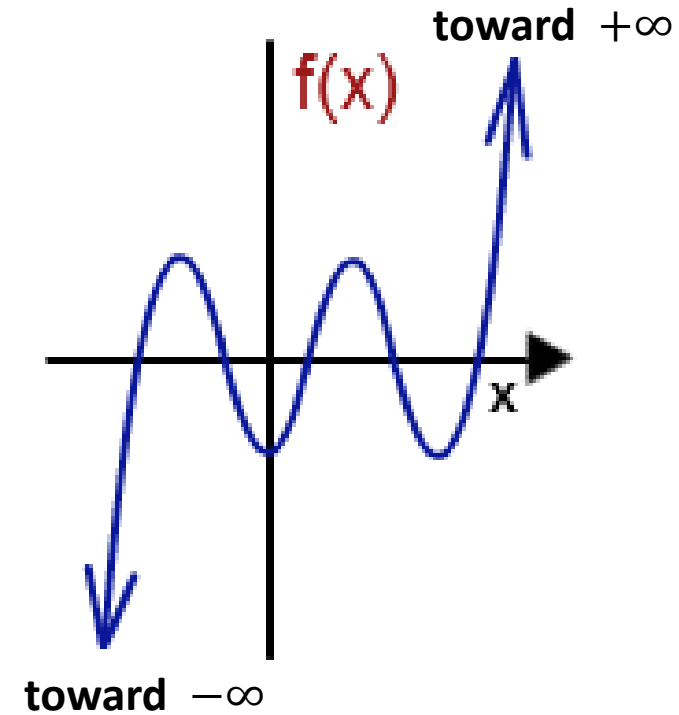


First, look at the far **Ends** of the graph. There will always be **two** ends. 😊

If the end is pointing **up**,
it's going toward $+\infty$

If the end is pointing **down**,
it's going toward $-\infty$

End Behavior



Next, start at the origin and look to the **RIGHT**.
Is the graph pointing up or down? Depending
on which way it's pointing...

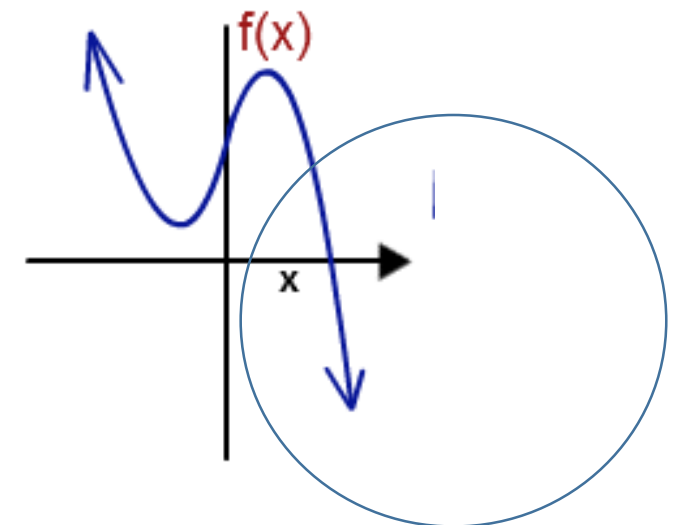
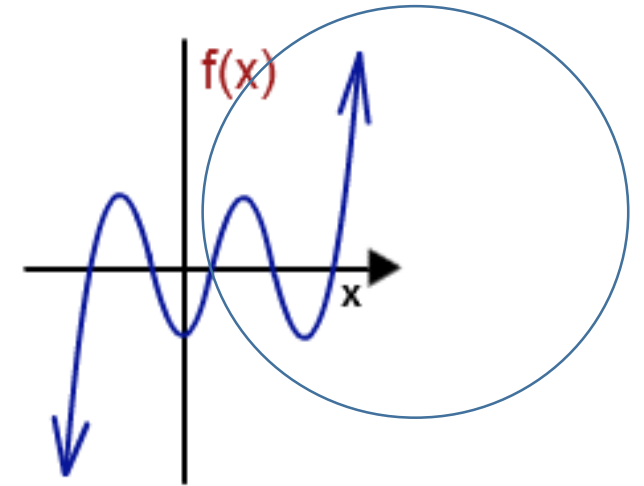
Up: As x approaches positive infinity y
approaches positive infinity. We write

$$x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$$

Down: As x approaches positive infinity y
approaches negative infinity. We write

$$x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$$

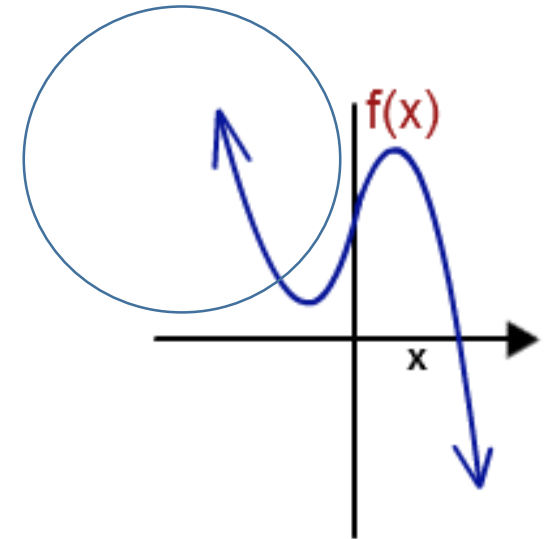
End Behavior



Next, start at the origin and look to the LEFT.
Is the graph pointing up or down? Depending
on which way it's pointing...

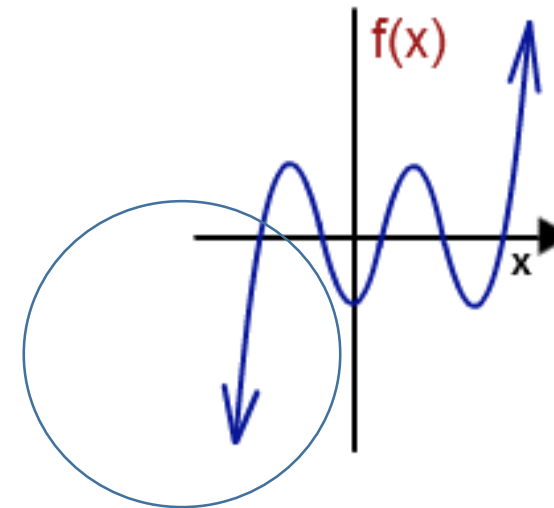
Up: As x approaches negative infinity y
approaches positive infinity. We write

$$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow \infty$$



Down: As x approaches negative infinity y
approaches negative infinity. We write

$$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$$



End Behavior

Now let's put it together

We see

As x approaches **positive** infinity y approaches **negative** infinity.

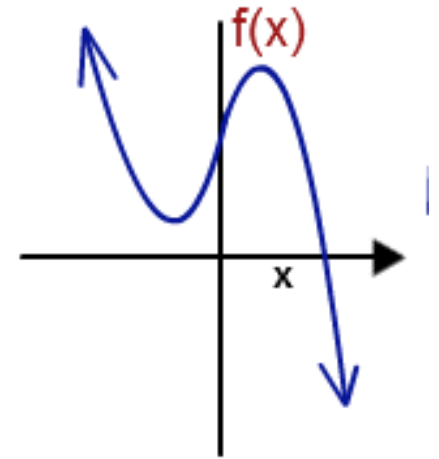
As x approaches **negative** infinity y approaches **positive** infinity.

We write

$$x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow \infty$$

End Behavior



Now let's put it together

We see

As x approaches **positive** infinity y approaches **positive** infinity.

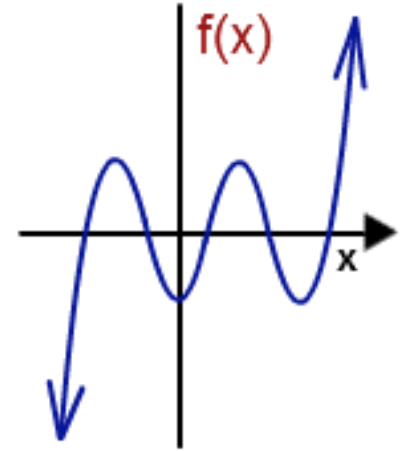
As x approaches **negative** infinity y approaches **negative** infinity.

We write

$$x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$$

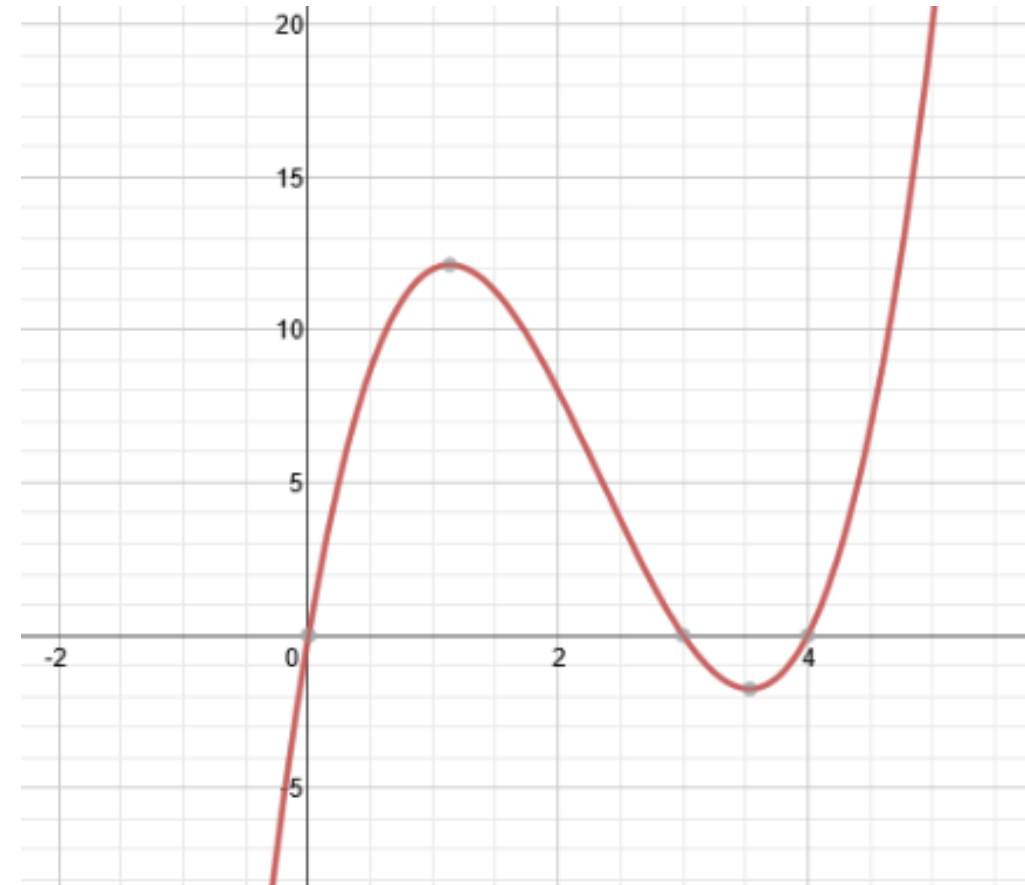
End Behavior



Wow! That's a lot.

Finish the table from the previous example.

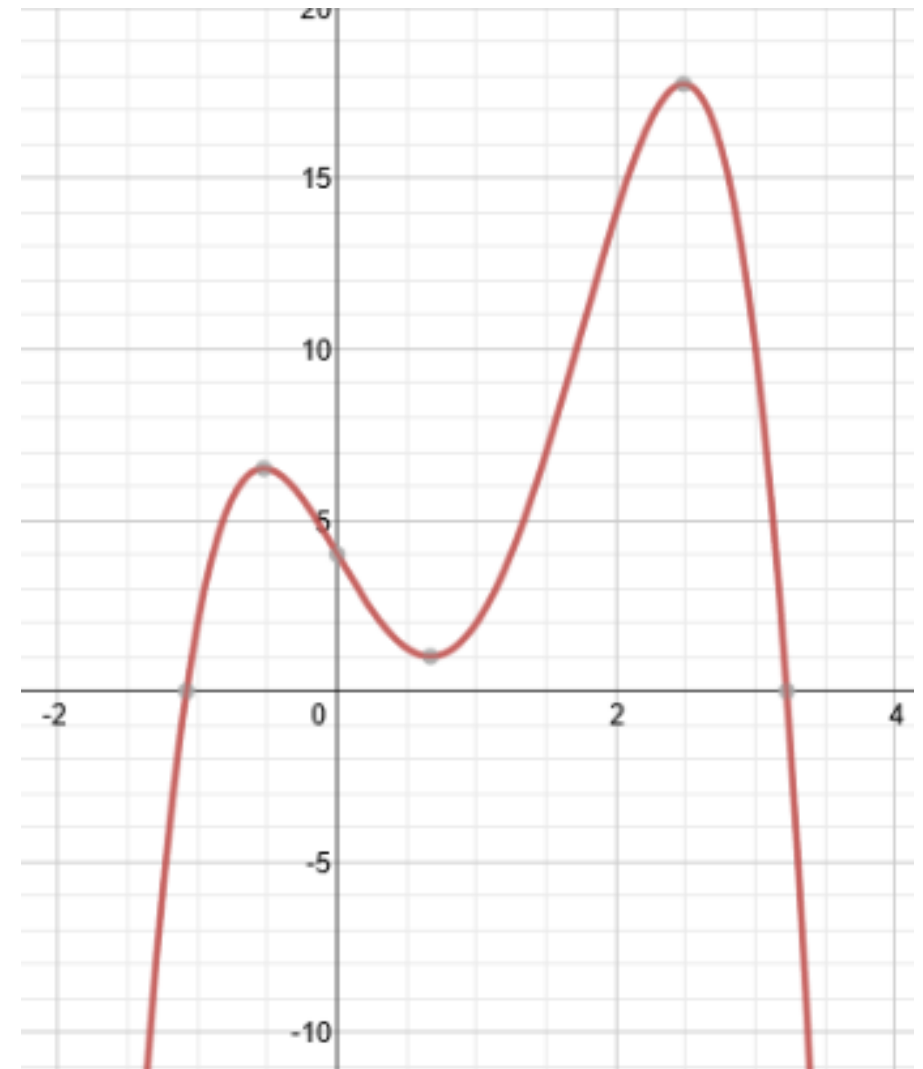
Identify the following	
Maximum(s)	(1.1,12)
Minimum(s)	(3.5,-2)
Increasing Intervals	$(-\infty, 1.1)$ $(3.5, \infty)$
Decreasing Intervals	(1.1,3.5)
x Intercepts	(0,0), (3,0), (4,0)
y intercepts	(0,0)
Domain	<input type="text"/>
Range	<input type="text"/>
End Behavior	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>



Wow! That's a lot.

Finish the table from the previous example.

Identify the following	
Maximum(s)	$(-0.5, 6), (2.5, 18)$
Minimum(s)	$(0.6, 1)$
Increasing Intervals	$(-\infty, -0.5), (0.6, 2.5)$
Decreasing Intervals	$(-0.5, 0.6), (2.5, \infty)$
x Intercepts	$(-1, 0), (3.25, 0)$
y intercepts	none
Domain	<input type="text"/>
Range	<input type="text"/>
End Behavior	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

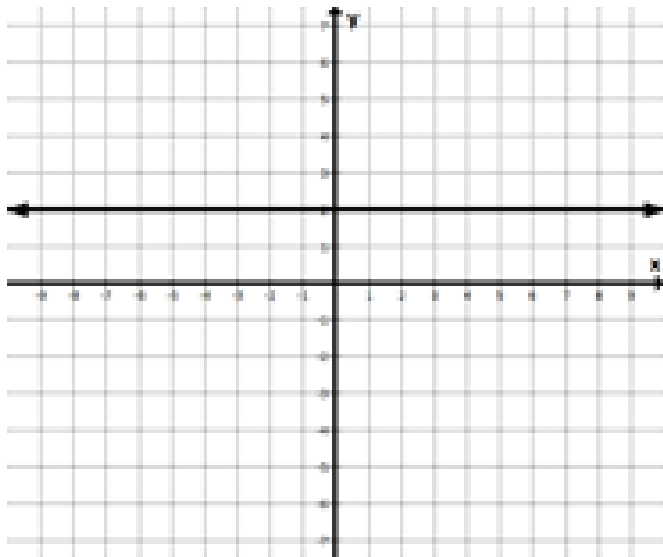


Introducing PARENT FUNCTIONS!

Parent functions are the simplest form of families of functions.

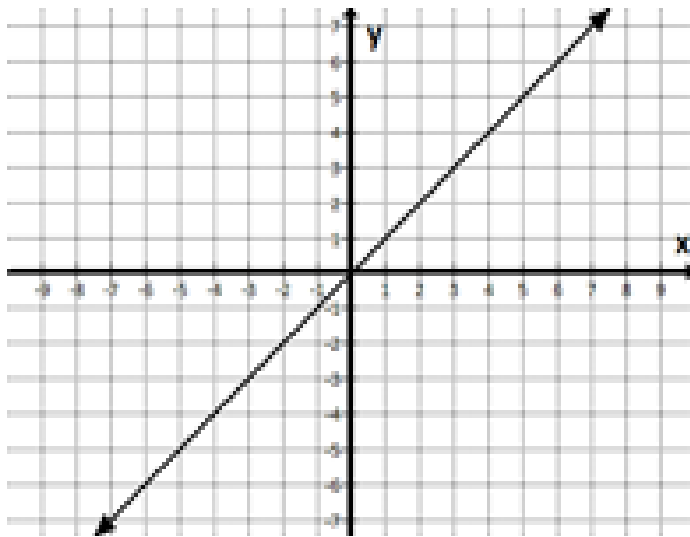


Function	Parent Function
$g(x) = 2x^2 + 4$	$f(x) = x^2$
$g(x) = x - 7$	$f(x) = x$
$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x - 7)^3 - 1$	$f(x) = x^3$
$g(x) = x + 4 $	$f(x) = x $



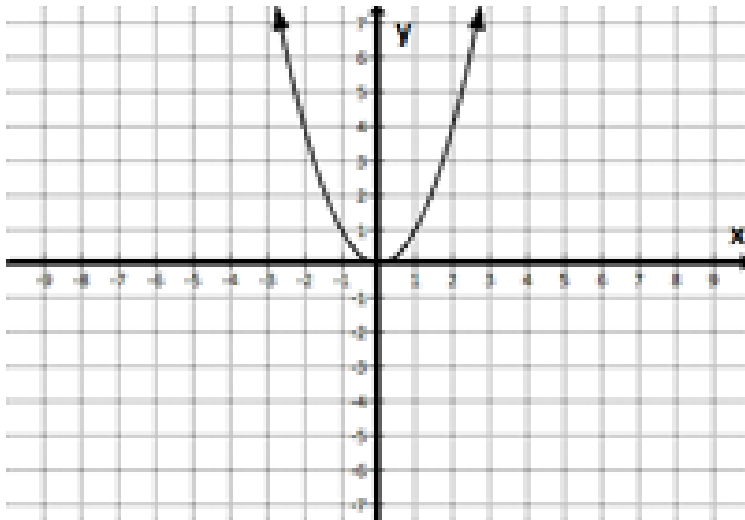
Constant, $f(x) = C$

Domain		Range
End Behavior		
<i>as $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow$</i>		<i>as $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow$</i>
Critical Points		
Vertex	X intercepts	Y intercepts



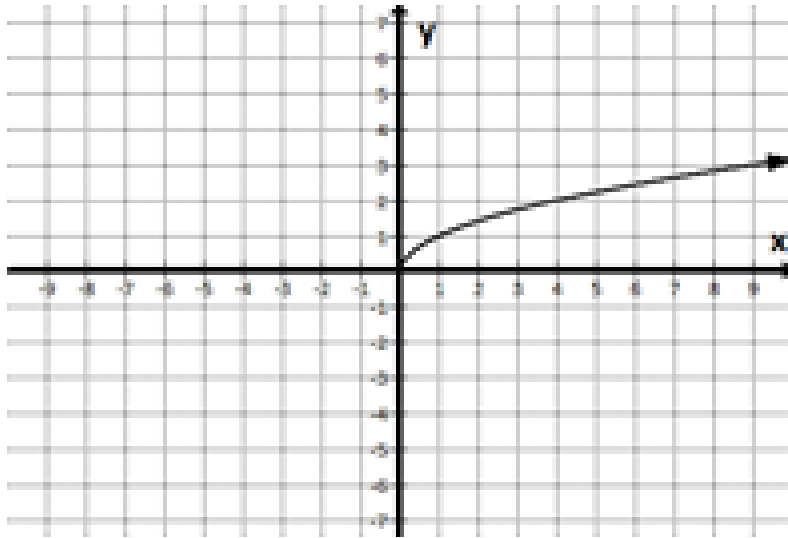
Linear, $f(x)=x$

Domain		Range
End Behavior		
$as\ x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow$		$as\ x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow$
Critical Points		
Vertex	X intercepts	Y intercepts



Quadratic, $f(x)=x^2$

Domain	Range	
End Behavior		
<i>as $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow$</i>		<i>as $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow$</i>
Critical Points		
Vertex	X intercepts	Y intercepts



Radical (Square Root), $f(x)=$

Domain	Range
End Behavior	
$as x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow$	$as x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow$
Critical Points	
Vertex	X intercepts Y intercepts

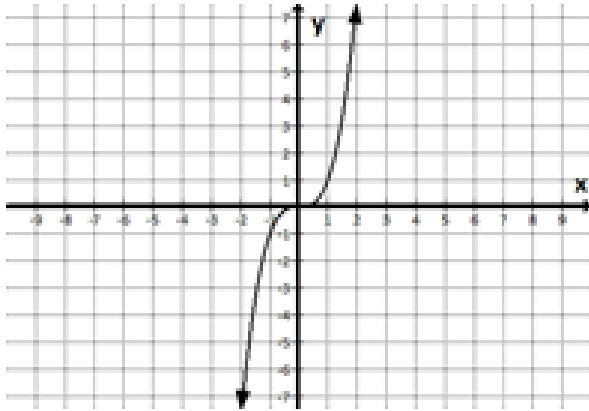
Work with a partner to complete the next five parent functions.

If you're feeling confident complete the last function, Rational.

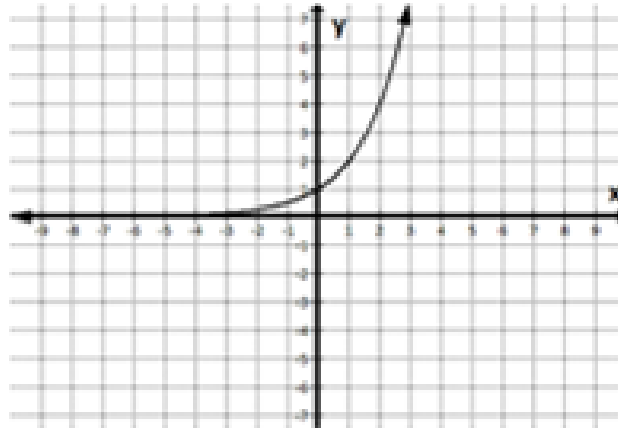
We'll do that one together as a class.

Parent Functions

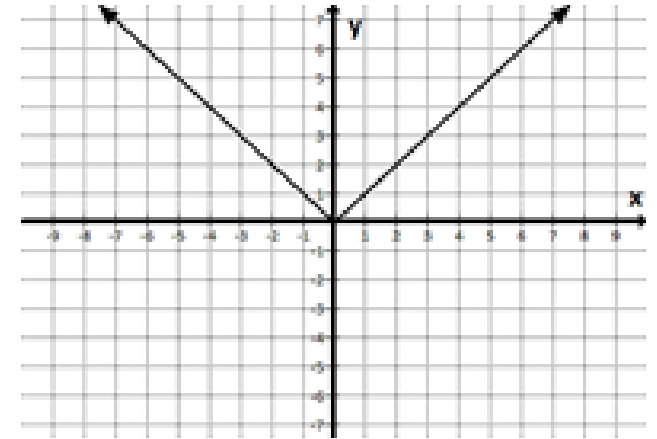
Cubic, $f(x)=x^3$



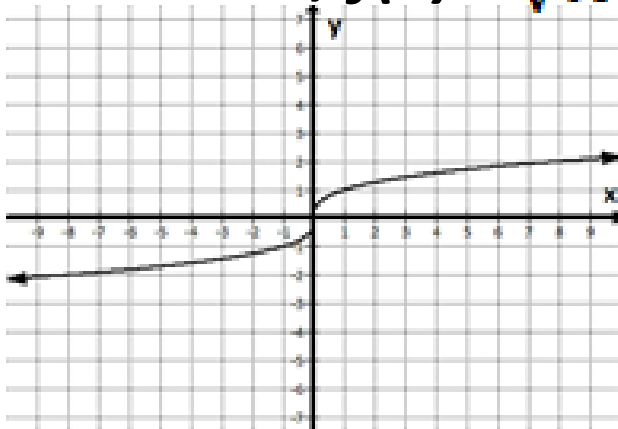
Exponential, $f(x)=b^x, b>1$



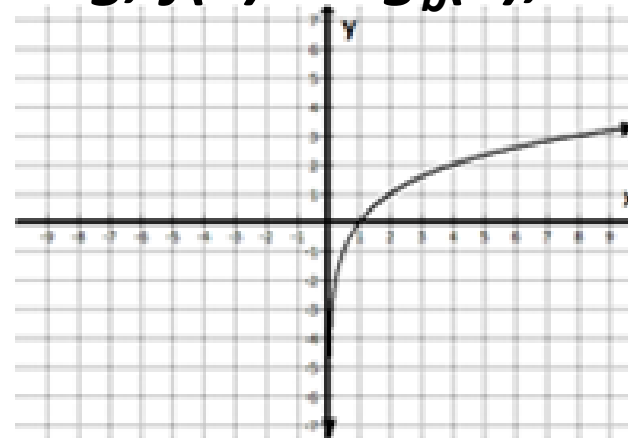
Absolute Value, $f(x)=|x|$



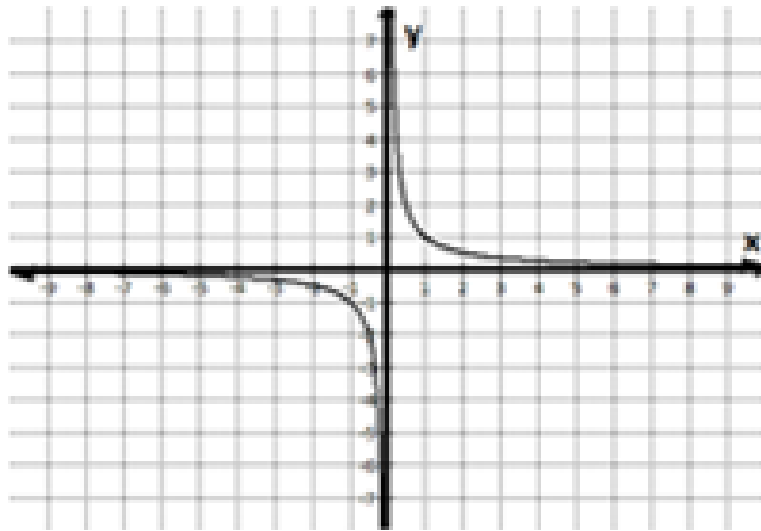
Cube Root, $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{x}$



Log, $f(x)=\log_b(x), b>1$



Rational, Inverse, Reciprocal, $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$



What's different about this graph?

Domain	Range	
End Behavior		
<i>as $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow$</i>	<i>as $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow$</i>	
Critical Points		
Vertex	X intercepts	Y intercepts

Did we meet our objectives?

