WORKSHEET: REVIEW OF FUNCTIONS

Goals:

- How to think about and use function notation and terminology.
- A list of functions to know.
- Some practice putting these together.
- 1. The notation y = f(x) means

2. Let $f(x) = 10 - 3x^2$. Expand the expressions below and collect like terms.

(a)
$$f(5)$$
 (d) $f(x+h)$

(b) f(3a) (e) f(x) + h

(c) $2[f(a)]^2$

3. Below is a list of expressions you should be able to graph instantly. Your graphs should always include any *x*- and *y*-intercepts, asymptotes, and clearly indicate end behavior.

$$\begin{array}{ll} y=x, & {\rm y=b}, & x=a, & y=x^2, & y=x^3, & y=\frac{1}{x}, & y=\frac{1}{x^2}, & y=\sqrt{x}, & y=\sqrt[3]{x} \\ & y=|x|, & y=e^x, & y=2^x, & y=e^{-x}, & y=\ln x, & y=\log_{10}(x) \end{array}$$

Include domain and range!

Some Extra Practice

4. Write the equation of the line through the point (2, -5) that is parallel to the line 4x + 3y = 17.

5. Find the domain and range of $f(x) = 4 + \sqrt{11 - x}$. Give your answers in interval notation. Explain how you got your answer.

6. Sketch the graph of $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x \le 0\\ 3 - x^2 & 0 < x \end{cases}$

7. Determine any *x*- or *y*-intercepts for the graphs below.

(a)
$$g(x) = 2x^2 + 13x - 7$$

(b) $h(x) = \frac{a}{x-b}$ (Assume *a* and *b* are fixed positive constants.)

8. Bonus: Sketch the functions g and h from the previous problem.