

1. Identify the following functions.

X	Y
1	8
2	11
3	14
4	17

} 3  
} 3  
} 3

linear

X	Y
1	8
2	15
3	34
4	71

} 7 } 12 } 6  
} 19 } 15 } 6  
} 37

cubic

X	Y
1	8
2	24
3	72
4	216

} 16 } 3  
} 48 } 3  
} 144 } 3

exponential

2. Find the recursive and explicit equation given the following table.

X	Y
1	4
2	10
3	18
4	28

quadratic

$$f(x) = x^2 + bx + 0$$

$$4 = 1^2 + b(1)$$

$$b = 3$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x$$

$$f(x) = f(x-1) + 2x + 2$$

$$f(1) = 4$$

3. A) Factor  $3x^3 - 81$

B) State how many real roots, then find all roots.

$$3(x^3 - 27)$$

$$3(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$$

1 real root  
 $x = 3$

2 imaginary

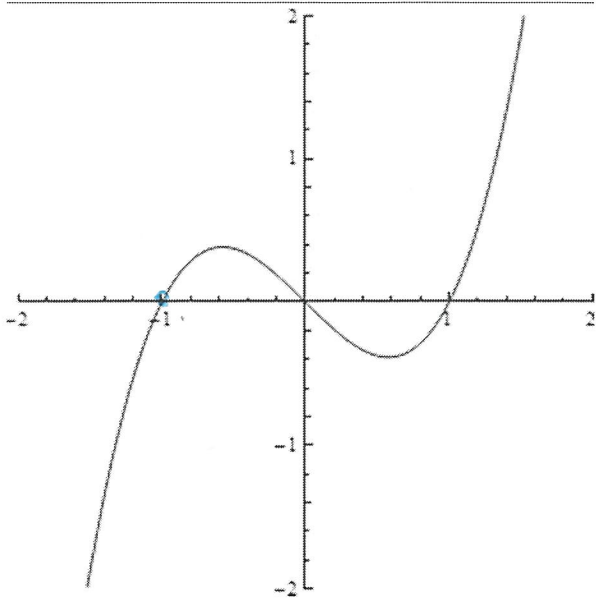
$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(1)(9)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-27}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 3i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Do not worry about this yet!

4. Fill in the blank for all of the following.

<p>a. <math>f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - 2</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow \infty f(x) \rightarrow -2</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow -\infty f(x) \rightarrow \infty</math></p>	<p>b. <math>f(x) = 3 - x^7</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow \infty f(x) \rightarrow -\infty</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow -\infty f(x) \rightarrow \infty</math></p>	<p>c. <math>f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x^3 - x^4</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow \infty f(x) \rightarrow -\infty</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow -\infty f(x) \rightarrow -\infty</math></p>
<p>d. <math>f(x) = 2^{x-1} + 1</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow \infty f(x) \rightarrow \infty</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow -\infty f(x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}</math></p>		<p>e.</p> <p><math>x \rightarrow \infty f(x) \rightarrow \infty</math></p> <p><math>x \rightarrow -\infty f(x) \rightarrow -\infty</math></p>

5. Identify all zeros and factors.



zeros  
 $x = -1, 0, 1$

Factors

$$\underbrace{(x+1)} \underbrace{(x)}_{(x+0)} \underbrace{(x-1)}$$

6. Given  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 5$  and  $g(x) = -2x^2 + 6x - 3$ .

a. Find  $f(x) - g(x)$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 5 - (-2x^2 + 6x - 3)$$

$$x^3 + 4x^2 - 9x + 8$$

b. Find  $f(x) \cdot g(x)$

multiply

$$(x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 5)(-2x^2 + 6x - 3)$$

$$-2x^5 + 6x^4 - 3x^3 - 4x^4 + 12x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x^3 - 18x^2 + 9x$$

$$= -2x^5 + 2x^4 + 15x^3 - 34x^2 + 39x - 15$$

$$-10x^2 + 30x - 15$$

7. Prove that  $x = 2$  is a root of  $x^3 - 6x^2 - 4x + 24$ .

$x = 2$  is a root if it makes the expression equal to zero when evaluated.

$$(2)^3 - 6(2)^2 - 4(2) + 24$$

$$8 - 24 - 8 + 24$$

$x = 2$  is a root