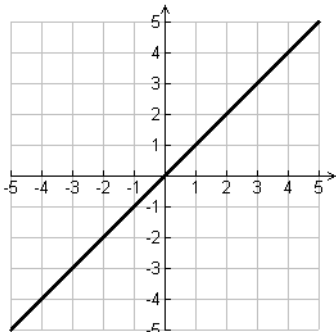
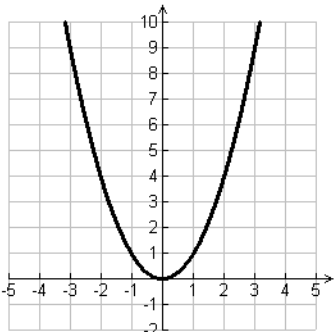
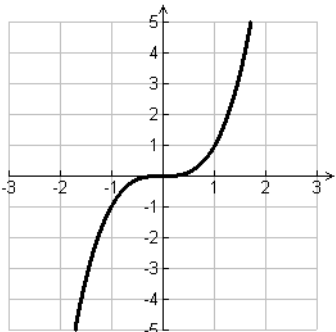
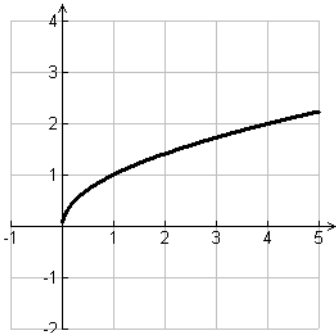
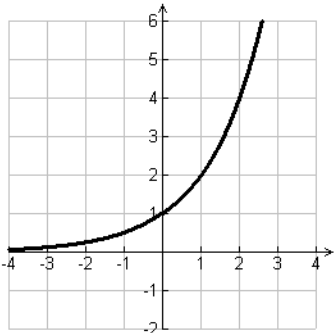
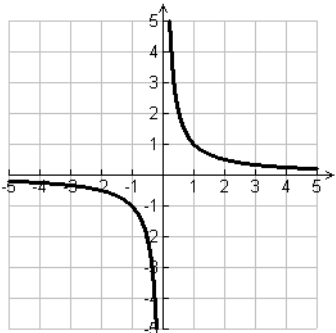
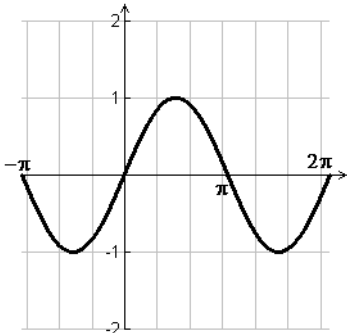
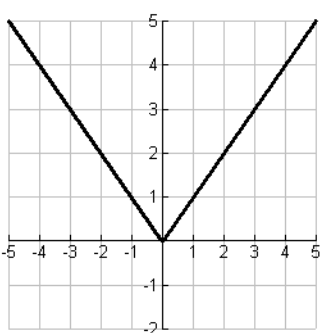


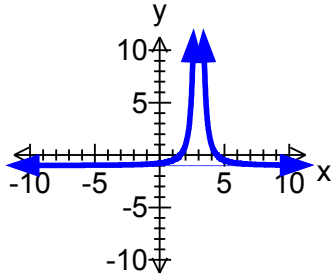
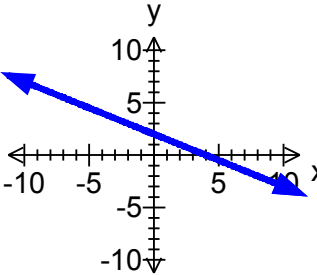
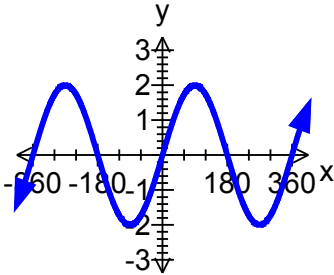
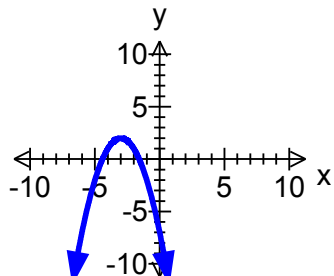
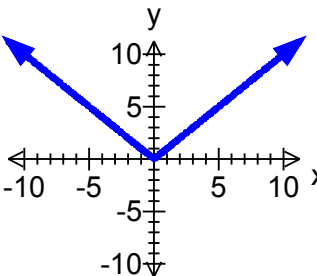
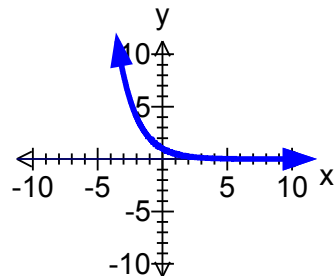
Recall: Toolkit of Parent Functions

<p align="center">Linear: $y=x$</p> 	<p align="center">Quadratic: $y=x^2$</p> 	<p align="center">Cubic: $y=x^3$</p> 
<p align="center">Radical: $y=\sqrt{x}$</p> 	<p align="center">Exponential: $y=2^x$</p> 	<p align="center">Reciprocal: $y=\frac{1}{x}$</p> 
<p align="center">Sinusoidal: $y=\sin x$</p> 	<p align="center">Absolute Value: $y= x$</p> 	<p>Note: There are many types of functions other than the ones shown here.</p>

Useful Definitions:

- Interval(s) of Increase: interval(s) where y increases as x increases.
- Interval(s) of Decrease: interval(s) where y decreases as x increases.
- Turning Point: point where the function changes from increasing to decreasing, or vice versa.
- Even Function: function that is symmetric about the y -axis (i.e., $f(-x)=f(x)$).
- Odd Function: function that is *rotationally symmetric* about the origin (i.e., $f(-x)=-f(x)$).
- Continuous Function: function with no holes or breaks in its graph.
- Discontinuous Function: function with at least one hole or break in its graph.

Exercise 1: Match each function with a characteristic of its graph. Each number may only be used once.

 $y = \frac{2}{(x-3)^2} - 1$	 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$	 $y = 2 \sin x$
 $y = -(x-3)^2 + 2$	 $y = x $	 $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

Characteristics:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Domain: $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ | 2. Range: $\{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ | 3. One Turning Point |
| 4. As $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow -1$ | 5. Range: $\{y \in \mathbb{R} y \geq 0\}$ | 6. As $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow \infty$ |

Exercise 2: Sketch a possible function for the following characteristics.

- Domain: $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- Range: $\{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- Increasing on intervals:
 - $(-\infty, -3)$ or $-\infty < x < -3$
 - $(2, \infty)$ or $2 < x < \infty$
- Decreasing on intervals:
 - $(-3, 2)$ or $-3 < x < 2$
- Turning Points (x, y) at:
 - $(-3, 1)$ and $(2, -4)$

What type of function is this?

