

1. Complete the table of values for these functions.

- a. Graph all three equations:  $y = f(x)$ ,  $y = f(x) - 3$ , and  $y = f(x) + 2$ .
- b. Write an explicit formula for  $g(x)$  and  $h(x)$ .

$x$	$f(x) = 2x + 1$	$g(x) = f(x) - 3$	$h(x) = f(x) + 2$
-3			
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			
3			

For each table below, assume the function  $f$  is defined for all real numbers. Calculate  $g(x) = f(x) - 2$  in the last column in the tables below, and show your work. What do you notice about  $g(x)$ ? Could the function be linear or exponential? Write a linear or an exponential function formula that generates the same input-output pairs as given in the table.

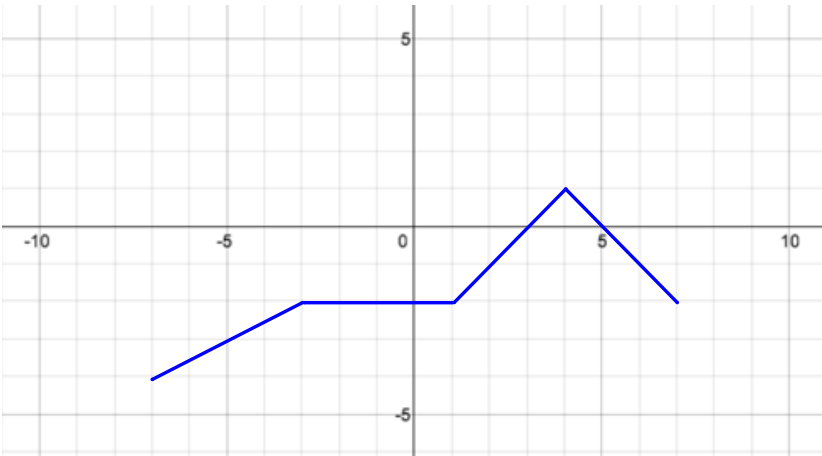
2.

$x$	$f(x)$	$g(x) = f(x) - 2$
1	-3	
2	1	
3	5	
4	9	
5	13	

3.

$x$	$f(x)$	$g(x) = f(x + 1)$
0	2	
1	6	
2	18	
3	54	
4	162	

4. Using the graph of  $f$  below, graph  $g(x) = f(x) + 2$ .



5. Suppose the graph of  $f$  is given. Write an equation for each of the following graphs after the graph of  $f$  has been transformed as described. Note that the transformations are not cumulative.

- a. Translate 5 units upward.
- b. Translate 3 units downward.

