$\qquad$
$\qquad$

1. For the following two functions, write the equations of each and complete the chart using $<,>$, or $=$ to compare them.
$f(x)=$

$$
g(x)=
$$

| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -3 | 11 |
| -1 | 7 |
| 1 | 3 |
| 3 | -1 |
| 5 | -5 |



| Characteristic of $f(\mathbf{x})$ | $<,>$, or $=$ | Characteristic of $\mathbf{g ( x )}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $y$-intercept of $f(x)=$ |  | $y$-intercept of $g(x)=$ |
| $f(4)=$ |  | $g(4)=$ |
| Rate of Change of $f(x)=$ |  | Rate of Change of $g(x)=$ |

2. Pertaining to the table at the right:
a) Find the average rate of change on the interval $2 \leq x \leq 3$.
A. 2
B. -2
C. 6.8
D. -6
b) Find the average rate of change on the interval $4 \leq x \leq 5$.

| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{f ( x )}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 21 |
| 2 | 18 |
| 3 | 16 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 5 | 8 |

A. 2
B. -2
C. 6.8
D. -6
c) Find the average rate of change on the interval
$3 \leq x \leq 4$.
A. 2
B. -2
C. 6.8
D. -6
d) Is the function displayed in the table a linear function?

Let's fill out the table to compare linear, quadratic and exponential functions over time.

| $x$ | Linear <br> $y=2 x+2$ | Quadratic <br> $y=x^{2}+2$ | Exponential <br> $y=2 x$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |

1. Calculate and compare the slopes

| Exponential's R.O.C. |
| :--- |
|  |

Whose R.O.C. is the steepest?
2. Calculate and compare the slopes for each function from $x_{1}=2$ to $x_{2}=3$.

| Linear's R.O.C | Quadratic's R.O.C. | Exponential's R.O.C. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

3. Calculate and compare the slopes for each function from $x_{1}=4$ to $x_{2}=5$.

| Linear's R.O.C | Quadratic's R.O.C. | Exponential's R.O.C. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Whose R.O.C. is the steepest? |  |  |

*VERY IMPORATANT TO KNOW!
Conclusion over a LONG period of time the $\qquad$ function will exceed the value of the other functions.
4. Based on the graph on the right, which statement is not true?
A. Functions $f$ and $g$ have the same $x$-intercept.
B. The ordered pair $(1,2)$ is a solution for $f(x)$.
C. The ordered pair $(2,7)$ is a solution for $g(x)$.
D. The value of $f(x)$ begins to exceed $g(x)$ during the interval $\mathrm{x}=1$ and $\mathrm{x}=2$.


