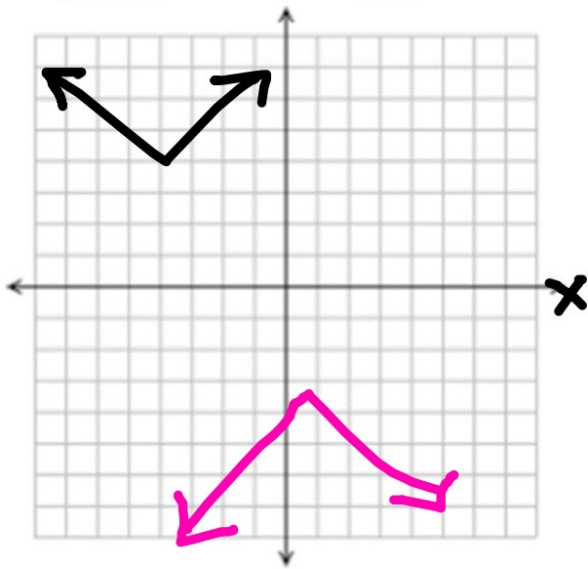


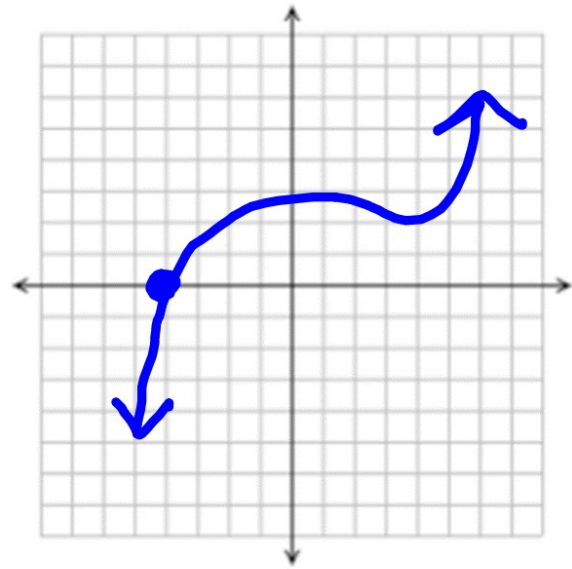
Sketch a graph that meets the given requirements listed below.



An Absolute function with Imaginary Roots (Non-Real)



An Cubic function with One Real Root



⊛ Is the sequence arithmetic or geometric? Explain your reasoning.

Geometric b/c Multiply by 1.6

① → 525, 840, 1344, 2150.4, 3440.64,

$$\frac{2150.4}{1344} = \underline{\underline{1.6}}$$

$$\frac{840}{525} = \underline{\underline{1.6}}$$

$$\frac{1344}{840} = \underline{\underline{1.6}}$$

② → 2400, 2800, 3200, 3600, 4000,

+400 +400 +400 +400

* ARITHMETIC B/c +400

$$\begin{array}{r} 4000 \\ - 3600 \\ \hline 400 \end{array}$$

Match each expression on the left with an equivalent expression from the list on the right.

index a $\sqrt[b]{x^a} = x^{\frac{a}{b}}$

$4\sqrt{x^3} = x^{\frac{3}{4}}$

$(\sqrt{x^5})^2 = x^5$

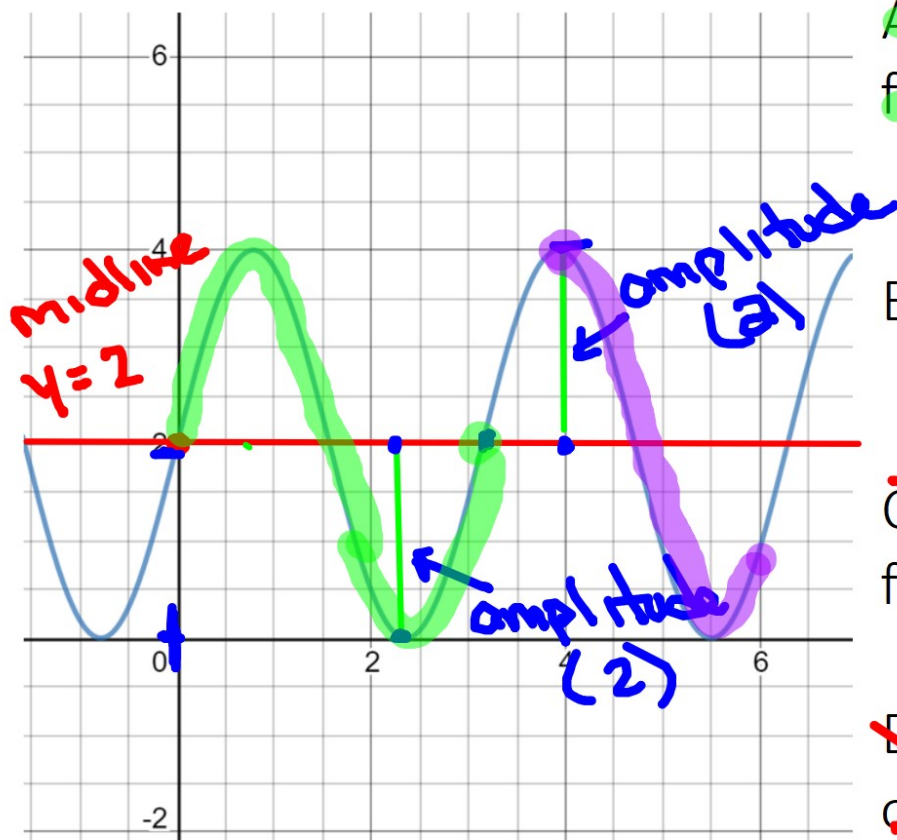
***** Negative exponent (Reciprocal) Flip it and make exponent

$4\sqrt{x^3}$	$x^{-\frac{7}{8}}$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt[8]{x^7}}$	$x^{\frac{3}{4}}$
$(\sqrt{x^5})^2$	$x^5; x \geq 0$
$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3x})^{-1}}$	$\sqrt{3x}$

$\sqrt{3x}$

Pos th

Select all the statements that are true.



A. The amplitude of the function is 2. ✓

B. The period is $\pi \approx 3.14$

~~C. The midline of the function is $y = 4$~~

~~D. The function increases over the interval $4 < x < 6$~~

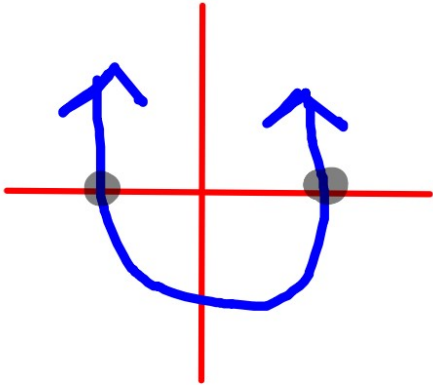
DRILL

Multiply & Simplify

$$\textcircled{1} (2 + 3x)(4) = 8 + 12x$$

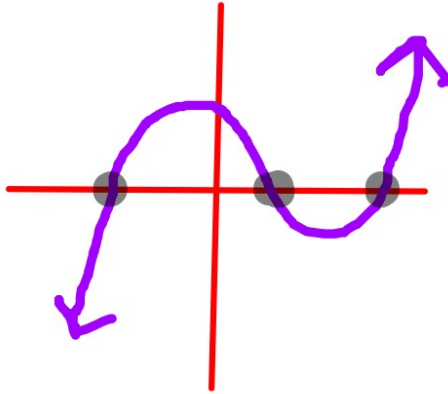
$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} (4 + 2x)(3 - 5x) &= 12 - 20x + 6x \\ &= 12 - 14x - 10x^2 \\ &= -10x^2 - 14x + 12 \end{aligned}$$

Quadratic

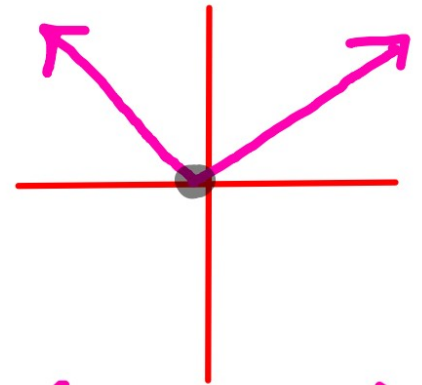


(U-shape)

Cubic

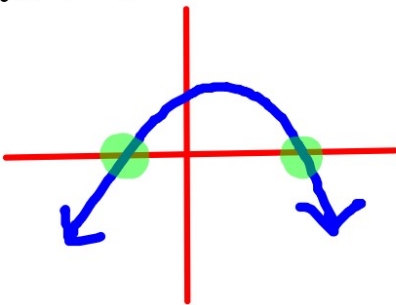


Absolute Value

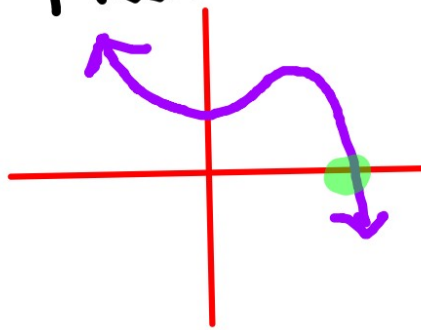


(V-Shape)

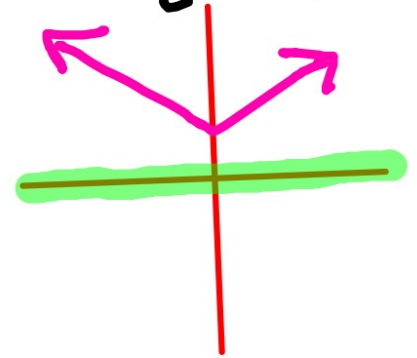
2 real roots



1 real root



(NO REAL)
Imaginary Root



NOTES

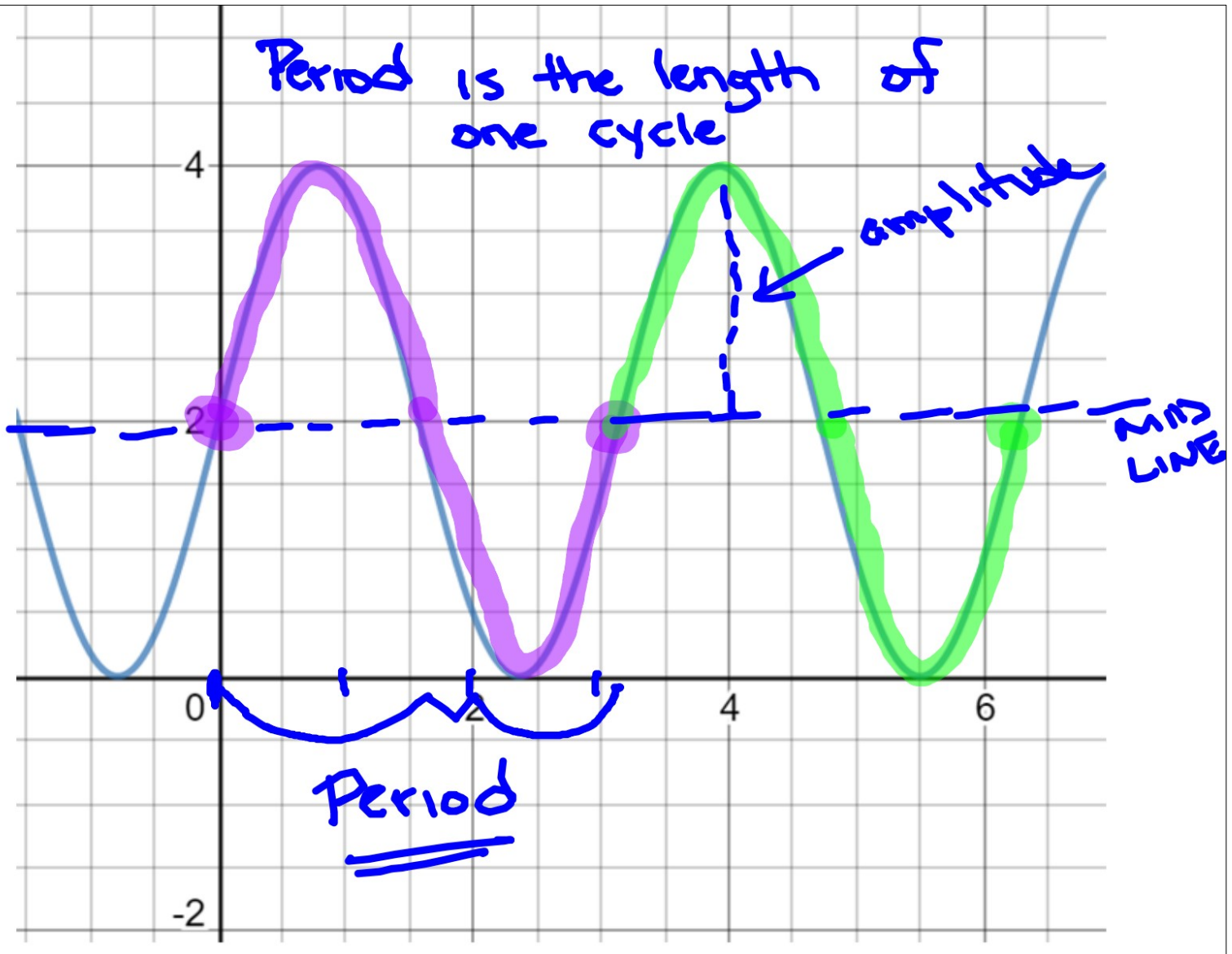
Geometric Sequence

* Multiply by the same number each time

* Arithmetic Sequence

Add/Subtract the same # each time

Period is the length of one cycle

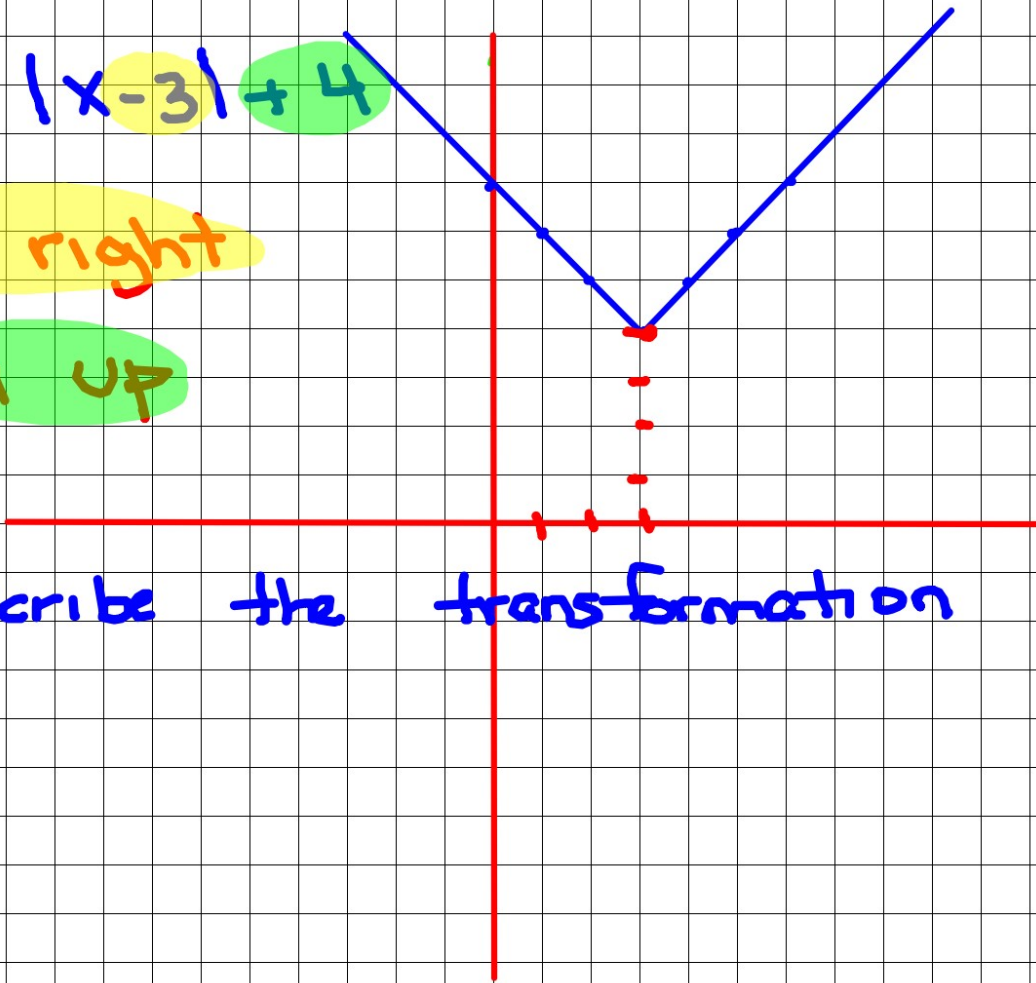


$$f(x) = |x - 3| + 4$$

==

3 right

4 up



Describe the transformation

$i \Rightarrow$ imaginary \neq

$i^2 = -1$ Real or Imaginary

Ex:

a) $\underline{4i(i)} = 4\underline{i^2} = 4(\underline{-1}) = \underline{-4}$ Real

b) $2(3+4i) = 6 + 8\underline{i} \Rightarrow$ Imaginary

c) $(2+3i)(4+2i) = 8 + 4\underline{i} + 12\underline{i} + 6i^2$
 $= 8 + 16i + 6(-1)$ (NON Real)
IMAGINARY