## Review for Unit Test 6B: Functions and Transformations

1. Labor at the car repair shop can be represented by the function:

Total charge for repairs {

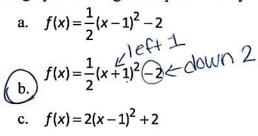
$$\begin{cases} 150, 0 < h \le 1 \\ 150 + 80(h-1), h > 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow Use this equation 3 > 1$$

If h represents the number of hours worked, what is the charge for a 3 hour car repair?

- (a) \$150
- (b) \$230
- (d) \$390

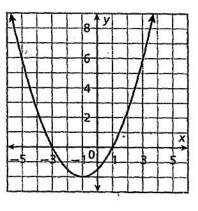
2. The graph to the right is represented by which function?

a. 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 - 2$$



c. 
$$f(x) = 2(x-1)^2 + 2$$

d. 
$$f(x) = 2(x+1)^2 - 2$$



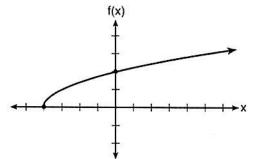
The graph of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+4}$  is shown below. The domain of the function is

1) 
$$\{x | x > 0\}$$

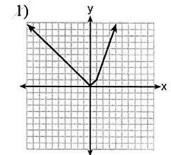
2) 
$$\{x | x \ge 0\}$$

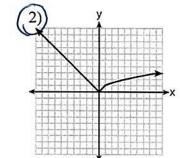
3) 
$$\{x | x > -4\}$$

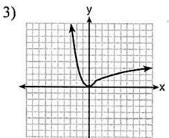
$$(4)$$
  $\{x | x \ge -4\}$ 

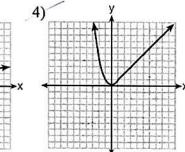


4. Which graph represents  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| & x < 1 \\ \sqrt{x} & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$ ?





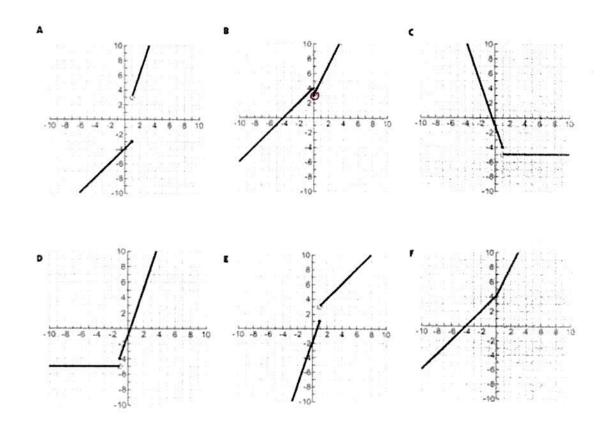




Directions: Match the piecewise function with its graph.

5) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+4 & x \le 0 \\ 2x+3 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
  $E(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2 & x \le 1 \\ x+2 & x > 1 \end{cases}$   $E(x) = \begin{cases} x-4 & x \le 1 \\ 3x & x > 1 \end{cases}$ 

6) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 1 & x \ge -1 \\ -5 & x < -1 \end{cases} \underbrace{D}_{-5} = \begin{cases} 8 & x \ge -1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} 2x + 4 & x \ge 0 \\ x + 4 & x < 0 \end{cases} \underbrace{F}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -5 & x > 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{cases} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \\ -3x - 1 & x \le 1 \end{aligned} \underbrace{C}_{-5} = \begin{cases} -3x - 1 &$$



11. Which is the parent quadratic function?

$$(a) f(x) = x^2$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = ax^2$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = ax^2$$
 (c)  $f(x) = (x-h)^2 + k$ 

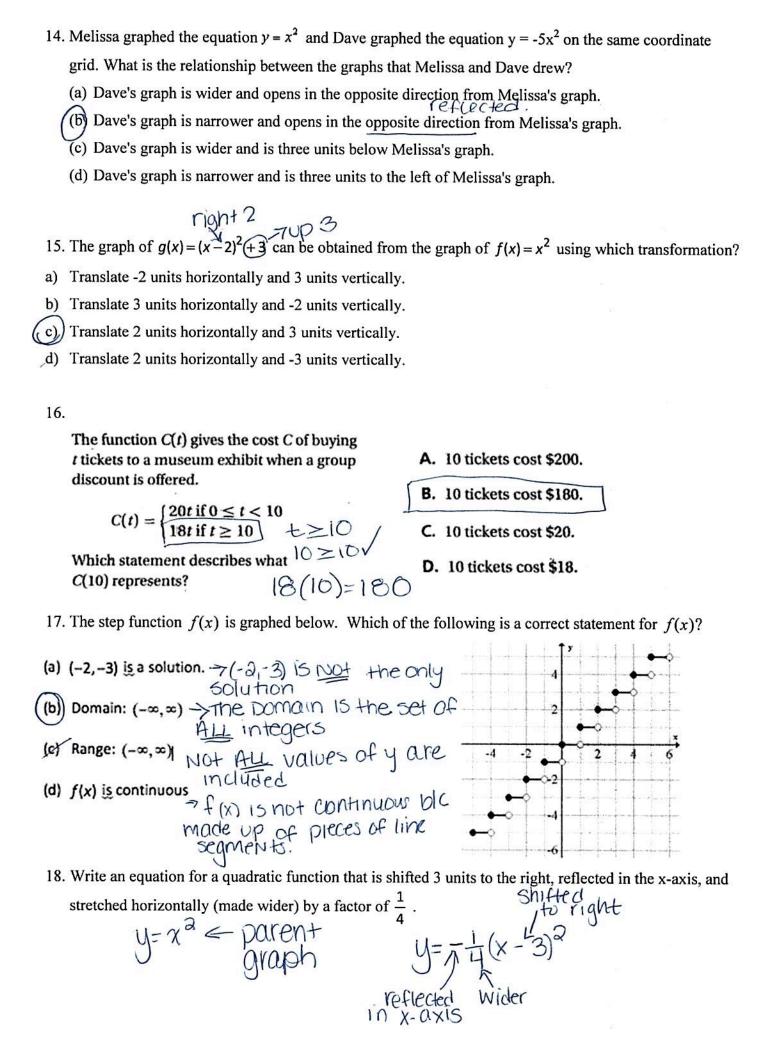
(d) 
$$f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$$

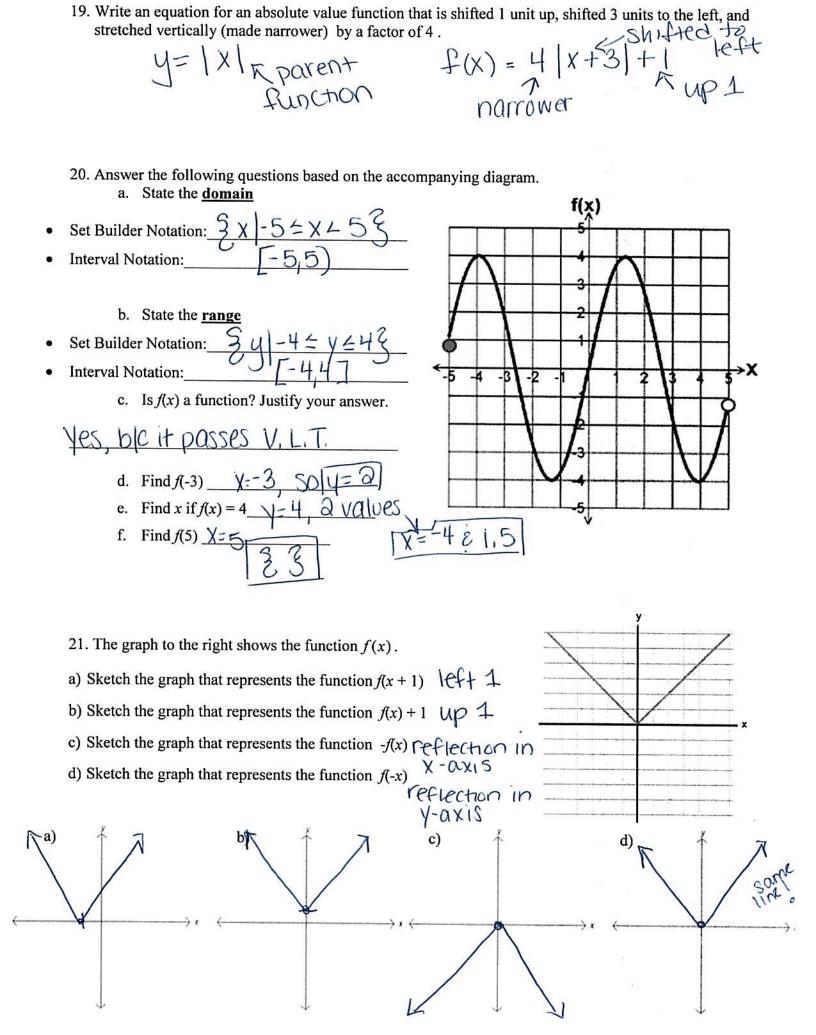
- 12. Given f(x) = 3x + 2 and g(x) = -2x 4, find h(x) = f(x) g(x).
  - (a) h(x) = x 2 (b) h(x) = x + 6
- (c)h(x) = 5x + 6
- 13. Given the graph of the line represented by the equation f(x) = -2x + b, if b is increased by 4 units, the graph of the new line would be shifted 4 units
- a) right



c) left

d) down





22. Using your calculator, solve the following systems of equations to the nearest tenth. $f(x) = 1.5x^2 - 9x + 11.5$ $g(x) = -0.2x^2 - 0.4x + 2.8$ $\left( \begin{array}{c} 1.4 \\ 1.8 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} 3.7 \\ -1.3 \end{array} \right)$
Use. 2ND Trace key! Do 2ND Trace Again to get Again to get 2ND P.O.I!
23. A rocket is launched from the ground and follows a parabolic path represented by the equation $y = -x^2 + 10x$ . At the same time, a flare is launched from a height of 10 feet and follows a straight path represented by the equation $y = -x + 10$ . Find the coordinates of the point or points where the paths intersect. Show how you arrived at your answer(s).    COK At Table   7 Same y Value   10   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
XIn calc type  Y=-X²+10X  Y=-X+10  I 9 9  2ND graph 7 10 0 0
24. Given the functions: $f(x) =  x $ and $h(x) =  2x $ on the graph provided for the domain $ -4 \le x \le 2$ .
$y= x $ $y= \infty x $
X Y - 4 B - 3 G - 2 4 V
Explain how increasing the coefficient changed the graph
of y=f(x).  1 coefficient makes the graph  Narrower (stretched vertically)
Using this graph, determine and state <u>all values of x for which <math>f(x) = h(x)</math>.</u> $PO.T. = (0) O X = 0$

25. The function is defined below.

a) Graph: 
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x-3, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -3x+4, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

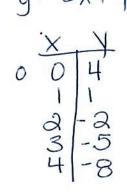
a) Graph: 
$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x-3, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x \neq 0 \\ -3x+4, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
 Open

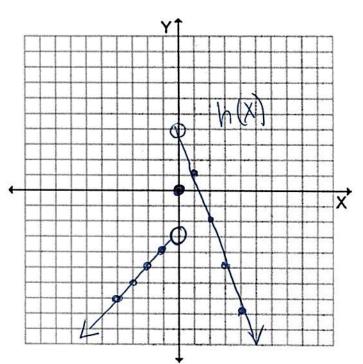
$$y = x-3 \qquad y=0 \qquad y=-3x+4$$

$$x \neq 0 \qquad y=-3x+4$$

$$x$$

$$y = -3x + 4$$





b) What kind of graph is this?

Piecewise Linear Function

26. The No Leak Plumbing Company charges \$60 for an hour or any fraction thereof for labor. Write an inequality for each hour interval. Include a table and then graph it below.

0-1 hour \$60

More than 1 hour to 2 hours \$120

More than 2 hours to 3 hours is \$180

More than 3 hours to 4 hours \$240

More than 4 hours to 5 hours \$300

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 60, & 0 < x \le 1 \\ 180, & 1 < x \le 3 \\ 340, & 3 < x \le 4 \\ 300, & 4 < x \le 5 \end{cases}$$

