

Learning Target: I can write the equation of an exponential function given a table, graph, or situation.

U6-2

Write equations for the exponential functions with horizontal asymptotes at $y = 0$ and passing through the following pairs of points.

a. $(2, 135)$ and $(6, 10935) \Rightarrow y = 15(3)^x$ $y = ab^x$

b. $(-1, 55)$ and $(1, 8.8) \Rightarrow y = 22(0.4)^x$

a.)

$$y = ab^x$$

$$\frac{135}{b^2} = a$$

$$135 = a(3)^2$$

$$135 = a \cdot 9$$

$$15 = a$$

$$135 = ab^2$$

$$10935 = ab^6$$

$$10935 = \frac{135}{b^2} b^6$$

$$10935 = 135 b^4$$

$$\frac{10935}{135} = \frac{135 b^4}{135}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{81} = \sqrt[4]{b^4}$$

$$3 = b$$

b.)

$$55 = ab^{-1}$$

$$8.8 = ab^1$$

$$8.8 = a \cdot 0.4$$

$$22 = a$$

$$\frac{55}{b^{-1}} = a$$

$$55b^1 = a$$

$$8.8 = 55b$$

$$8.8 = 55b^2$$

$$0.16 = b^2$$

$$0.4 = b$$

Mastery Topic: I can solve a graph a variety of one and two variable inequalities.

U6-11

Sketch a graph of the inequalities below and shade the solution region.

$$y > |x + 2|$$

$$y \leq 3$$

$y > |x + 2|$

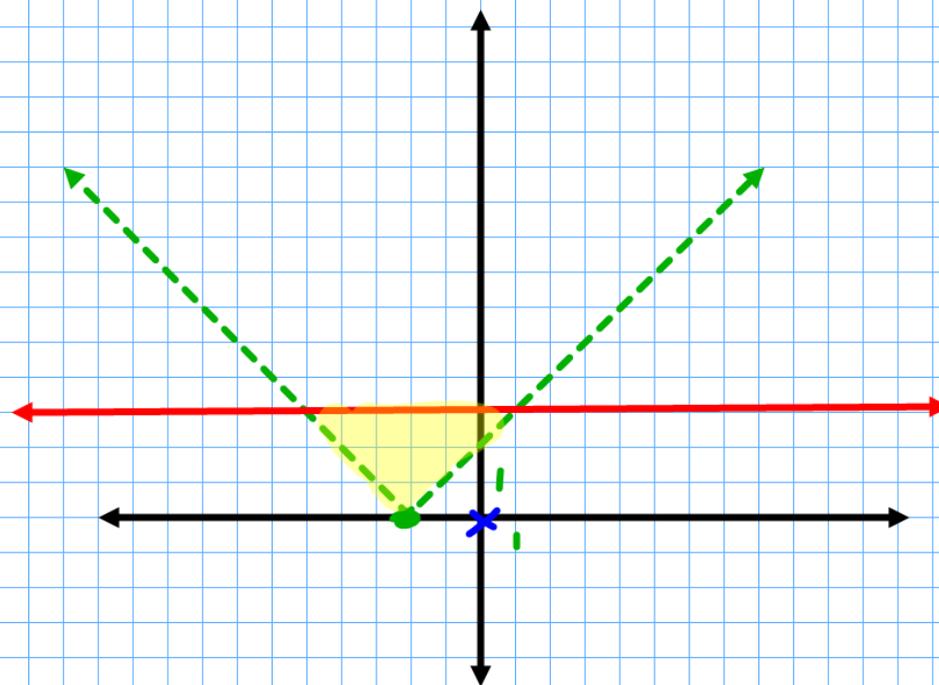
Boundary $y = |x + 2|$

$a = 1$
 $h = -2$
 $k = 0$
 $(-2, 0)$

$y \leq 3$
 Boundary $y = 3$

$0 > |0 + 2|$
 $0 > |2|$
 $0 > 2$

$0 \leq 3$



IAB Focus: I can review the IAB topic Algebra and Functions II to prepare for the CAASPP.

U6-14

What is the inverse of each of the functions below? Write your answers in function notation.

a. $g(x) = 2(x^3 + 5)$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2} - 5}$$

$$j(4) = \frac{2}{4-3}$$

$$j^{-1}(2) = \frac{2}{2} + 3$$

b. $k(x) = 3x^2 - 4$

$$j(4) = 2$$

$$j^{-1}(2) = \sqrt{4}$$

c. $j(x) = \frac{2}{x-3}$

$$j^{-1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 3$$

a.	$g(x)$	$g^{-1}(x)$
	cube	$\div 2$
	+5	-5
	$\cdot 2$	$\sqrt[3]{\quad}$

$$g(1) = 2(1^3 + 5)$$

$$g^{-1}(12) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{12}{2} - 5}$$

$$g(1) = 12$$

$$g^{-1}(12) = 1$$

c.	$y = \frac{2}{x-3}$
	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
	$j^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow$

$$x = \frac{2}{y-3}$$

$$(y-3)(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{y-3}{y-3}$$

$$\frac{(y-3)(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{x}{x} \cdot y - 3 = \frac{2}{x} + 3$$

$$y = \frac{2}{x} + 3$$

$$(y-3)(x) = \left(\frac{2}{y-3}\right)(y-3)$$