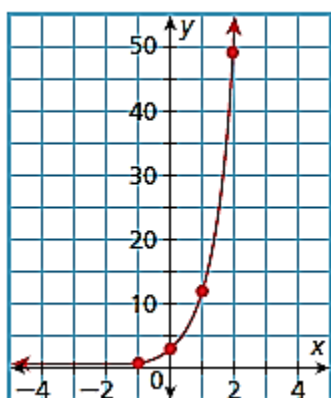


Characteristics of Exponential Functions

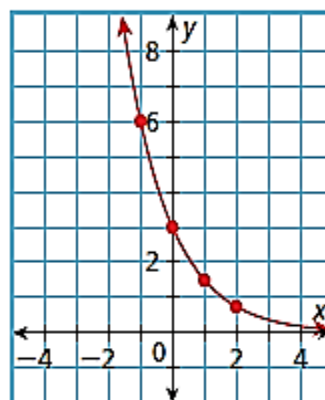
Y-Intercepts and Asymptotes

Y-Intercept		
Define: Point where the graph crosses the y-axis	Think: At what coordinate point does the graph cross the y-axis?	Write: (0, #) *look at graph or plug in 0 for x*
Asymptotes		
Define: A line that the graph get closer and closer to, but never touches or crosses.	Define: A line that the graph get closer and closer to, but never touches or crosses.	Define: A line that the graph get closer and closer to, but never touches or crosses.



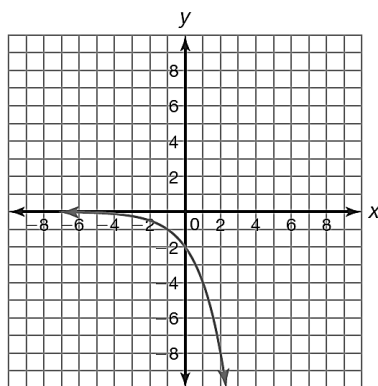
Y-intercept:

Asymptote:



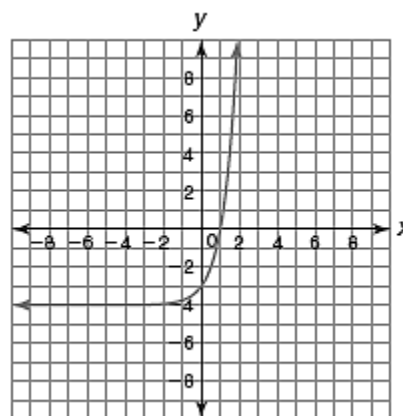
Y-intercept:

Asymptote:



Y-intercept:

Asymptote:

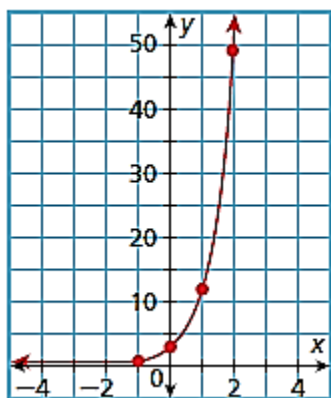


Y-intercept:

Asymptote:

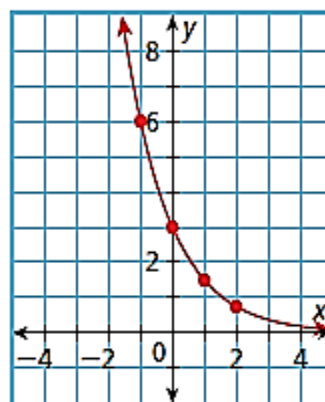
Domain and Range

Domain		
Define: All possible values of x	Think: How far left to right does the graph go?	Write: $(-\infty, \infty)$ OR all real numbers
Range		
Define: All possible values of y	Think: How far down to how far up does the graph go?	Write: $(\#, \#)$ <i>(lowest y value, highest y value)</i> *will involve the asymptote and ∞ or $-\infty$ *



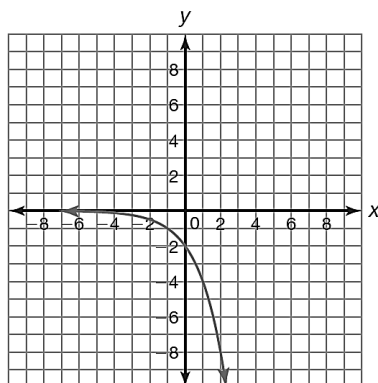
Domain:

Range:



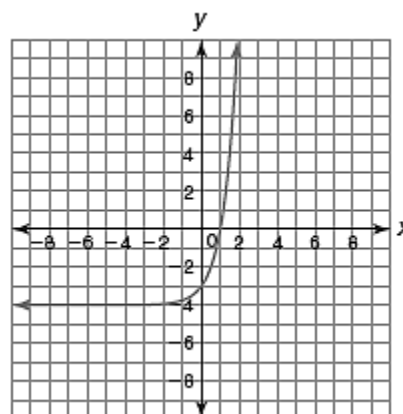
Domain:

Range:



Domain:

Range:

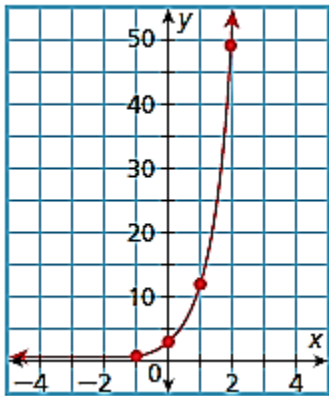


Domain:

Range:

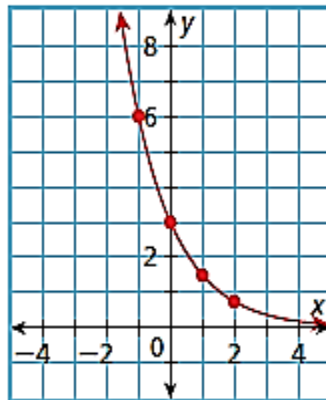
Intervals of Increase and Decrease

Interval of Increase		
Define: The part of the graph that is rising as you read left to right.	Think: From left to right, is my graph going up?	Write: Same as the domain or none
Interval of Decrease		
Define: The part of the graph that is falling as you read from left to right.	Think: From left to right, is my graph going down?	Write: Same as the domain or none
Exponential functions are either increasing or decreasing – they can't be both. Write none for whichever it is not.		



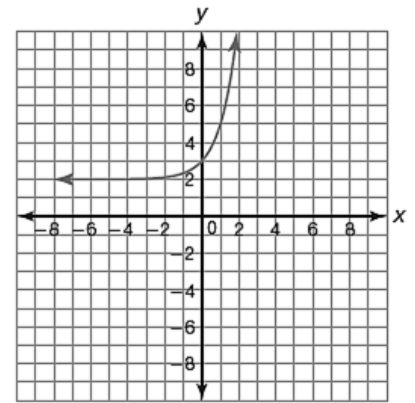
Interval of Increase:

Interval of Decrease:



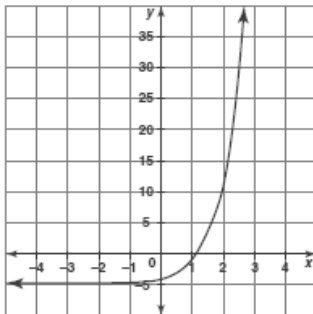
Interval of Increase:

Interval of Decrease:



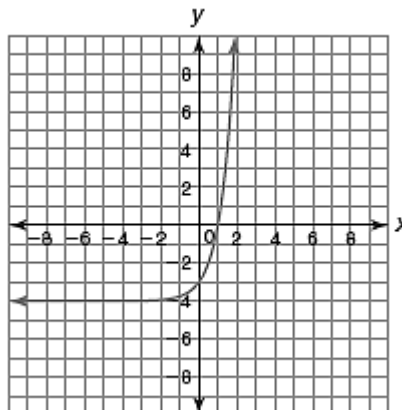
Interval of Increase:

Interval of Decrease:



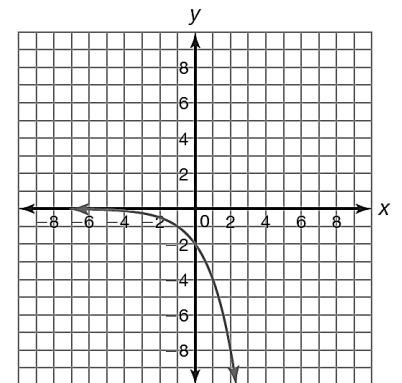
Interval of Increase:

Interval of Decrease:



Interval of Increase:

Interval of Decrease:

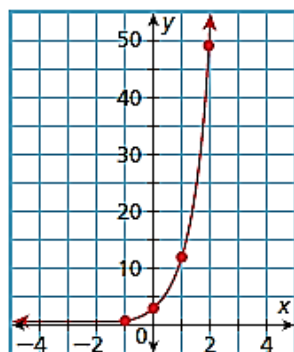


Interval of Increase:

Interval of Decrease:

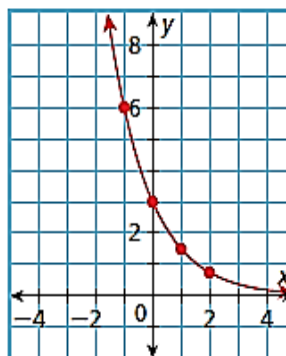
End Behavior

End Behavior	
Define: Behavior of the ends of the function (what happens to the y-values or $f(x)$) as x approaches positive or negative infinity. The arrows indicate the function goes on forever so we want to know where those ends go.	
Think: As x goes to the left (negative infinity), what direction does the left arrow go?	Write: As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____ *will be ∞ , $-\infty$, or asymptote*
Think: As x goes to the right (positive infinity), what direction does the right arrow go?	Write: As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____ *will be ∞ , $-\infty$, or asymptote*



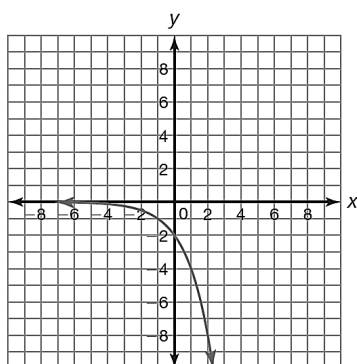
As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____

As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____



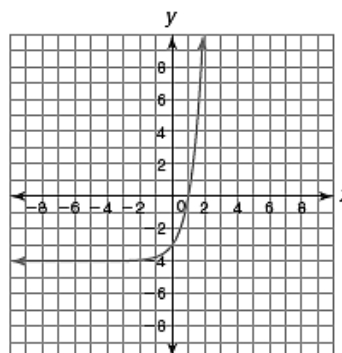
As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____

As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____



As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____

As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____



As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____

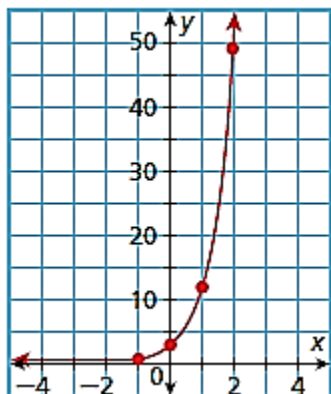
As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____

Average Rate of Change (From a Graph)

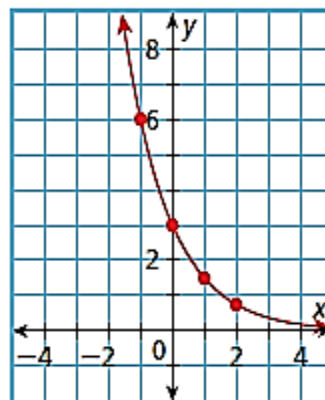
Average Rate of Change: Rate of change or slope for a given interval on a graph. The given interval is written using the inequality notation $a \leq x \leq b$, where a and b represent the initial and final x -value of the interval. **Find the two points based on given x values and then use the slope formula.**

$$AROC = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

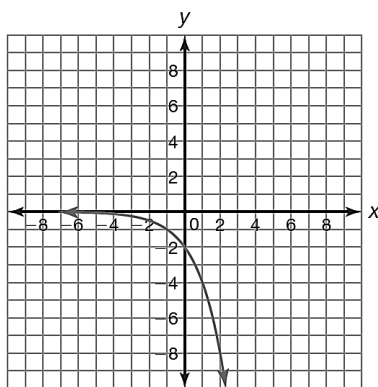
Calculate the average rate of change for the interval $0 \leq x \leq 2$.



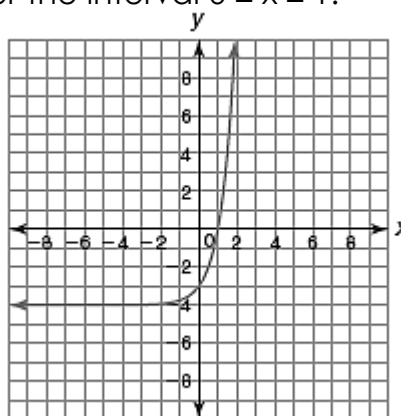
Calculate the average rate of change for the interval $-1 \leq x \leq 2$.



Calculate the average rate of change for the interval $0 \leq x \leq 2$.



Calculate the average rate of change for the interval $0 \leq x \leq 1$.



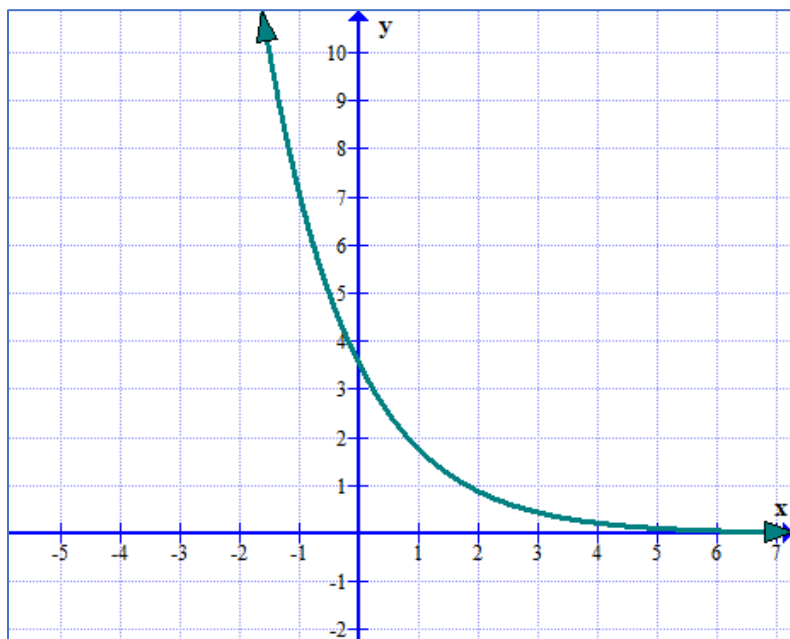
Average Rate of Change (From an Equation)

If you are given an equation of a function and asked to calculate the average rate of change for that function over a given interval, you will substitute the initial x -value and the final x -value into the function to create two sets of ordered pairs. Then using the ordered pairs, substitute into the slope formula.

a. $y = 3x$; $1 \leq x \leq 3$

b. $y = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$; $-4 \leq x \leq 0$

Characteristics Practice



Domain:

Range:

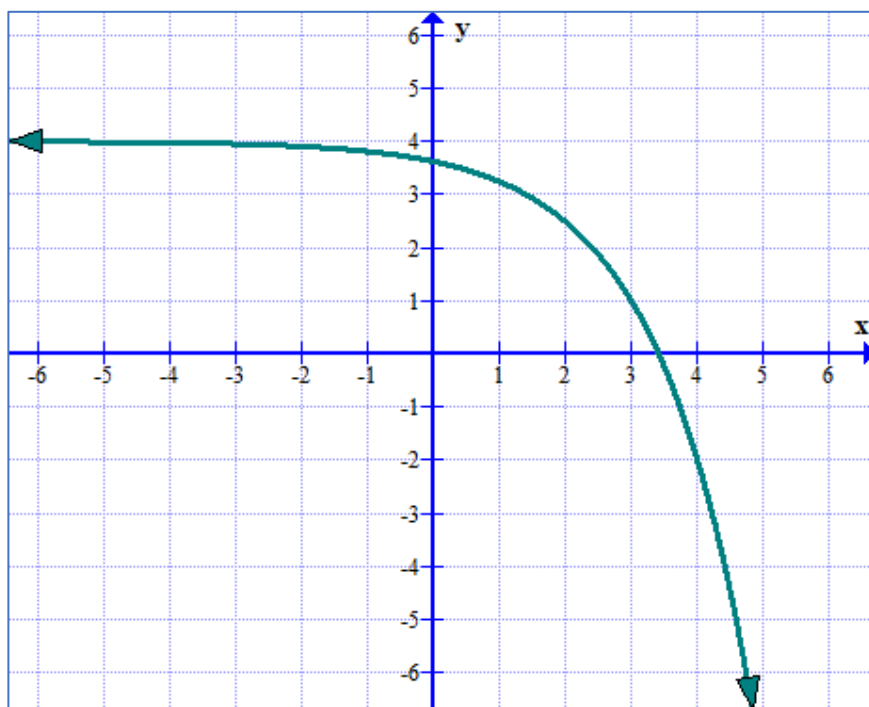
Y-Intercept:

Asymptote:

Interval of Increase:

Interval of Decrease:

Average Rate of Change over $[-1, 3]$ As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ As $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$



Domain:

Range:

Y-Intercept:

Asymptote:

Interval of Increase:

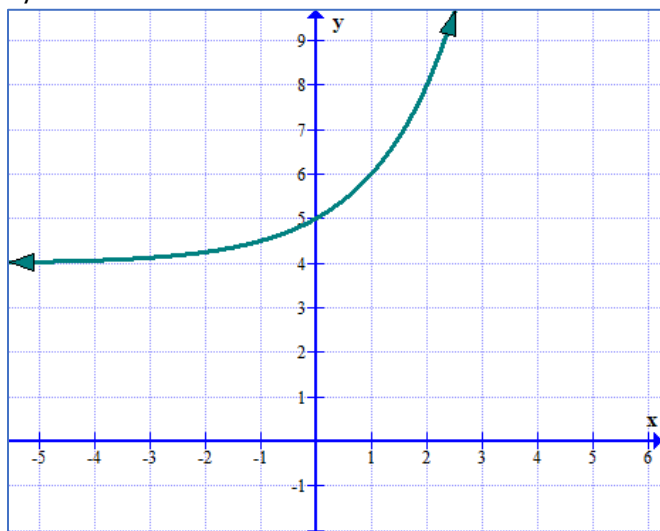
Interval of Decrease:

Average Rate of Change over $[1, 4]$ As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ As $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Characteristics of Exponentials – Matching

A: (0, 4)	B: (0, 5)	C: (1.5, 0)	D: (0, -1.5)	E: (0, -3.5)
F: $y = 6$	G: $y = 5$	H: $y = 4$	I: $y = 0$	J: $y = -2$
K: $y = -1.5$	L: $(-\infty, \infty)$	M: $(-\infty, -1.5)$	N: $(-\infty, -3.5)$	O: $(-\infty, 0)$
P: $(-\infty, 6)$	Q: $(6, \infty)$	R: $(1.5, \infty)$	S: $(-\infty, 4)$	T: $(4, \infty)$

1)

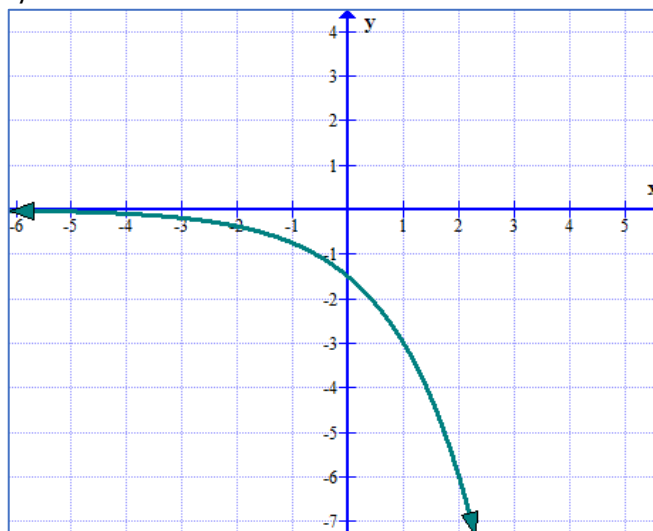


Range:

Y-Int:

Asymptote:

2)

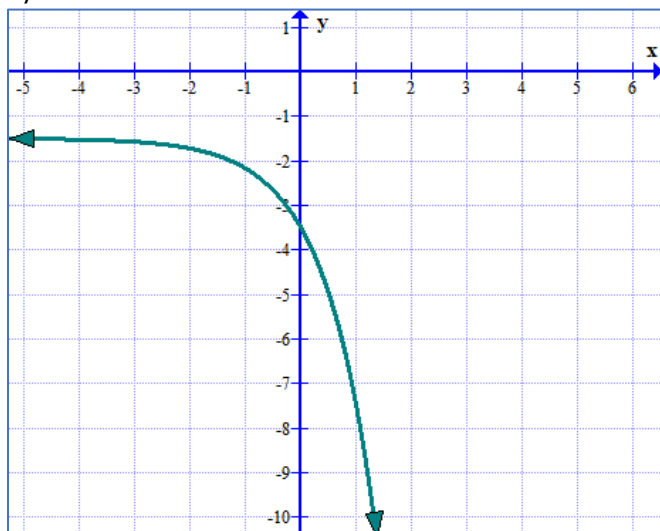


Range:

Y-Int:

Asymptote:

3)

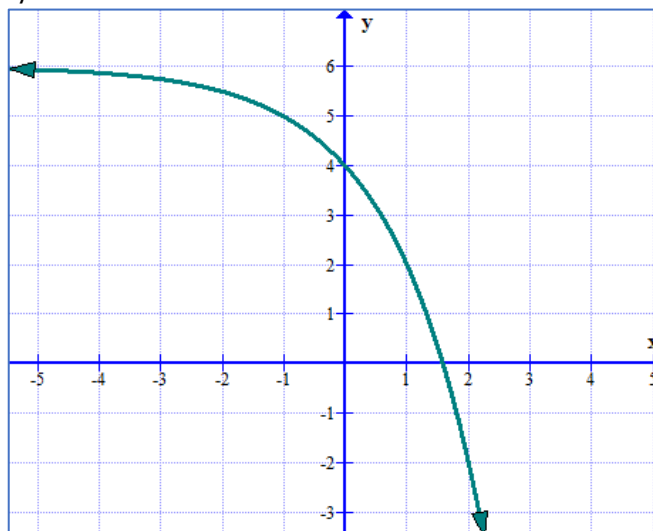


Range:

Y-Int:

Asymptote:

4)



Range:

Y-Int:

Asymptote: