

A. Lesson Context

BIG PICTURE of this UNIT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is meant by the term FUNCTIONS and how do we work with them? • mastery with working with basic skills and concepts of the idea of “a function” • understanding how to model real world scenarios with the basic concepts of “functions” 		
CONTEXT of this LESSON:	<p>Where we’ve been</p> <p>In Lessons 1,2 & 3 you practiced with D&R, features & inverses of functions</p>	<p>Where we are</p> <p>Expanding our repertoire of parent functions, beyond the linear, exponential & quadratic from IM2</p>	<p>Where we are heading</p> <p>How do we apply the concept of “functions” to linear & exponential relations.</p>

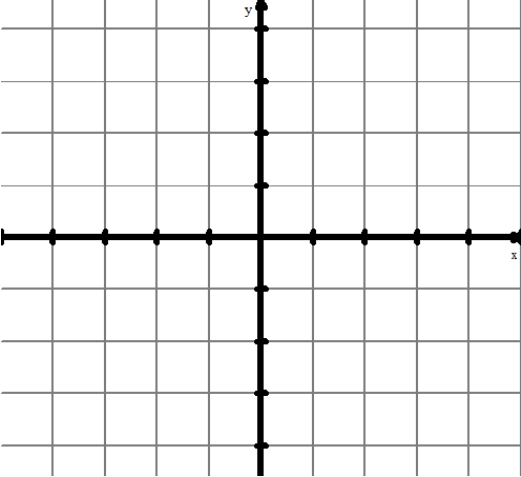
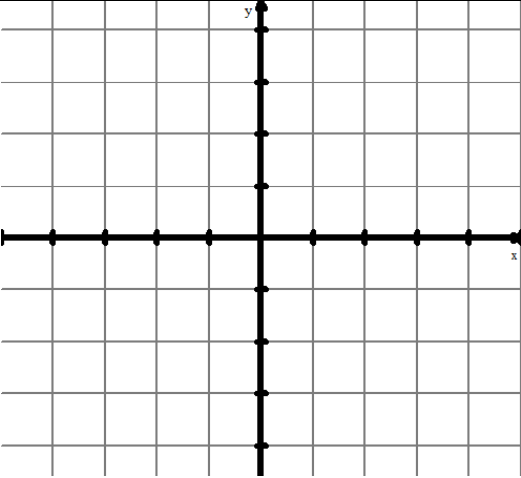
B. Lesson Objectives

- a. Generate the graphs of parent functions on technology (TI-84 & DESMOS)
- b. Relate the basics of function concepts to previously studied functions and new functions
- c. Introduce the term “parent” functions and introduce new features that characterize these new functions

C. Opening Exercise

<p>The stopping distance of a car is related to the speed at which the car travels. Mathematically, this relationship can be written as $d(v) = \frac{v^2}{15}$, where distance is measured in meters and speed is measured in m/s. For example, how much distance is required in order to safely stop a car travelling at 20 m/s (about 70 km/hr)? (i.e. evaluate $d(20) = ???$)</p> <p>In the inverse of this relation, we relate the velocity of the car to its stopping distance and the equation would be $v(d) = \sqrt{15d}$. For example, what should be your maximum speed if you are required to stop your car within 12 m of an obstacle on the road? (i.e. evaluate $v(12) = ??$)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Evaluate $d(20)$ and interpret. (b) Graph $d(v)$. (c) What is the domain of $d(v)$? What is the range of $d(v)$? (d) Evaluate $v(12)$ and interpret. (e) Is it easier to solve $12 = d(v)$ or to evaluate $v(12)$? (f) Graph $v(d)$ (g) Compare the graphs of $d(v)$ and $v(d)$
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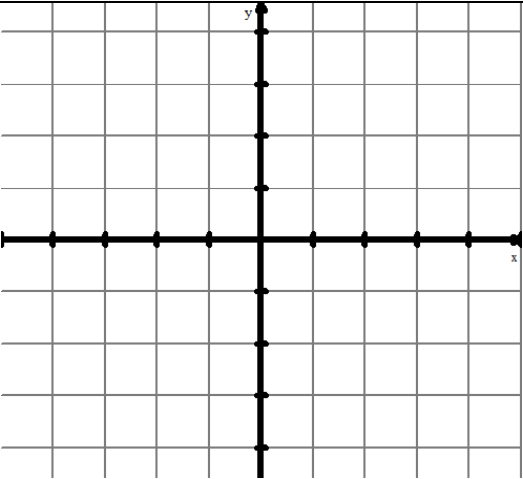
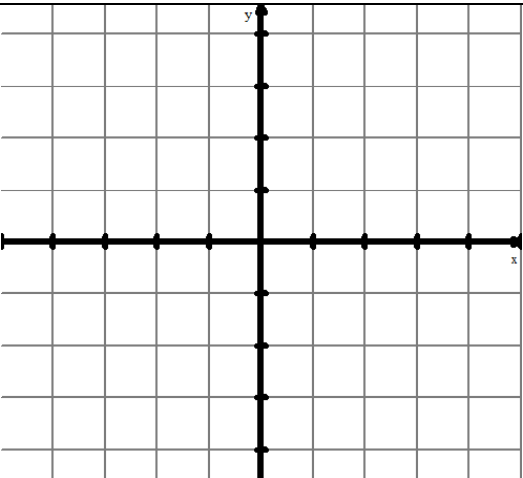
D. Observation Table for Exploration

Function Equation	Sketch of Graph	Special Features & Symmetries	Domain & Range																
<p>$f(x) = x$ - Linear</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="94 391 405 816"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	Y	-3		-2		-1		0		1		2		3				
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<p>$f(x) = x^2$ - quadratic</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="94 1097 405 1523"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	Y	-3		-2		-1		0		1		2		3				
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IM3 - Lesson 4: Properties of Parent Functions | Unit 1 – Basics of Function

Function Equation	Sketch of Graph	Special Features & Symmetries	Domain & Range																
<p>$f(x) = 2^x$ - Exponential</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">x</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	Y	-3		-2		-1		0		1		2		3				
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<p>$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ - Radical</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">x</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	Y	-3		-2		-1		0		1		2		3				
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<p>$f(x) = x$ - Absolute Value</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">x</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	Y	-3		-2		-1		0		1		2		3				
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