

**D**

$$y = 3x + 2$$

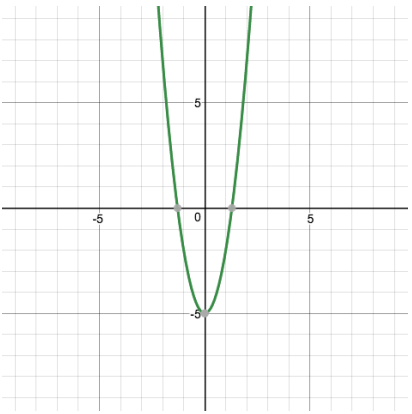
x	y
-2	-4
-1	-1
0	2
1	5
2	8

As x increases, y increases at a constant rate.

**!**

**2**

**m**



**E**

$$y = 3x^2 - 5$$

x	y
-2	7
-1	-2
0	-5
1	-2
2	7

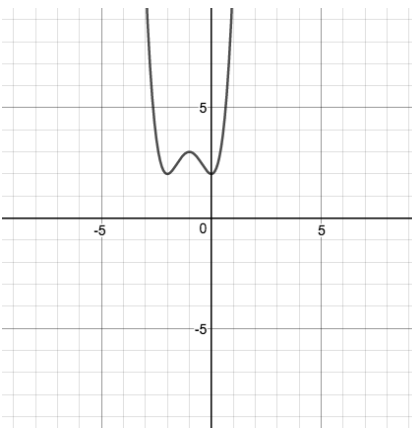
x-intercepts @

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$$

**;**

**7**

**j**



**F**

$$y = (x + 2)^2(x)^2 + 2$$

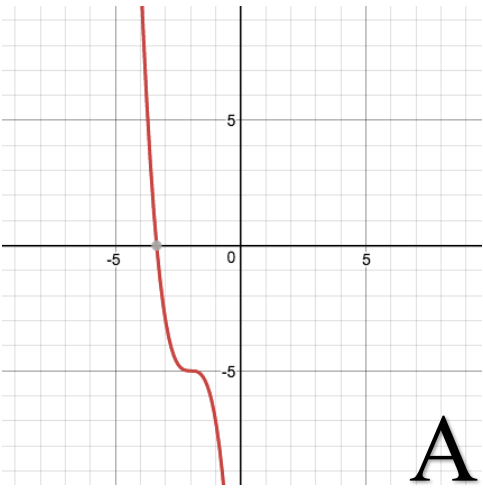
x	y
-2	2
-1	3
0	2
1	11
2	66

quartic function with all imaginary zeros

**~**

**3**

**- n**



$$y = -2(x + 2)^3 - 5$$

x	y
-2	-5
-1	-7
0	-21
1	-59
2	-133

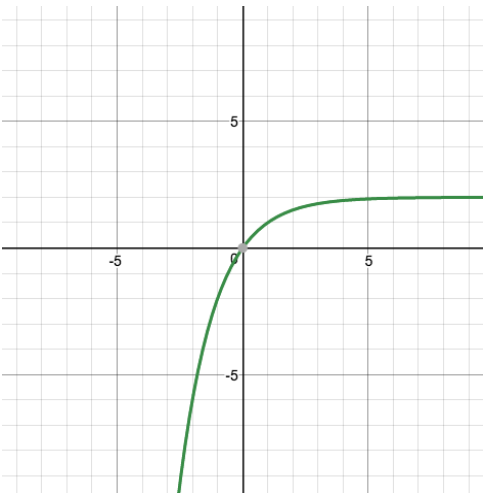
smallest y-value @  
x = 5

**A**

**?**

**9**

**i**



$$y = -2(.5)^x + 2$$

x	y
-2	-6
-1	-2
0	0
1	1
2	1.5

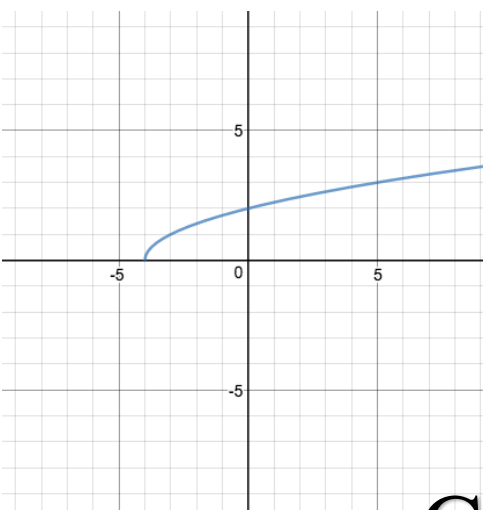
exponential  
function with the  
y-intercept @  
y = 0

**B**

**^**

**10**

**h**



$$y = \sqrt{x + 4}$$

x	y
-2	1.4142
-1	1.7321
0	2
1	2.2361
2	2.4495

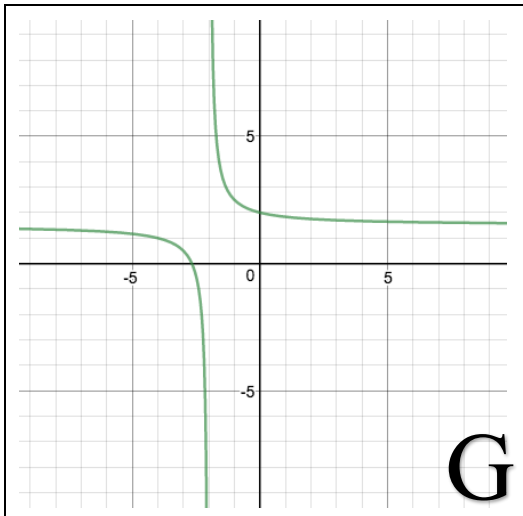
$x \in \mathbb{R} \geq -4$

**C**

**#**

**11**

**g**



$$y = \frac{1}{x+2} + 1.5$$

x	y
-2	ERROR
-1	2.5
0	2
1	1.8333
2	1.75

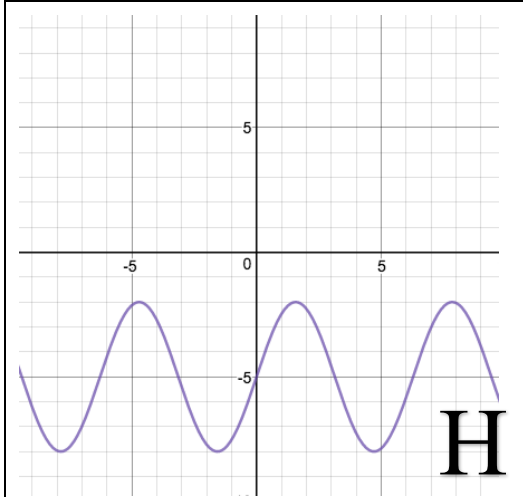
does not exist @  
x = -2

**G**

**+**

**8**

**f**



$$y = 3 \sin(x) - 5$$

x	y
-2	-7.728
-1	-7.524
0	-5
1	-2.476
2	-2.272

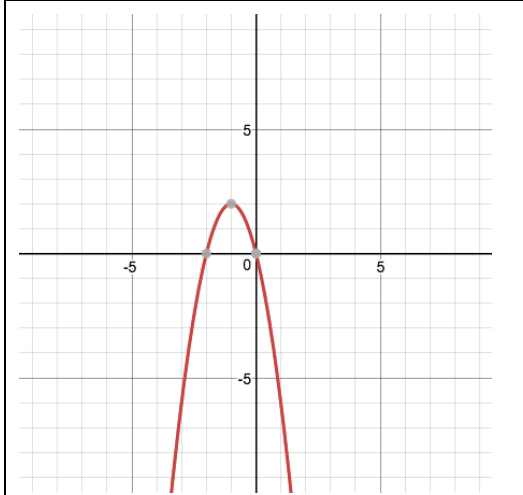
Range: [-1,1]

**H**

**&**

**12**

**e**



$$y = -2x(x+2)$$

x	y
-2	0
-1	2
0	0
1	-6
2	-16

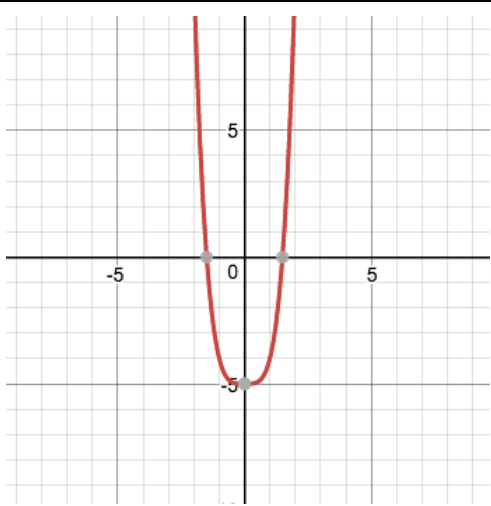
quadratic function  
that has the same  
y-intercept value  
as one of the  
x-intercept  
values

**I**

**@**

**6**

**d**



$$y = x^4 - 5$$

x	y
-2	11
-1	-4
0	-5
1	-4
2	11

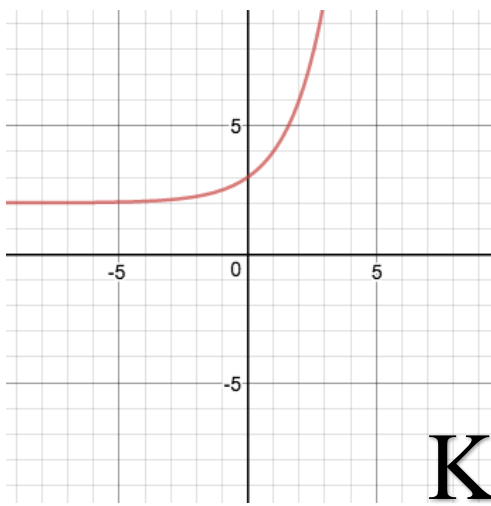
quartic function  
with one minimum

**J**

**\***

**5**

**c**



$$y = (2)^x + 2$$

x	y
-2	2.25
-1	2.5
0	3
1	4
2	6

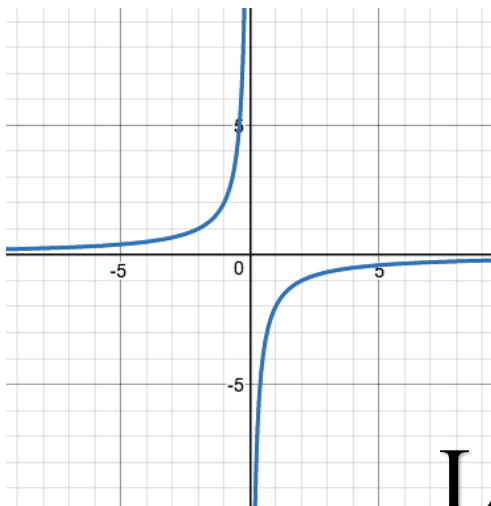
As x increases, y  
increases at an  
increasing rate.

**K**

**%**

**4**

**b**



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

x	y
-2	1
-1	2
0	ERROR
1	-2
2	-1

does not exist @  
x = 0

**L**

**\$**

**1**

**a**