$\qquad$
$\qquad$

1. Two objects are dropped downward at the same time from the top of a building. For both functions, t represents time in seconds and the height is represented in feet. The functions are shown below. Function $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{t})$ is shown as a graph and function $\mathrm{s}(\mathrm{t})$ is shown as a table. Use these to answer the following questions:
a) Which object was dropped from a greater height? Explain your answer.
b) Which object hit the ground first? Explain your answer.
c) Which object fell at a faster rate (in $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{sec})$ ? Explain your answer.


| $t$ | $s(t)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 20 |
| 2.5 | 15 |
| 3.5 | 10 |
| 4.3 | 5 |
| 5 | 0 |

2. Given the functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, which function has the greatest average rate of change over the interval $[-1,1]$ ? Show and explain your work.

$$
f(x)=3 x^{3}-2 x^{2}+4
$$

| x | $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{x})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| -2 | 1.25 |
| -1 | 2.5 |
| 0 | 5 |
| 1 | 10 |
| 2 | 20 |

3. Which of the following functions has a minimum value less than the one shown in the graph?
a) $m(x)=x^{2}-2 x-10$
b) $g(x)=x^{2}-6 x+7$
c) $\quad h(x)=|x+3|-6$
d) $\quad r(x)=|x-8|+2$

4. Which of the following statements is true about the functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ shown below?

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -1 | 5 |
| 0 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | -1 |


a) $G(x)$ has a greater rate of change than $f(x)$.
b) $F(x)$ has a greater rate of change than $g(x)$.
c) Both functions have the same rate of change.
d) There is insufficient information to determine the rate of change.

Honors Only:
5. Which of the following statements is true about the functions $p(x)$ and $m(x)$ shown below?

| $x$ | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $m(x)$ | -7 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 0 | -7 |

$$
p(x)=-x^{2}-x+6
$$

a) The function $\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{x})$ has a greater maximum value than $\mathrm{m}(\mathrm{x})$.
b) The sum of the roots of $m(x)=0$ is greater than the sum of the roots of $p(x)=0$.
c) The $y$-intercept of $p(x)$ is greater than the $y$-intercept of $m(x)$.
d) Over the interval $[-1,1]$, the average rate of change for $m(x)$ is less than the rate of change for $\mathrm{p}(\mathrm{x})$.

