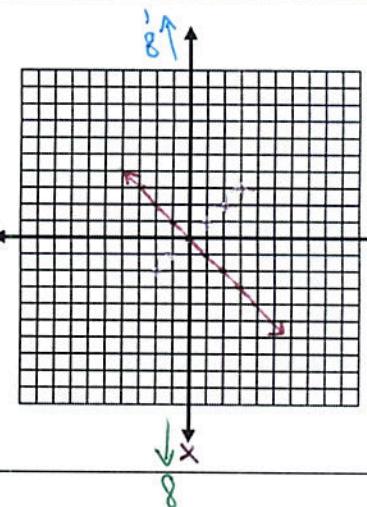
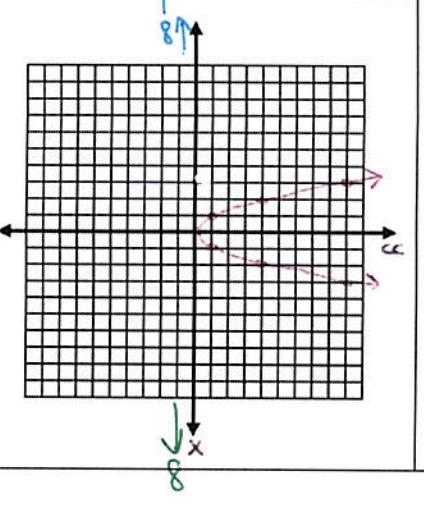
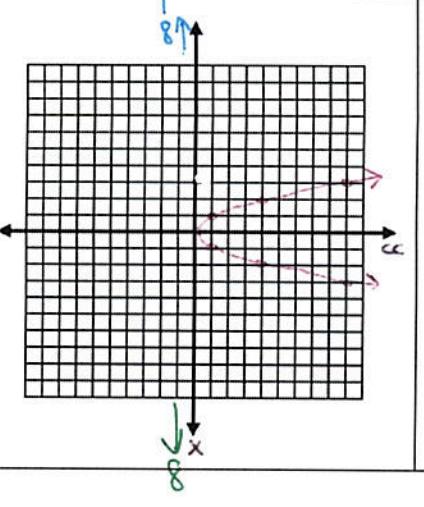


Equation/Function	Table of Values	Intercept & End Behavior	Graph																		
Linear $f(x) = x$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-3</td><td>$f(-3) = -3$</td></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td>$f(-2) = -2$</td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>$f(-1) = -1$</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>$f(0) = 0$</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>$f(1) = 1$</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>$f(2) = 2$</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>$f(3) = 3$</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>$f(4) = 4$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	-3	$f(-3) = -3$	-2	$f(-2) = -2$	-1	$f(-1) = -1$	0	$f(0) = 0$	1	$f(1) = 1$	2	$f(2) = 2$	3	$f(3) = 3$	4	$f(4) = 4$	y-intercept: $\textcircled{2} \quad 0$ End-Behavior: As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$	
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Quadratic $f(x) = x^2$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-3</td><td>$f(-3) = (-3)^2 = 9$</td></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td>$f(-2) = (-2)^2 = 4$</td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>$f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>$f(0) = 0^2 = 0$</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>$f(1) = 1^2 = 1$</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>$f(2) = 2^2 = 4$</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>$f(3) = 3^2 = 9$</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>$f(4) = 4^2 = 16$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	-3	$f(-3) = (-3)^2 = 9$	-2	$f(-2) = (-2)^2 = 4$	-1	$f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$	0	$f(0) = 0^2 = 0$	1	$f(1) = 1^2 = 1$	2	$f(2) = 2^2 = 4$	3	$f(3) = 3^2 = 9$	4	$f(4) = 4^2 = 16$	y-intercept: $\textcircled{2} \quad 0$ End-Behavior: As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$	
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Exponential $f(x) = 2^x$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-3</td><td>$f(-3) = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$</td></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td>$f(-2) = 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$</td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>$f(-1) = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>$f(0) = 2^0 = 1$</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>$f(1) = 2^1 = 2$</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>$f(2) = 2^2 = 4$</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>$f(3) = 2^3 = 8$</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>$f(4) = 2^4 = 16$</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	-3	$f(-3) = 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{8}$	-2	$f(-2) = 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$	-1	$f(-1) = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$	0	$f(0) = 2^0 = 1$	1	$f(1) = 2^1 = 2$	2	$f(2) = 2^2 = 4$	3	$f(3) = 2^3 = 8$	4	$f(4) = 2^4 = 16$	y-intercept: $\textcircled{2} \quad 1$ End-Behavior: As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$	
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