

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

3-1

Investigating the Graph of $f(x) = x^n$

Essential question: How does the value of n affect the behavior of the function $f(x) = x^n$?

COMMON CORE
 CC-9-12.F.IF.7
 CC-9-12.F.IF.5
 CC-9-12.F.B.3

1 EXPLORE Graphing $f(x) = x^n$ When n is Even

Follow these steps to investigate the graphs of $f(x) = x^2$, $f(x) = x^4$, and $f(x) = x^6$.

- Set the viewing window of your graphing calculator as shown.
- Enter the functions $f(x) = x^2$, $f(x) = x^4$, and $f(x) = x^6$ in the equation editor as shown.
- Graph the functions on the coordinate plane at right by sketching what you see on your calculator.
- Use your graphs to identify the zero(s) of the functions.
- Identify the minimum value of each function.
- Describe any symmetry of the graphs.

WINDOW

Xmin=-5
Xmax=5
Ymin=-1
Ymax=9
Xres=1

F1=1 F1=2 F1=3

V1=1
V2=4
V3=9

REFLECT

1a. What do all of the functions and their graphs have in common?
 $x=0$ (Zero), Minimum $y=0$, y -axis symmetry, $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ (Even)

1b. For these functions, what happens to the values of $f(x)$ as x increases without bound? How is this displayed in the graph?
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ (Even)

For these functions, what happens to the values of $f(x)$ as x decreases without bound? How is this displayed in the graph?
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$

Unit 3 71 Lesson 1

2 EXPLORE Graphing $f(x) = x^n$ When n is Odd

Follow these steps to investigate the graphs of $f(x) = x$, $f(x) = x^3$, and $f(x) = x^5$.

- Set the viewing window of your graphing calculator as shown.
- Enter the functions $f(x) = x$, $f(x) = x^3$, and $f(x) = x^5$ in the equation editor as shown.
- Graph the functions on the coordinate plane at right by sketching what you see on your calculator.
- Use your graphs to identify the zero(s) of the functions.
- Identify any maximum values or minimum values of each function.
- Describe any symmetry of the graphs.

WINDOW

Xmin=-5
Xmax=5
Ymin=-5
Ymax=5
Xres=1

F1=1 F1=2 F1=3

V1=1
V2=3
V3=5

REFLECT

1a. What do all of the functions and their graphs have in common?
 $x=0$ Zeros, No min/max, Symmetry at the origin, (Even)

1b. For these functions, what happens to the values of $f(x)$ as x increases without bound? How is this displayed in the graph?
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ (Even)

For these functions, what happens to the values of $f(x)$ as x decreases without bound? How is this displayed in the graph?
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

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3 ENGAGE Describing Characteristics of Functions

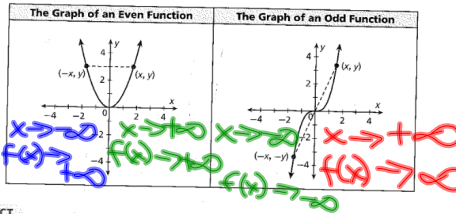
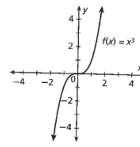
The **end behavior** of a function is a description of the values of the function as x increases without bound or decreases without bound.

For example, for $f(x) = x^2$, the values of $f(x)$ increase without bound as x increases without bound. You can say that $f(x)$ approaches positive infinity as x approaches positive infinity. This may be abbreviated as " $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$."

Also, the values of $f(x)$ decrease without bound as x decreases without bound. You can say that $f(x)$ approaches negative infinity as x approaches negative infinity. This may be abbreviated as " $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$."

A function is an **even function** if $f(-x) = f(x)$ for all values of x . This means that if the point (x, y) is on the graph, then the point $(-x, y)$ is also on the graph, so the graph is symmetric with respect to the y -axis.

A function is an **odd function** if $f(-x) = -f(x)$ for all values of x . This means that if the point (x, y) is on the graph, then the point $(-x, -y)$ is also on the graph, so the graph has 180° rotational symmetry about the origin.



REFLECT

3a. For the function $g(x)$, you are told that $g(1000) = 5,000,000$. Is it possible to make any conclusions about the end behavior of $g(x)$? Explain.

3b. What can you say about the end behavior of $f(x) = x^n$ when n is even?

3c. What can you say about the end behavior of $f(x) = x^n$ when n is odd?

3d. Explain why any function of the form $f(x) = x^n$ is an even function if n is even.

3e. Explain why any function of the form $f(x) = x^n$ is an odd function if n is odd.

3f. Complete the table.

	Characteristics of $f(x) = x^n$	
	n is even	n is odd
Sketch of graph of $f(x) = x^n$		
End behavior	As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____ As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____	As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____ As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ _____
Zeros	$x =$ _____	$x =$ _____
Maximum or minimum values	Maximum: _____ Minimum: _____	Maximum: _____ Minimum: _____
Symmetry		
Even or odd function		