## Parent Functions \#1

Name of Graph: $\qquad$

## Key Features

Equation: $\qquad$

| $x$ | $f(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



Slope Formula:

Slope-Intercept Form:

Transformation general equation:

Midpoint Formula:

Point-Slope Form:
Range:
$x$-intercept(s):
$y$-intercept:
Increasing:
Decreasing:
Constant:

Positive:
Negative:
Maximums /Minimums
Symmetry:
End Behavior:
$\lim _{x \rightarrow-\infty} f(x)=$

Distance Formula:

Standard Form:

## Parent Functions \#1

Name of Graph: $\qquad$
Equation:

| $x$ | $f(x)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



Key Features
Domain:
Range:
$x$-intercept(s):
$y$-intercept:
Increasing:
Decreasing:
Constant:

Midpoint Formula:

Point-Slope Form:

Positive:
Negative:
Maximums /Minimums
Symmetry:
End Behavior:
$\lim _{x \rightarrow-\infty} f(x)=$
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Distance Formula:

Standard Form:

Transformation general equation:

## Steps for solving a linear equation:

1. Distribute
2. Add like terms
3. do the inverse of one of the variables to both sides
4. do the inverse of the constant to both sides
**at the end of this step you should have the variable on one side of the equal sign and the constants on the other side
5. multiply or divide the coefficient
6. simplify
7. check
***If you have a fraction:
Multiply ENTIRE equation by lowest common denominator

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Example: $5-4(x-2)=3(2 x+3)-1$

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