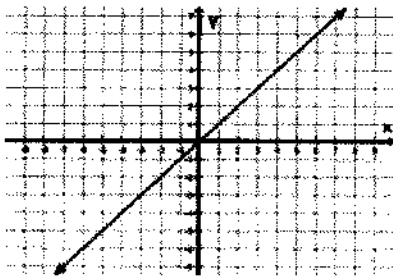
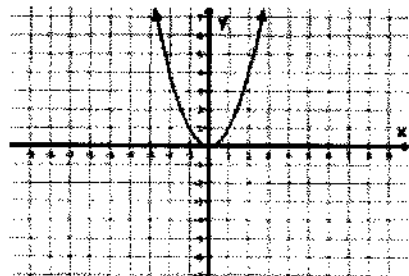
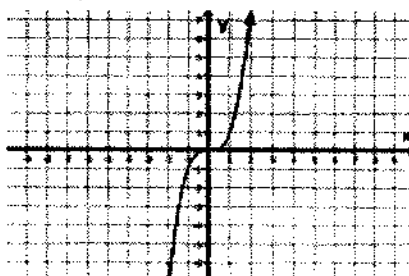
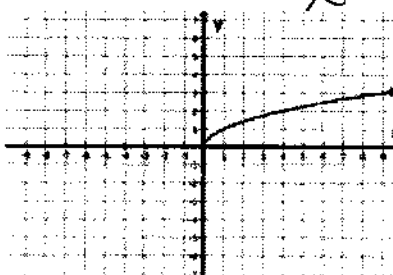
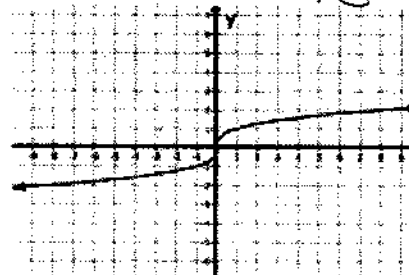
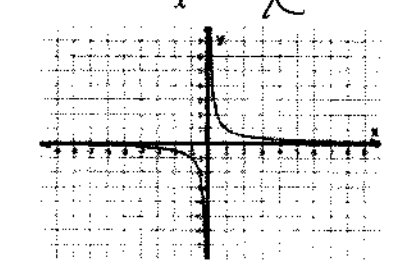


A Power Function is a function in the form $f(x) = ax^b$ where a and b are real non-zero numbers.
(Note: Every power function is a monomial, i.e. ONE term. All of our "parent functions" are power functions!)

Some common examples of power functions:

$C = 2\pi r$ (circumference of a circle)	$A = \pi r^2$ (area of a circle)	$F = k/d^2$ (force of gravity)	$V = k/P$ (Boyle's Law)
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1) Identify the value of a and b . Then determine whether the function is even, odd, or neither.

<p>A) $f(x) = x$</p>  <p>$a = 1$ $b = 1$</p> <p>Is this function even, odd, or neither? <u>odd</u></p>	<p>B) $f(x) = x^2$</p>  <p>$a = 1$ $b = 2$</p> <p>Is this function even, odd, or neither? <u>even</u></p>	<p>C) $f(x) = x^3$</p>  <p>$a = 1$ $b = 3$</p> <p>Is this function even, odd, or neither? <u>odd</u></p>
<p>D) $f(x) = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$</p>  <p>$a = 1$ $b = \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>Is this function even, odd, or neither? <u>neither</u></p>	<p>E) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$</p>  <p>$a = 1$ $b = \frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>Is this function even, odd, or neither? <u>odd</u></p>	<p>F) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$</p>  <p>$a = 1$ $b = -1$</p> <p>Is this function even, odd, or neither? <u>odd</u></p>

2) Describe the end behavior of function A, function B, function C, and function F.

Function A: As $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$. As $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

Function B: As $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$. As $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow \infty$

Function C: As $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$. As $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

Function F: As $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow 0$. As $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow 0$

- 3) Identify which of the following are power functions. For each that is a power function, write it in the form $y = ax^b$, where a and b are real numbers.

(a) $y = 3\sqrt[3]{x}$

$y = 3x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

(b) $y = 4x^2 - 7$

~~$y =$~~

(c) $y = \frac{10}{x^5}$

$y = 10x^{-5}$

(d) $y = \frac{6x^7}{2x^3}$

$y = 3x^4$

(e) $y = x^2 + 2x - 7$

(f) $y = \sqrt{48x^7}$

$y = \sqrt{48} x^{\frac{7}{2}}$

or $y = 4\sqrt{3} x^{\frac{7}{2}}$

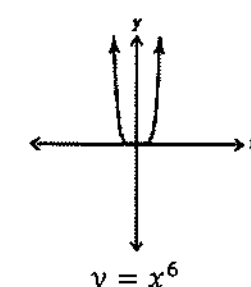
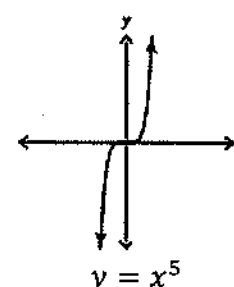
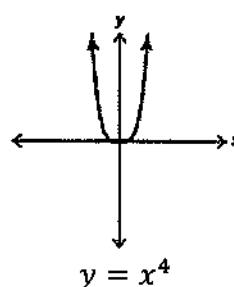
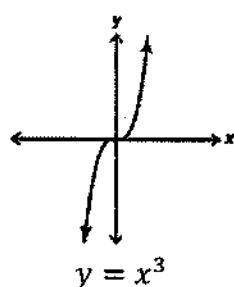
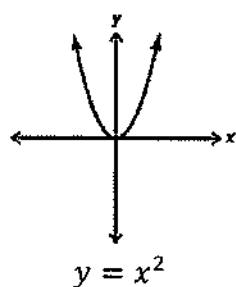
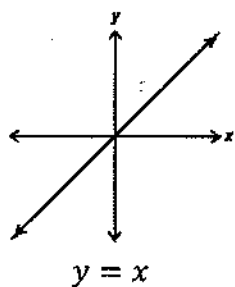
(g) $y = \sqrt{\frac{25}{x^4}} = \frac{5}{x^2}$

$y = 5x^{-2}$

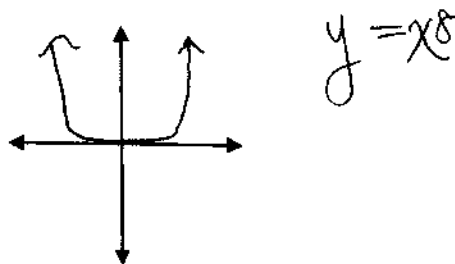
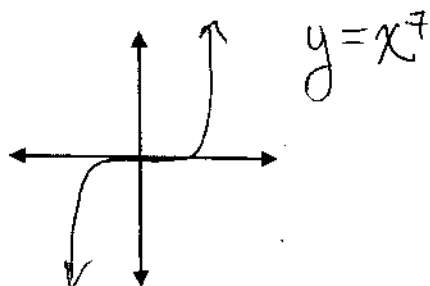
(Assume $x > 0$)

(h) $y = 2(x-3)^2$

- 4) Consider each power function and its graph in the sequence shown.



- a) Sketch and label the next two functions in the sequence.



- b) Make a conjecture about the graph of a power function raised to an odd degree.

Odd function i.e. graph has rotational or point symmetry through origin.

- c) Make a conjecture about the graph of a power function raised to an even degree.

Even function i.e. graph has line symmetry over y-axis

- d) Based on your conjecture, and without a calculator, sketch the graph of $y = x^{12}$ and $y = x^{27}$

