## 1.2-1.6 Concepts Worksheet

## Graphical Analysis

Chapter 1 deals with functions and their graphical characteristics. To facilitate a study of functions, it is important to visualize mentally the graph of a function when given an algebraic description.

1. Graph each function. Clearly indicate units on the axes provided.
(a) $f(x)=x^{2}$

(b) $f(x)=x^{3}$

(c) $f(x)=|x|$

(d) $f(x)=\sin x$
(e) $f(x)=\cos x$
(f) $f(x)=\tan x$

(g) $f(x)=\sec x$

(i) $f(x)=\log _{2} x$

(j) $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$

(k) $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$
(l) $f(x)=\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}$


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Continued
2. Answer the following questions about the indicated functions.

In completing the table below, you may use the following abbreviations, $\mathbb{R}$ : the set of real numbers, $\mathbb{Z}$ : the set of integers, and $\mathbb{N}$ : the set of natural numbers.

| Function | Domain | Range $y=f(x)$ | Zeros <br> (Find $x$ <br> when $f(x)=0)$ | Symmetry <br> with <br> respect <br> to $y$-axis <br> or origin | Even or Odd Function- $f(-x)=f(x)$ <br> or $f(-x)=-f(x)$ | Is the function periodic? If so, state the period. | Is $f(x) \mathrm{a}$ one-to-one function? (For each $f(x)$ only one $x$ exists) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) $f(x)=x^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) $f(x)=x^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (c) $f(x)=\|x\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (d) $f(x)=\sin x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (e) $f(x)=\cos x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (f) $f(x)=\tan x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (g) $f(x)=\sec x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (h) $f(x)=2^{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) $f(x)=\log _{2} x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (j) $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (k) $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (l) $f(x)=\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

