### Lesson 3 Practice Problems

1. Here is a graph of $f$ and a graph of $g$. Express $g$ in terms of $f$ using function notation.
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1. Tyler leaves his house at 7:00 a.m. to go to school. He walks for 20 minutes until he reaches his school, 1 mile from his house. The function $d$ gives the distance $d(t)$, in miles, of Tyler from his house $t$ minutes after 7:00 a.m.
	1. Explain what $d(5)=0.25$ means in this context.
	2. On snowy days, Tyler’s school has a 2 hour delayed start time (120 minutes). The function $s$ gives Tyler’s distance $s(t)$, in miles, from home $t$ minutes after 7:00 a.m. with a 120 minute delayed start time. If $d(5)=0.25$, then what is the corresponding point on the function $s$?
	3. Write an expression for $s$ in terms of $d$.
	4. A new function, $n$, is defined as $n(t)=d(t+60)$ explain what this means in terms of Tyler’s distance from school.
2. *Technology required.* Here are the data for the population $f$, in thousands, of a city $d$ decades after 1960 along with the graph of the function given by $f(d)=25⋅(1.19)^{d}$. Elena thinks that shifting the graph of $f$ up by 50 will match the data. Han thinks that shifting the graph of $f$ up by 60 and then right by 1 will match the data.
	1. What functions define Elena's and Han's graphs?
	2. Use graphing technology to graph Elena's and Han's proposed functions along with $f$.
	3. Which graph do you think fits the data better? Explain your reasoning.
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1. Here is a graph of $y=f(x+2)−1$ for a function $f$.
* Sketch the graph of $y=f(x)$.
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1. Describe how to transform the graph of $f$ to the graph of $g$:
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	1. using only translations
	2. using a reflection and a translation
* (From Unit 5, Lesson 1.)
1. Here is a graph of function $f$ and a graph of function $g$. Express $g$ in terms of $f$ using function notation.
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* (From Unit 5, Lesson 2.)



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