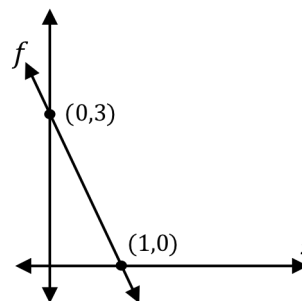


Throughout Algebra 1 you will be working with 4 ways to represent functions:

- Symbolically (an equation or function)
- Visually (a graph)
- Numerically (a table of values and ordered pairs)
- Descriptively (using words, often to represent a real world situation)

First, let's focus on the relationship between the symbolic representation (the equation) and the visual representation (the graph).

1. Function f graphed at the right is linear.



- The x-coordinate, $(1, 0)$, tells us that $f(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- The y-coordinate, $(0, 3)$, tells us that $f(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- Use the information from a and b (above) to determine which one of the following functions is the graph of f .

i. $f(x) = \frac{-1}{3}x + 3$ ii. $f(x) = \frac{-1}{3}x + 1$

iii. $f(x) = -3x + 1$ iv. $f(x) = -3x + 3$

d. Explain how you determined your answer for question 1c (above).

e. Verify that your answer for question 1c is correct by determining the values of $f(0)$ and $f(1)$ for the function you chose.

2. Determine the following values for the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - 5$.

a. $f(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ b. $f(15) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ c. $f(12) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. Use your answers from question 2 (above) to determine which one of the following graphs could be graph of $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - 5$.

