8/29/2006
2.

1. $f(x)=2 x+3$

Numerical description:

| x | $\mathrm{f}(x)$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| -10 | -17 |
| -8 | -13 |
| -6 | -9 |
| -4 | -5 |
| -2 | -1 |
| 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 4 | 11 |
| 6 | 15 |
| 8 | 19 |
| 10 | 23 |

Domain: [-10, 10],
Range: [-17, 23].

The function is increasing on the interval $[-10,10]$, and is never decreasing.

The function is neither evensince $f(-2) \neq f(2)$-nor odd-since $f(-2) \neq-f(2)$.

The function is a linear function, which is a special case of polynomial, rational, and algebraic functions.


$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) & =(x-3)^{3} \\
& =x^{3}-9 x^{2}+27 x-27
\end{aligned}
$$

Numerical description:

| x | $\mathrm{f}(x)$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| -10 | -2197 |
| -8 | -1331 |
| -6 | -729 |
| -4 | -343 |
| -2 | -125 |
| 0 | -27 |
| 2 | -1 |
| 4 | 1 |
| 6 | 27 |
| 8 | 125 |
| 10 | 343 |

Domain: $[-10,10]$
Range: [-2197, 343]
The function is increasing on the intervals $[-10,3)$ and $(3,10]$, and is never decreasing.

The function is neither evensince $f(-2) \neq f(2)$-nor odd-since $f(-2) \neq-f(2)$.

The function is a polynomial, which is a special case of rational and algebraic functions.
3.

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) & =\left(2-(1-x)^{2}\right)^{-1 / 2} \\
& =\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2 x-x^{2}}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Numerical description:

| x | $\mathrm{f}(x)$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $1-\sqrt{2}$ | undefined |
| $1.1-\sqrt{2}$ | 1.914449085 |
| $\sqrt{2}-1.1$ | .8085321580 |
| 1 | $\sqrt{2} / 2 \approx .707$ |
| $2.5-\sqrt{2}$ | 0.708411338 |
| $3.5-\sqrt{2}$ | 1.103596937 |
| $1+\sqrt{2}$ | undefined |

Domain: $(1-\sqrt{2}, 1+\sqrt{2})$
Range: $[\sqrt{2} / 2, \infty)$
The function is increasing on the interval $(1,1+\sqrt{2})$ and is decreasing on the interval $(1-\sqrt{2}, 1)$.

The function is neither evensince $\mathrm{f}(1.1-\sqrt{2}) \neq \mathrm{f}(\sqrt{2}-1.1)$ -
nor odd-since $f(1.1-\sqrt{2}) \neq-$ $\mathrm{f}(\sqrt{2}-1.1)$.

The function is algebraic.


