This practice sheet is meant to help you become more familiar with graphing. In your graph sketches label the *y*-intercept and the point (1, f(1)). You are free to use a graphing or on-line calculator if you feel stuck.

Suppose that  $f(x) = 2^x$ .

- 1. Sketch the graph of y = f(x).
- 2. What is the *y*-intercept of y = f(x)?
- 3. Write down in no more than 3 complete sentences how you would explain to a novice that the graph for the function y = f(x) is increasing. [Hint: Try to compare  $2^3$  and  $2^4$ . In general, what is the difference between  $2^{n+1}$  and  $2^n$ ?]
- 4. Sketch the graph of the function y = 10 + f(x).
- 5. What is the *y*-intercept of y = 10 + f(x)?
- 6. Sketch the graph of the function y = -f(x).
- 7. What is the *y*-intercept of y = -f(x)?
- 8. Sketch the graph of the function  $y = 5 \cdot f(x)$ .
- 9. What is y-intercept of  $y = 5 \cdot f(x)$ ?

Suppose that  $g(x) = (1/2)^x$ .

- 1. Sketch the graph of y = g(x).
- 2. What is the y-intercept of y = g(x)?
- 3. Write down in no more than 3 complete sentences how you would explain to a novice that the graph for the function y = g(x) is decreasing.
- 4. Sketch the graph of the function y = 10 + g(x).
- 5. What is the *y*-intercept of y = 10 + g(x)?
- 6. Sketch the graph of the function y = -g(x).
- 7. What is the *y*-intercept of y = -g(x)?
- 8. Sketch the graph of the function  $y = 5 \cdot g(x)$ .
- 9. What is y-intercept of  $y = 5 \cdot g(x)$ ?