

$f(x) = kx + b$ is a linear function. $f(x) = kx^2 + bx + c$ is a quadratic function. $f(x) = kx^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ is a cubic function. $f(x) = kx^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$ is a quartic function.

$f(x) = kx + b$

Include

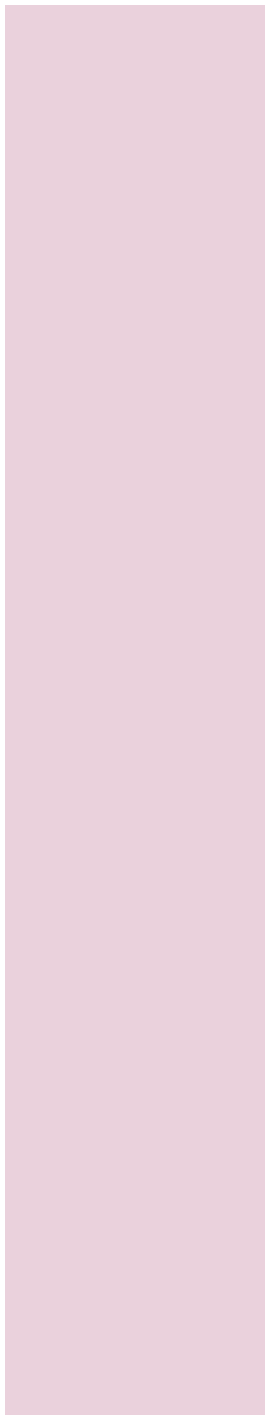
equations arising from linear and quadratic functions.

Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity

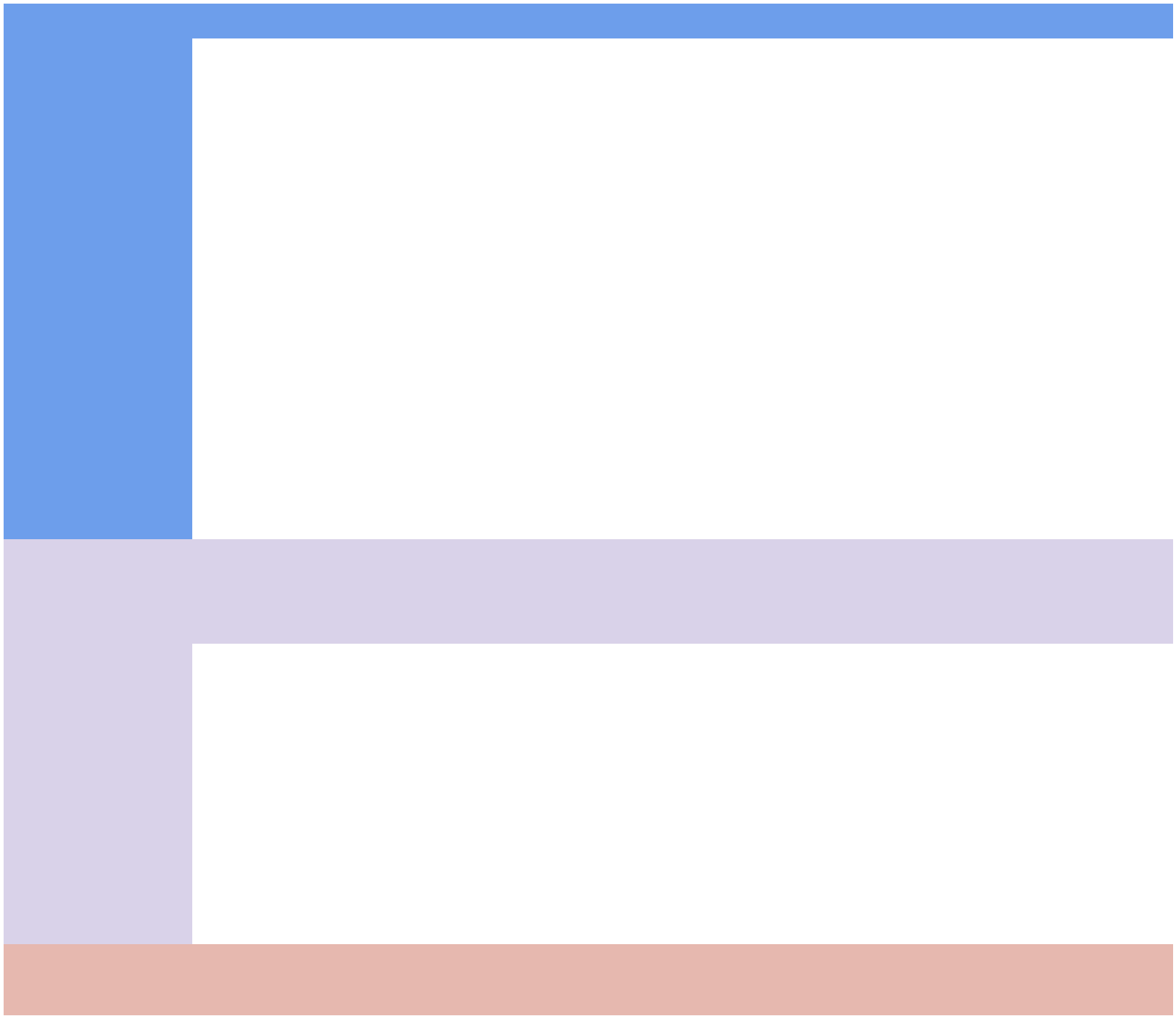
$$f(x) = kx + b$$

For example, if the function $h(n)$ gives the number of person-hours it takes to assemble n engines in a factory, then the positive integers would be an appropriate domain for the function.

$$f(x) = ab^{ct} + d$$



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