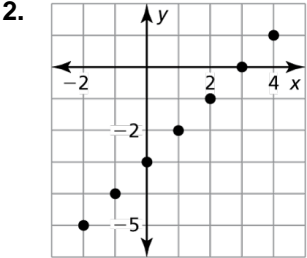
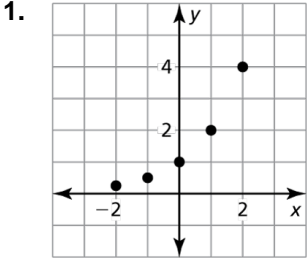


8.6

Practice A

In Exercises 1 and 2, tell whether the points appear to represent a *linear*, an *exponential*, or a *quadratic* function.



In Exercises 3–6, plot the points. Tell whether the points appear to represent a *linear*, an *exponential*, or a *quadratic* function.

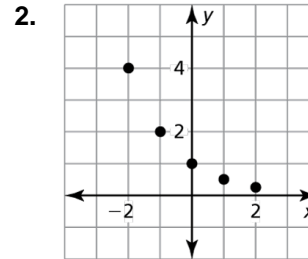
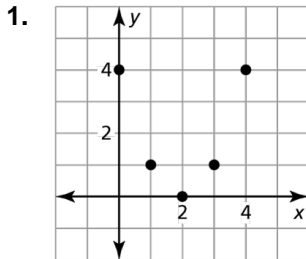
3. $(-3, 4), (-2, 1), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 4)$
4. $(-4, 0), (-2, 1), (0, 2), (2, 3), (4, 4)$
5. $(-3, -6), (-2, -1), (-1, 2), (0, 3), (1, 2)$
6. $(-2, \frac{1}{9}), (-1, \frac{1}{3}), (0, 1), (1, 3), (2, 9)$
7. The table shows the demand for a certain commodity (measured in thousands), where x is the number of the month of the year.

Number of month, x	1	2	3	4	5	6
Demand, y	5	2	1	2	5	10

- a. During what month is the demand at a minimum?
- b. Plot the points. Let x be the independent variable. Then determine the type of function that best represents this situation.
- c. Write a function in standard form that models the data.
- d. Use the function from part (c) to find the demand for the commodity (measured in thousands) during August.

8.6 Practice B

In Exercises 1 and 2, tell whether the points appear to represent a *linear*, an *exponential*, or a *quadratic* function.



In Exercises 3–6, plot the points. Tell whether the points appear to represent a *linear*, an *exponential*, or a *quadratic* function.

3. $(2, \frac{1}{9})$, $(1, \frac{1}{3})$, $(0, 1)$, $(-1, 3)$, $(-2, 9)$

4. $(-1, 3)$, $(0, 0)$, $(1, -1)$, $(2, 0)$, $(3, 3)$

5. $(-4, -2)$, $(-2, -1)$, $(0, 0)$, $(2, 1)$, $(4, 2)$

6. $(-3, -2)$, $(-2, -1)$, $(-1, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 2)$

In Exercises 7–10, tell whether the table of values represents a *linear*, an *exponential*, or a *quadratic* function.

7.

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	0.9	0.4	0.1	0	0.1	0.4

8.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	1	-1	-3	-5	-7	-9

9.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	9	4	1	0	1	4

10.

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	6	3	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

11. Write a function that has constant second differences of 4.