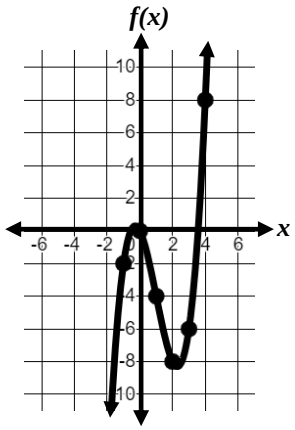
Visual Guided Practice Name: _____

Learning Target: I will evaluate linear and non-linear functions. **Form A**

1. We Do Together



Use the graph to find $f(x)$ for each value of x.

a. When $x = 2$, $f(x) =$ ☐

b. When $x = 0$, $f(x) =$ ☐

c. When $x = -1$, $f(x) =$ ☐

The graph to the left represents the function $f(x)$, where $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x$.

d. Find the value of $f(x)$ when $x = -2$.

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x$

$f(-2) = (\quad)^3 + -3\bullet(\quad)^2 + -2\bullet(\quad)$

$= (\quad) + -3\bullet(\quad) + (\quad)$

$= (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)$

$= (\quad)$

e. Find the value of $f(x)$ when $x = -3$.

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x$

$f(-3) = (\quad)^3 + -3\bullet(\quad)^2 + -2\bullet(\quad)$

$= (\quad) + -3\bullet(\quad) + (\quad)$

$= (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)$

$= (\quad)$

f. Evaluate $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x$ for $x = 4$.

$f(\quad) = (\quad)^3 + -3\bullet(\quad)^2 + -2\bullet(\quad)$

$= (\quad) + -3\bullet(\quad) + (\quad)$

$= (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)$

$= (\quad)$

g. Is the point $(5, 40)$ a solution of the function, $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x$?

$f(\quad) = (\quad)^3 + -3\bullet(\quad)^2 + -2\bullet(\quad)$

$= (\quad) + -3\bullet(\quad) + (\quad)$

$= (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)$

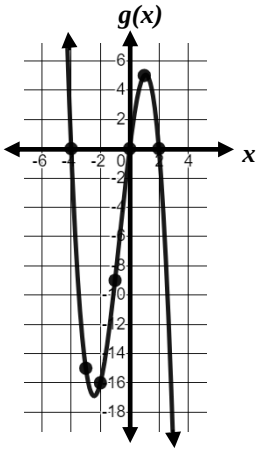
$= (\quad)$

Yes or No?

2. Reflect: What questions do you have about evaluating linear and non-linear functions?

You Do Together

3.



Use the graph above to find the value of $g(x)$ for each value of x.

a. When $x = 2$, $g(x) =$ ☐

b. When $x = -2$, $g(x) =$ ☐

c. When $x = -1$, $g(x) =$ ☐

4. For the function $h(x) = x^2 - 6x + 2$, find the value of $h(-3)$.

5. For the function $k(x) = 7x - 4$, find the value of $k(8)$.

6. Evaluate $t(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ for $x = -5$.

7. Is the point $(3, 5)$ a solution of the function, $t(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$?

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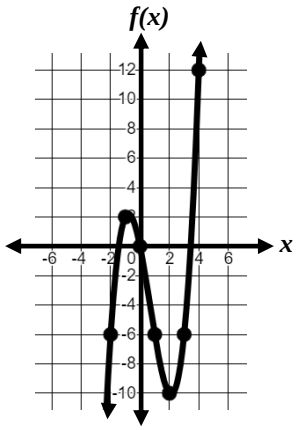
Learning Target: I will evaluate linear and non-linear functions. **Form B**

1. We Do Together



Use the graph to find $f(x)$ for each value of x.

a. When $x = -2$, $f(x) =$ ☐

b. When $x = 0$, $f(x) =$ ☐

c. When $x = 1$, $f(x) =$ ☐

The graph to the left represents the function $f(x)$, where $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x$.

d. Find the value of $f(x)$ when $x = -3$.

$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x$

$f(-3) = (\quad)^3 + -2\bullet(\quad)^2 + -5\bullet(\quad)$

$= \quad + -2\bullet\quad + \quad$

$= \quad + \quad + \quad$

$=$ ☐

e. Find the value of $f(x)$ when $x = 4$.

$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x$

$f(4) = (\quad)^3 + -2\bullet(\quad)^2 + -5\bullet(\quad)$

$= \quad + -2\bullet\quad + \quad$

$= \quad + \quad + \quad$

$=$ ☐

f. Evaluate $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x$ for $x = 5$.

$f(\quad) = (\quad)^3 + -2\bullet(\quad)^2 + -5\bullet(\quad)$

$= \quad + -2\bullet\quad + \quad$

$= \quad + \quad + \quad$

$=$ ☐

g. Is the point $(3, -10)$ a solution of the function, $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x$?

$f(\quad) = (\quad)^3 + -2\bullet(\quad)^2 + -5\bullet(\quad)$

$= \quad + -2\bullet\quad + \quad$

$= \quad + \quad + \quad$

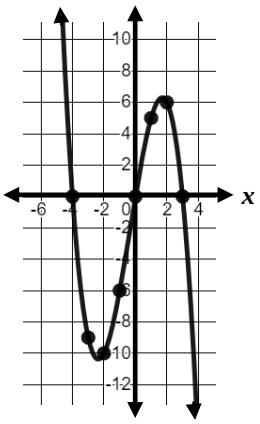
$=$ ☐

Yes or No?

2. Reflect: What questions do you have about evaluating linear and non-linear functions?

You Do Together

3.



Use the graph above to find the value of $g(x)$ for each value of x.

a. When $x = 2$, $g(x) =$ ☐

b. When $x = -4$, $g(x) =$ ☐

c. When $x = -1$, $g(x) =$ ☐

4. For the function $h(x) = x^2 - 5x + 2$, find the value of $h(-6)$.

5. For the function $k(x) = 9x - 4$, find the value of $k(-8)$.

6. Evaluate $t(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 3$ for $x = -4$.

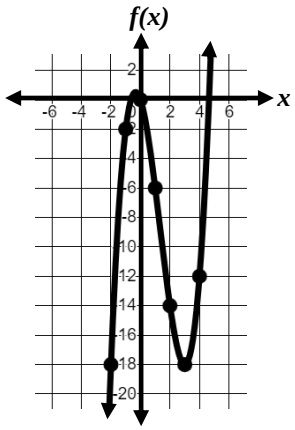
7. Is the point $(4, 21)$ a solution of the function, $t(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$?

Visual Guided Practice

Name: _____

Learning Target: I will evaluate linear and non-linear functions. **Form C**

1. We Do Together



Use the graph to find $f(x)$ for each value of x.

a. When $x = 3$, $f(x) =$ ☐

b. When $x = 0$, $f(x) =$ ☐

c. When $x = -1$, $f(x) =$ ☐

The graph to the left represents the function $f(x)$, where $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x$.

d. Find the value of $f(x)$ when $x = 5$.

$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x$

$f(5) =$ ☐^{3} + -4• ☐^{2} + -3• ☐

$=$ ☐ + -4• ☐ + ☐

$=$ ☐ + ☐ + ☐

$=$ ☐

e. Find the value of $f(x)$ when $x = -2$.

$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x$

$f(-2) =$ ☐^{3} + -4• ☐^{2} + -3• ☐

$=$ ☐ + -4• ☐ + ☐

$=$ ☐ + ☐ + ☐

$=$ ☐

f. Evaluate $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x$ for $x = 2$.

$f($☐$) =$ ☐^{3} + -4• ☐^{2} + -3• ☐

$=$ ☐ + -4• ☐ + ☐

$=$ ☐ + ☐ + ☐

$=$ ☐

g. Is the point $(-3, -54)$ a solution of the function, $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x$?

$f($☐$) =$ ☐^{3} + -4• ☐^{2} + -3• ☐

$=$ ☐ + -4• ☐ + ☐

$=$ ☐ + ☐ + ☐

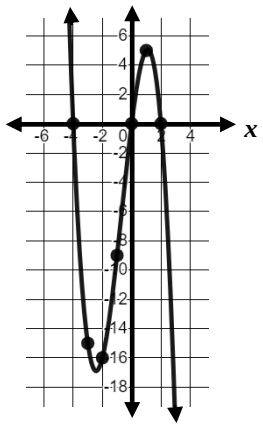
$=$ ☐

Yes or No?

2. Reflect: What questions do you have about evaluating linear and non-linear functions?

You Do Together

3.



Use the graph above to find the value of $g(x)$ for each value of x.

a. When $x = 1$, $g(x) =$ ☐

b. When $x = -2$, $g(x) =$ ☐

c. When $x = 2$, $g(x) =$ ☐

4. For the function $h(x) = x^2 - 7x + 3$, find the value of $h(-4)$.

5. For the function $k(x) = 8x - 6$, find the value of $k(7)$.

6. Evaluate $t(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ for $x = -2$.

7. Is the point $(5, 21)$ a solution of the function, $t(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 3$?