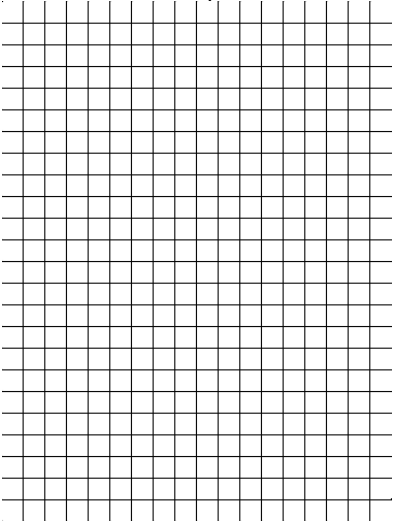
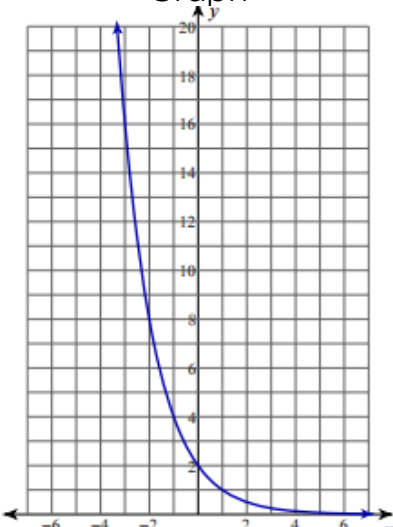
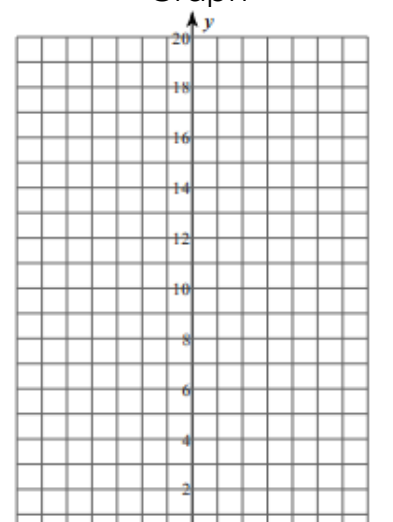


## Exponential Multiple Representations

<p>Equation</p> $f(x) = -4(2)^x$	<p>Table</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	-2		-1		0		1		2		<p>Graph</p> 
x	f(x)													
-2														
-1														
0														
1														
2														
<p>Equation</p>	<p>Table</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	-2		-1		0		1		2		<p>Graph</p> 
x	f(x)													
-2														
-1														
0														
1														
2														
<p>Equation</p>	<p>Table</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-2</td> <td><math>\frac{2}{3}</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>54</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	-2	$\frac{2}{3}$	-1	2	0	6	1	18	2	54	<p>Graph</p> 
x	f(x)													
-2	$\frac{2}{3}$													
-1	2													
0	6													
1	18													
2	54													

## Average Rate of Change

- ▶ Linear functions have a constant rate of change called the slope of the line. We only find slope for linear functions. The slope of a line does not change no matter where you find it on the line.

What do we do for other types of functions?

- ▶ Find the average rate of change in a specific interval. (It will change for each different interval!)

The **average rate of change** between any two points  $(x_1, f(x_1))$  and  $(x_2, f(x_2))$  is the change of  $y$  over the change in  $x$  at the **two endpoints of the interval**. Average rate of change describes on average how a function is changing over an interval.

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \text{becomes} \quad \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Find the **slope** from an equation, a table, and a graph.

Equation	Table	Graph												
$y = 5x + 10$	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>-2</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>30</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	-2	6	0	12	2	18	4	24	6	30	
x	f(x)													
-2	6													
0	12													
2	18													
4	24													
6	30													

Find the **average rate of change on an interval** from an equation, a table, and a graph.

Equation	Table	Graph												
$f(x) = 3(2)^x$	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>f(x)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>81</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	x	f(x)	0	1	1	3	2	9	3	27	4	81	
x	f(x)													
0	1													
1	3													
2	9													
3	27													
4	81													
<p>Find the average rate of change on the interval <math>0 \leq x \leq 2</math></p>	<p>Find the average rate of change on the interval <math>0 \leq x \leq 2</math></p>	<p>Find the average rate of change on the interval <math>0 \leq x \leq 3</math></p>												
<p>Find the average rate of change on the interval <math>3 \leq x \leq 5</math></p>	<p>Find the average rate of change on the interval <math>2 \leq x \leq 4</math></p>													
<p>Why were they not the same?</p>														