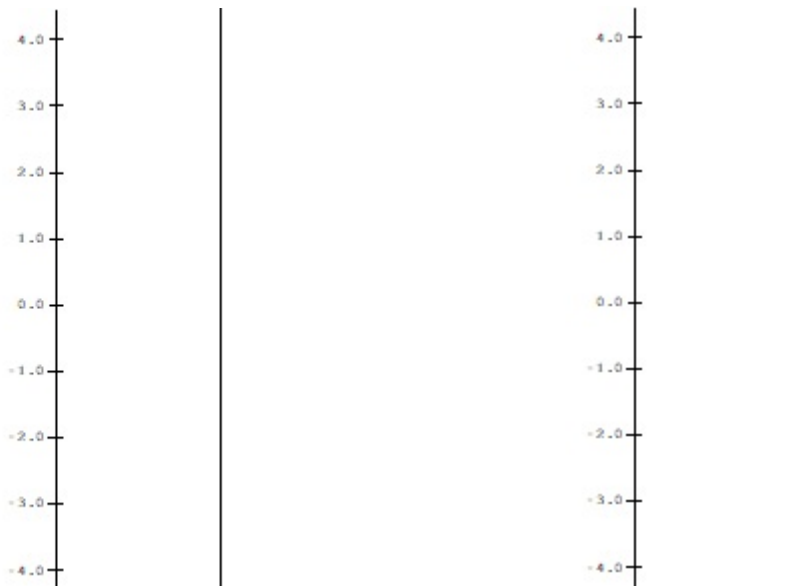


1.

- a. Complete the following tables for
- $m(x) = 2x$
- and
- $s(x) = x + 1$

x	$m(x) = 2x$	$s(x) = x + 1$
2		
1		
0		
-1		
-2		

- b. Using the data from part a), on separate diagrams sketch mapping diagrams for
- $m(x) = 2x$
- and
- $s(x) = x + 1$

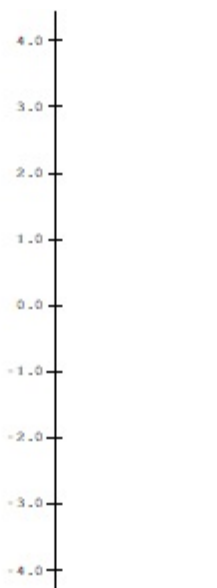


2. Let $q(x) = x^2$.

a. Complete the following table for $q(x) = x^2$.

x	$q(x) = x^2$
2	
1	
0	
-1	
-2	

b. Using the data from part a), sketch a mapping diagram for $q(x) = x^2$.



3.

- a. Complete the following table for the composite function $f(x) = s(m(x)) = 2x + 1$.

x	$m(x) = 2x$	$s(m(x)) = 2x + 1$
2		
1		
0		
-1		
-2		

- b. Use the table and the previous sketches of 1.b to draw a composite sketch of the mapping diagram with 3 axes for the composite function $f(x) = s(m(x)) = 2x + 1$
- c. Draw a sketch for the mapping diagram with 2 axes of $f(x) = 2x + 1$.



4. Solving Equations:

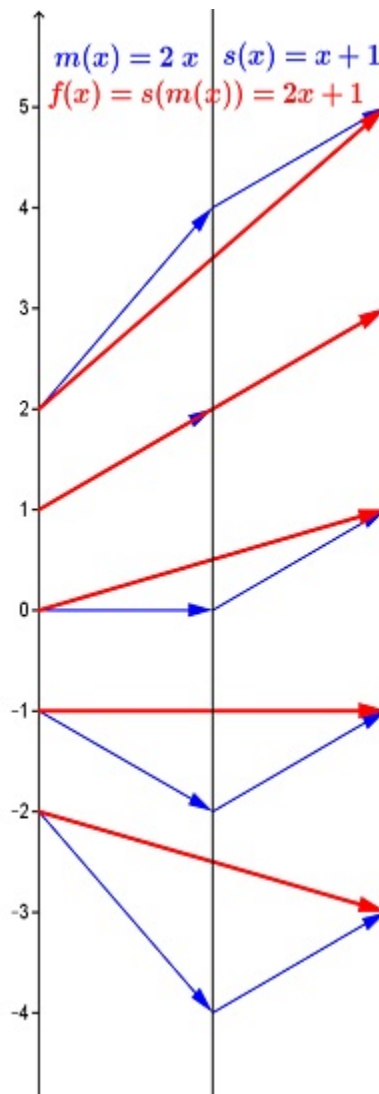
- a. Use a standard algebraic approach to solve the following equation. Show all steps.
Check your answer.

$$2x + 1 = 5.$$

Work:

Check:

- b. On the mapping diagram below indicate by adding and circling numbers and arrows how the diagram visualizes the work in your algebraic solution of $2x + 1 = 5$.



5. Solve $2(x-3)^2 + 1 = 9$ with a mapping diagram.

Understand the problem (Polya: Step 1): $2(x-3)^2 + 1$ is a function of x .

$f(x) = 2(x-3)^2 + 1$ Find any and all x where $f(x) = 9$.

a. Express $f(x) = 2(x-3)^2 + 1$ as composition of core functions.

$$f(x) = h(m(q(z(x)))) \text{ where}$$

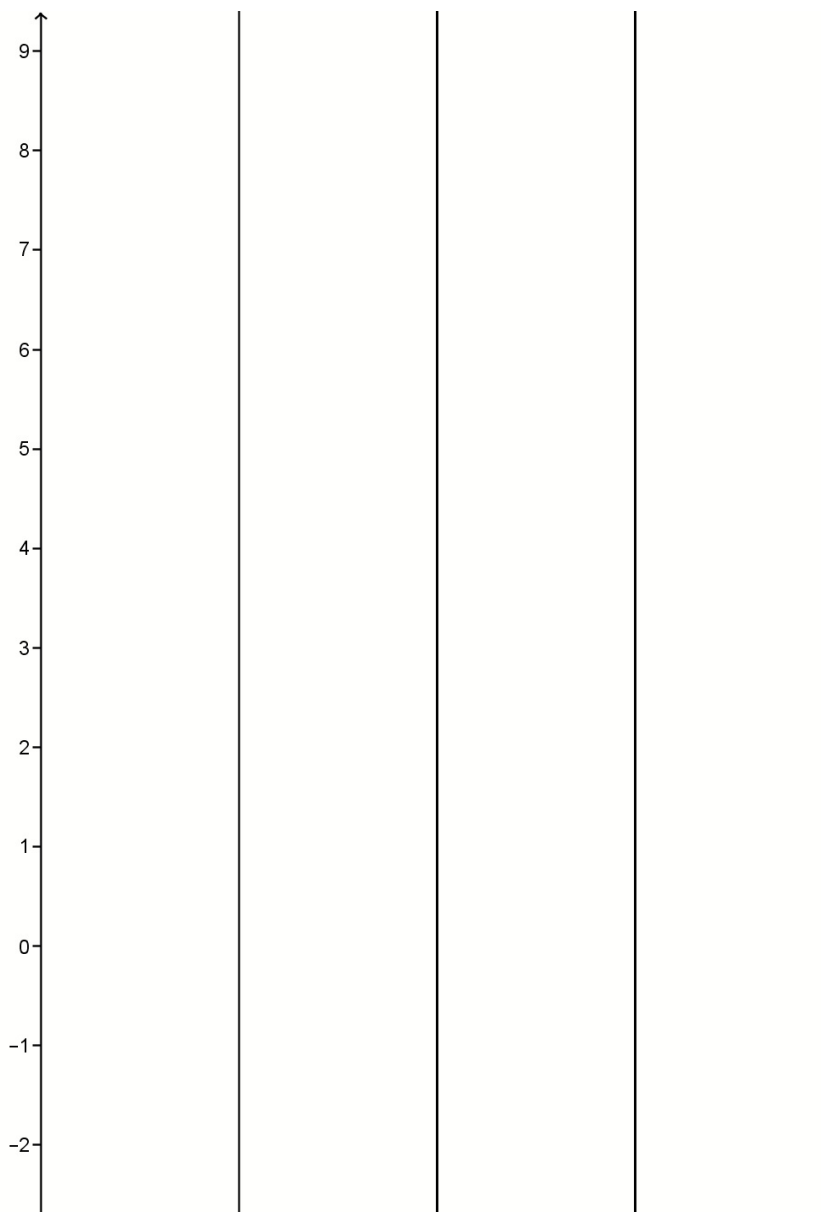
$$h(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$q(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$z(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b. Sketch a mapping diagram for f as a composition.



Make a plan (Polya: step 2)

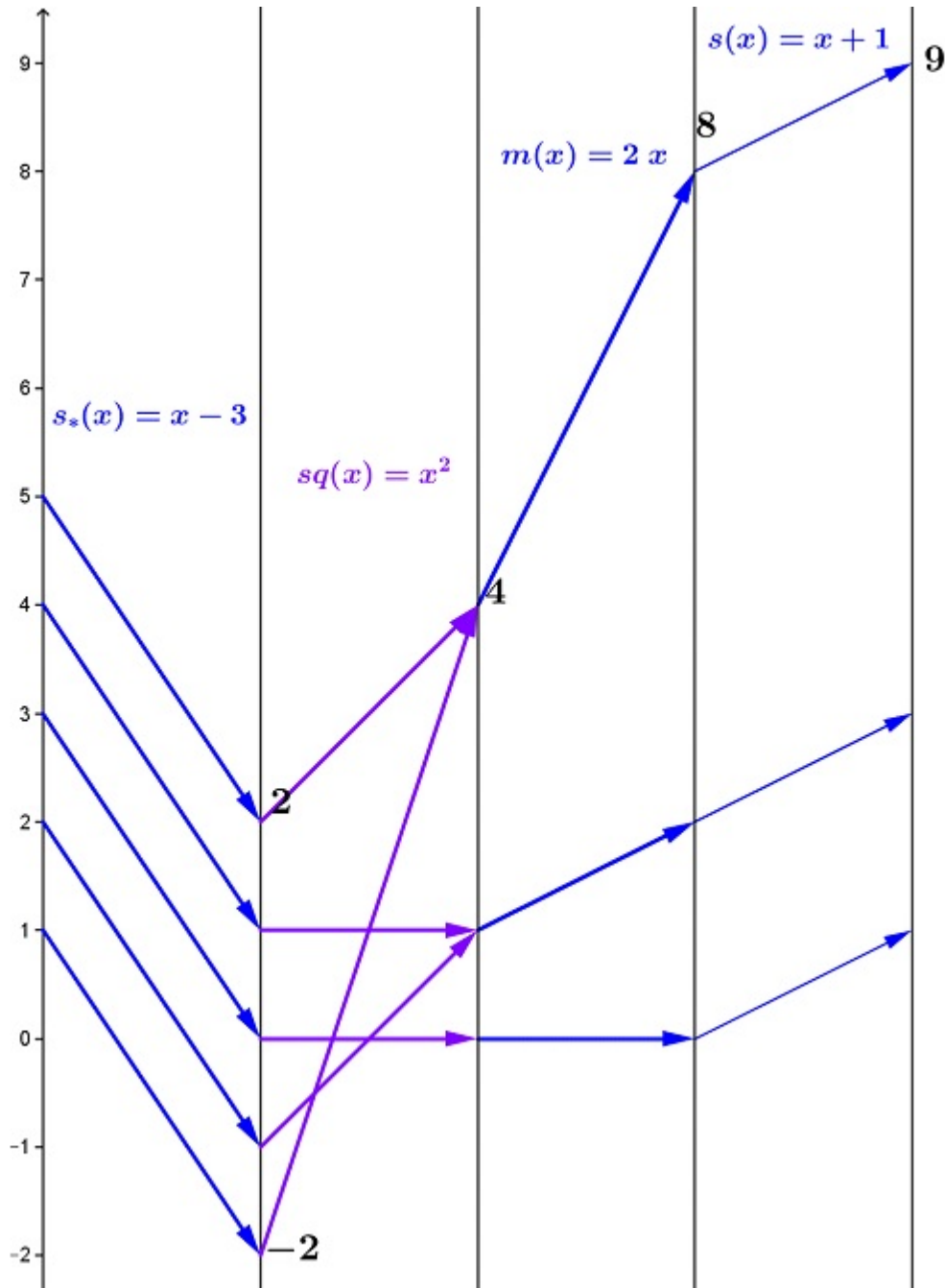
Undo $f(x) = 9$ by undoing each step of f : Undo $h(x) = x+1$; Undo $m(x) = 2x$; Undo $q(x) = x^2$
 Undo $z(x) = x-3$

Execute the plan (Polya: Step 3)

c. On the mapping diagram below indicate by circling numbers and arrows how the diagram visualizes the solution of $2(x-3)^2 + 1 = 9$.

d. Check the solutions.

Check :



6. Let $f(x) = mx + b$ sketch mapping diagrams for the following:

Use the same scale for the second axis.

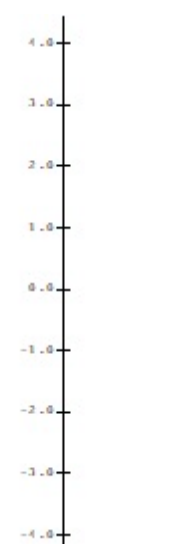
d. $m = 0; b = 1: f(x) = 0x + 1$

a. $m = -2; b = 1: f(x) = -2x + 1$

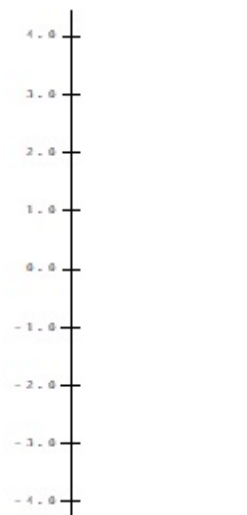


b. $m = 2; b = 1: f(x) = 2x + 1$

e. $m = 1; b = 1: f(x) = x + 1$



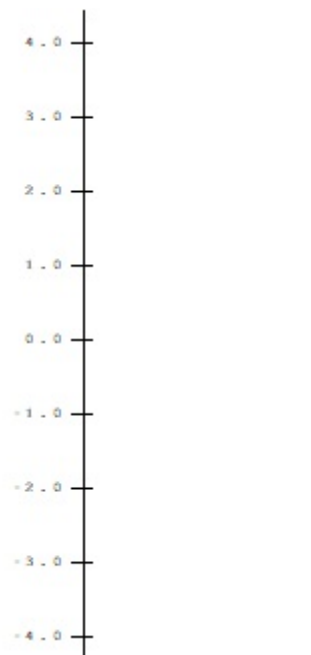
c. $m = \frac{1}{2}; b = 1: f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$



7. Suppose f is a linear function with $f(1) = 3$ and $f(3) = -1$.

a. Use a focus point to find $f(0)$.

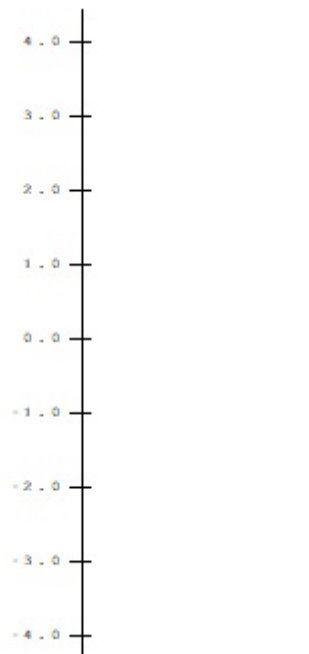
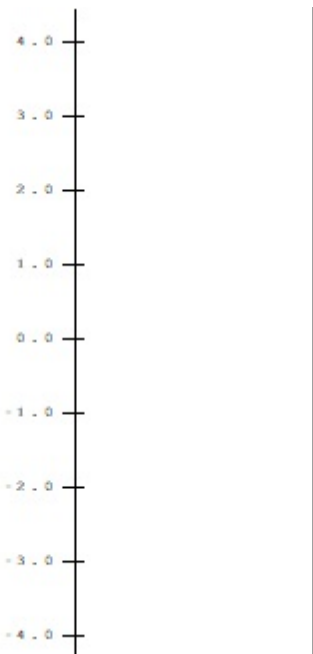
b. Use a focus point to find x where $f(x) = 0$.



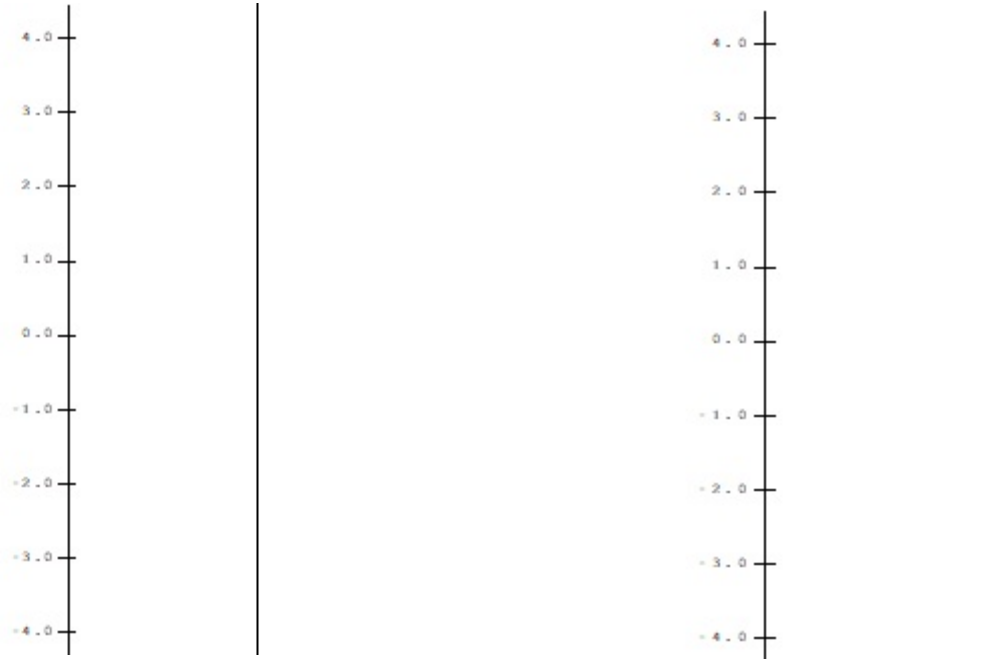
8. Suppose f is a linear function with $f(x) = 2x - 1$.

a. Sketch a mapping diagram for considering whether $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1.5$ with $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\delta = 0.5$.

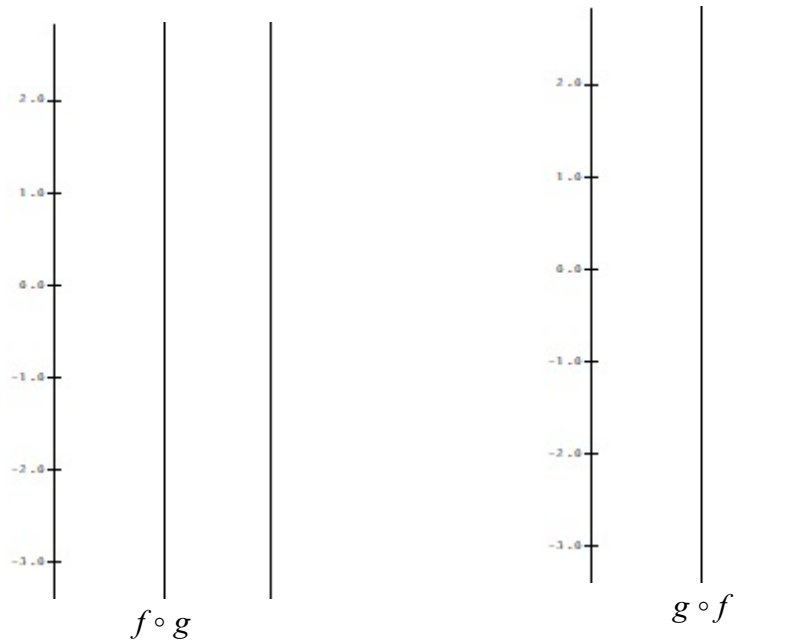
b. Sketch a mapping diagram for considering whether $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 1$ with $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\delta = 0.25$.



9. Let $f(x) = x^2 - 1$. Visualize an estimation of the derivative $f'(1)$ as a focus point and derivative "vector" on a mapping diagram using $\Delta x = \pm 0.1$.



10. Let $f(x) = 2x$ and $g(x) = -3x + 1$. Visualize the composition of linear functions $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ using mapping diagrams.



11. Let $f(x) = x^2 - 1$. Use a mapping diagram to visualize estimating the values of $f(1.1)$ and $f(0.9)$ with the differential. [Use $dx = \pm 0.1$, near the value for $x=1$ where $f(1) = 0$, and $dy = f'(1) * dx$.]



12. Complete the following table to estimate of the solution $f(2)$ of the following initial value problem by Euler's method with $n = 4$ ($\Delta x = 1/2$). Use a mapping diagram to visualize the result.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = 2x - 1 \text{ with } f(0) = 1.$$

x	$f(x)$	$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = 2x - 1$	$dy = f'(x)dx = (2x - 1)dx$
0	1		
1/2			
1			
3/2			
2			

