$\qquad$ Class $\qquad$

## Practice B

## 4-4 Graphing Functions

Graph the function for the given domain.

1. $y=|x|-1 ; \mathrm{D}:\{-1,0,1,2,3\}$

## Graph the function.

2. $f(x)=x^{2}-3$
3. One of the slowest fish is the blenny fish. The function $y=0.5 x$ describes how many miles $y$ the fish swims in $x$ hours. Graph the function. Use the graph to estimate the number of miles the fish swims in 3.5 hours.


Practice A

## 4-4 Graphing Functions

Graph the function for the given domain
$y=x+2 ; \mathrm{D}:\{-2,-1,0,1,2\}$

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}=\boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{2}$ | $(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y})$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| -2 | $\boldsymbol{y}=-2+2$ | $(-2,0)$ |
| -1 | $\boldsymbol{y}=-1+2$ | $(-1,1)$ |
| 0 | $\boldsymbol{y}=0+2$ | $(0,2)$ |
| 1 | $\boldsymbol{y}=1+2$ | $(1,3)$ |
| 2 | $\boldsymbol{y}=2+2$ | $(2,4)$ |

Graph the function. The domain is all real numbers.
2. $y=x^{2} \div 2$

|  | $\boldsymbol{y}=\boldsymbol{x}^{2} \div 2$ | $(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y})$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| -4 | $y=(-4)^{2} \div 2$ | $(-4,8)$ |
| -2 | $y=(-2)^{2} \div 2$ | $(-2,2)$ |
| 0 | $y=(0)^{2} \div 2$ | $(0,0)$ |
| 2 | $y=(2)^{2} \div 2$ | $(2,2)$ |
| 4 | $y=(4)^{2} \div 2$ | $(4,8)$ |

3. A Pacific salmon can swim at a maximum speed of $8 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$. The function $y=8 x$ describes how many miles $y$ the tish swims in $x$ hours. Graph the function. Use the graph to estimate the number of miles the fish swims in 3.5 hours.

| $x$ | $y=8 x$ | $(x, y)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $y=8(0)$ | $(0,0)$ |
| 1 | $y=8(1)$ | $(1,8)$ |
| 2 | $y=8(2)$ | $(2,16)$ |
| 3 | $y=8(3)$ | $(3,24)$ |
| 4 | $y=8(4)$ | $(4,32)$ |
| about 28 miles |  |  |


27
Holt Algebra

## Practice C

4-4 Graphing Functions

1. Graph $y=1 x-2 \mid+3$ for the following domain:
$\{-2,0,2,4,6\}$
Graph each function.

| $x$ | $y=(x+2)^{2}$ | $(x, y)$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| -4 | $y=(-4+2)^{2}=(-2)^{2}=4$ | $(-4,4)$ |
| -3 | $y=(-3+2)^{2}=(-1)^{2}=1$ | $(-3,1)$ |
| -2 | $y=(\underline{-2}+2)^{2}=(0)^{2}=\underline{0}$ | $(-2,0)$ |
| -1 | $\left.y=(-1+2)^{2}=(1)\right)^{2}=1$ | $(-1,1)$ |
| 0 | $y=\underline{(0+2)^{2}=(2)^{2}=4}$ | $(0,4)$ |


2. $f(x)=\frac{1}{2} x-3$

| $x$ | $y=\frac{1}{2} x-3$ | $(x, y)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -4 | $y=\frac{1}{2}(-4)-3=-2-3=-5$ | $(-4,-5)$ |
| -2 | $y=\frac{1}{2}(-2)-3=-1-3=-4$ | $(-2,-4)$ |
| 0 | $y=\frac{1}{2}(0)-3=0-3=-3$ | $(0,-3)$ |
| 2 | $y=\frac{1}{2}(2)-3=1-3=-2$ | $(2,-2)$ |
| 4 | $y=\frac{1}{2}(4)-3=2-3=-1$ | $(4,-1)$ |



