

Unit Outcomes At the end of this unit, your student should be able to:	Key Vocabulary Terms to deepen the student's understanding
 compare key features of two different functions each with unique representations such as symbols, graphs, tables, or with verbal descriptions. use function notation to evaluate piecewise-defined functions for inputs in their domains. build a new function, in a real life situation, by combining standard function "types" using arithmetic operations. make sense of a function by extending it graphically or in a table. understand the effects on a graph through transformations graphically. find the inverse of a function (symbolically, graphically, numerically and in tables, and by verbal description). recognize the inverse relationships between, quadratic and square root, and linear to linear functions. use inverse relationships in real world situations to interpret and solve. determine if an inverse function exists by analyzing a table, a graph, or an equation. use function notation to represent inverses. create equations and inequalities in one and two variables that represent absolute value and piecewise defined relationships. use absolute value equations and inequalities in one variable to solve problems algebraically and graphically. create systems of equations and/or inequalities to model situations in context. identify and interpret parts of piecewise-defined and absolute value expressions. use technology to solve equations through multiple representations (tables and graphs). 	 ✓ Inverse ✓ Relation ✓ Function notation ✓ One-to-one ✓ Horizontal line test ✓ Vertical line test ✓ Vertical line test ✓ Absolute Value ✓ Piecewise function ✓ System of equations ✓ Domain ✓ Range ✓ Interval notation ✓ x-intercept ✓ y-intercept ✓ Increasing/decreasing intervals ✓ Evaluate ✓ End behavior

Key Standards Addressed	Where This Unit Fits
Connections to Common Core/NC Essential Standards	Connections to prior and future learning
NC.M3.F-IF.4	Coming into this unit, students should have a strong foundation in:
	 Graphing linear equations and inequalities
	✓ How to solve basic one to two step equations and inequalities



Interpret key features of graphs, tables, and verbal descriptions in	 Solve systems of equations (graphically and elimination)
context to describe functions that arise in applications relating two	 Solve systems of inequalities
quantities to include periodicity and discontinuities.	 The idea of a function and function notation
	✓ Transformations of functions
NC.M3.F-IF.9	
Compare key features of two functions using different representations	This unit builds to the following future skills and concepts:
by comparing properties of two different functions, each with a	From Advanced Functions and Modeling Standards (4 th level math)
different representation (symbolically, graphically, numerically in	
tables, or by verbal descriptions).	2.02a
	Use piecewise-defined functions to model and solve problems using
NC.M3.F-IF.2	tables, graphs, and algebraic properties.
Use function notation to evaluate piecewise defined functions for	2.02b
inputs in their domains, and interpret statements that use function	use piecewise-defined functions to model and solve problems.
notation in terms of a context.	Interpret the constraints, coefficients, and bases in the context of the
	problem.
NC.M3.F-IF.7	
Analyze piecewise, absolute value, polynomials, exponential, rational,	From Pre-Calculus Standards (4 th level math)
and trigonometric functions (sine and cosine) using different	1.01 Transform relations in two dimensions; describe the results
representations to show key features of the graph, by hand in simple	algebraically and geometrically.
cases and using technology for more complicated cases, including:	2.01 Use functions (polynomial, power, rational, exponential,
domain and range; intercepts; intervals where the function is	logarithmic, logistic, piecewise-defined, and greatest integer) to model
increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; rate of change; relative	and solve problems; justify results.
maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; period; and	a. Solve using graphs and algebraic properties.
discontinuities.	b. Interpret the constants, coefficients, and bases in the context of
	the problem.
NC.M3.F-BF.1b	2.04 Use the composition and inverse of functions to model and solve
Write a function that describes a relationship between two quantities.	problems.
b. Build a new function, in terms of a context, by combining standard	
function types using arithmetic operations.	
NC.M3.F-BF.3	



Extend an understanding of the effects on the graphical and tabular	
representations of a function when replacing $f(x)$ with $k \cdot f(x)$, $f(x) + k$,	
$f(x + k)$ to include $f(k \cdot x)$ for specific values of k (both positive and	
negative).	
NC.M3.F-BF.4	
Find an inverse function.	
a. Understand the inverse relationship between exponential and	
logarithmic, quadratic and square root, and linear to linear functions	
and use this relationship to solve problems using tables, graphs, and	
equations.	
b. Determine if an inverse function exists by analyzing tables, graphs,	
and equations.	
c. If an inverse function exists for a linear, quadratic and/or exponential	
function, f, represent the inverse function, f ⁻¹ , with a table, graph, or	
equation and use it to solve problems in terms of a context.	
NC.M3.A-CED.1	
Create equations and inequalities in one variable that represent	
absolute value, polynomial, exponential, and rational relationships and	
use them to solve problems algebraically and graphically.	
NC.M3.A-CED.2	
Create and graph equations in two variables to represent absolute	
value, polynomial, exponential and rational relationships between	
quantities.	
NC.M3.A-CED.3	
Create systems of equations and/or inequalities to model situations in	
context.	





NC.M3.A-SSE.1 Interpret expressions that represent a quantity in terms of its context. a. Identify and interpret parts of a piecewise, absolute value, polynomial, exponential and rational expressions including terms, factors, coefficients, and exponents. b. Interpret expressions composed of multiple parts by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity to give meaning in terms of a context. NC.M3.A-REI.11 Extend an understanding that the x-coordinates of the points where the graphs of two equations $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ intersect are the solutions of the equation $f(x) = g(x)$ and approximate solutions using a graphing technology or successive approximations with a table of		
values.		
Additional Resources		
Materials to support understanding and enrichment		



- ✓ MVP Module on Functions and Their Inverses
- ✓ <u>Desmos</u>
- ✓ Point Slope Form of a line
- ✓ Solving Inequalities
- ✓ <u>Solving Absolute Equations</u>
- ✓ Domain and Range
- ✓ Solving Systems of Equations by Graphing
- ✓ Solving Systems of Equations by Elimination
- ✓ Systems of Linear Inequalities
- <u>Texas Gateway on Finding Inverses</u>

Enrichment: Interval Notation with Inequalities Enrichment: One-to-One Inverses

* Please note, the unit guides are a work in progress. If you have feedback or suggestions on improvement, please feel free to contact sdupree@wcpss.net.