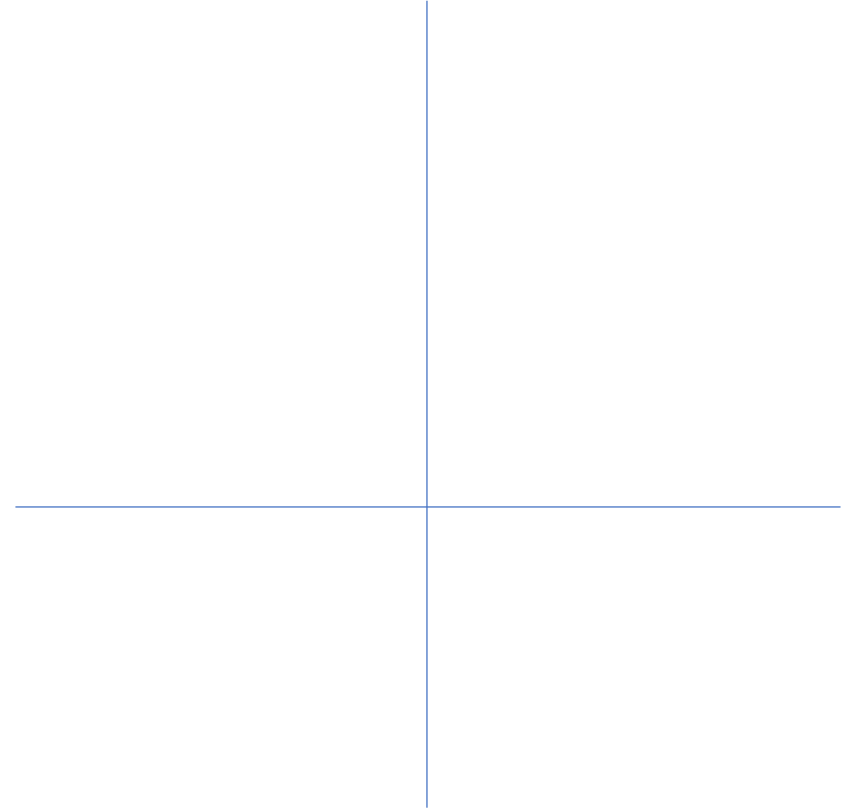


Find the Average rate of change for the interval between 0 and 1 for the function

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 5$$

$$f(0) =$$

$$f(1) =$$



Think about the two functions you studied in the previous activity.

M3-218

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

$$g(x) = 2x^2 - 4x - 30$$

1. Compare the two functions. Show your work and explain your reasoning.

a. Which function has the lowest minimum point?

$$g(x)$$

b. Which function has a greater value at $x = 8$?

$$f(8) =$$

$$g(8) =$$

c. Which function has a greater value at $x = 9$?

2. Complete the table to compare the average rate of change of the two functions on the given intervals. Show your work.

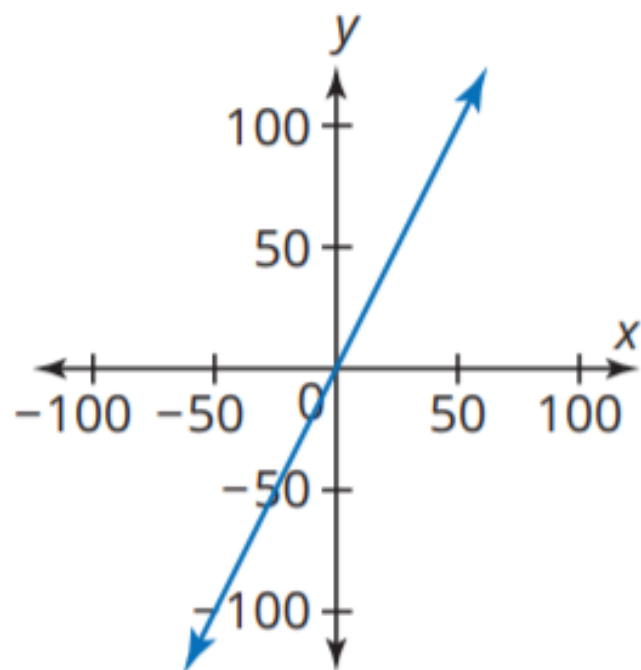
Interval	Average Rate of Change $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$	Average Rate of Change $g(x) = 2x^2 - 4x - 30$
$[0, 1]$	$\frac{0 - (-3)}{1 - 0} =$	$\frac{-32 - (-30)}{1 - 0} =$
$[0, 2]$		
$[0, 3]$		
$[4, 5]$		

The average rate of change of any function over an interval is the slope of a linear function passing through the beginning and end points of the interval.

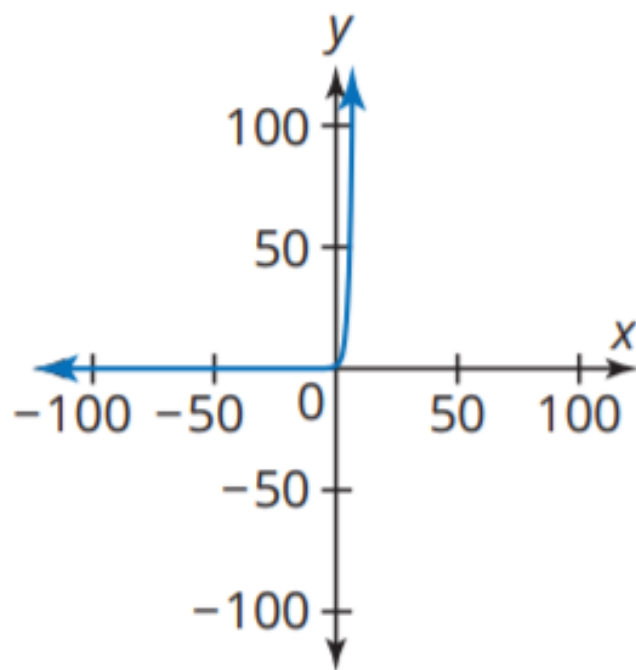
Let's compare a quadratic function with other function types you have studied. You can say that a quadratic function increases or decreases quadratically, so a linear function increases or decreases linearly, and an exponential function increases or decreases exponentially.

4. Consider the linear, exponential, and quadratic functions shown.

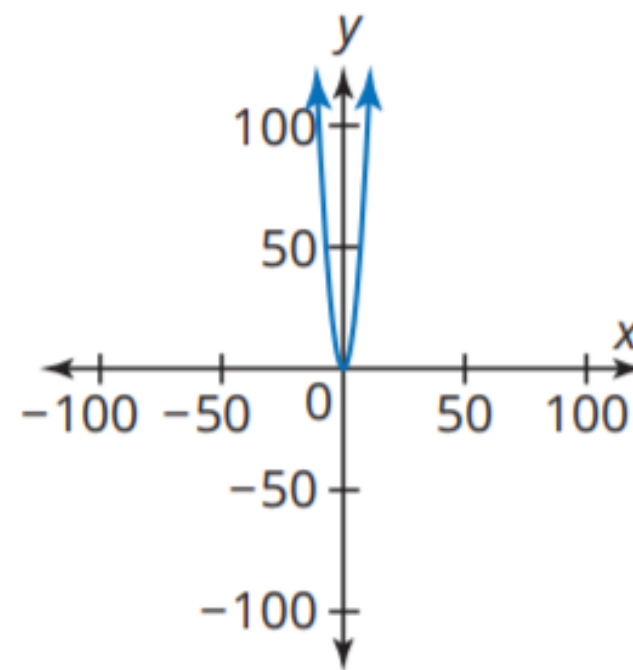
$$h(x) = 2x$$



$$j(x) = 2^x$$



$$k(x) = x^2$$



- a. At what point do the three graphs intersect? Explain how you know.

- b. Which function do you think has the greatest average rate of change from negative infinity to positive infinity? Explain your reasoning.

The table shown organizes the average rates of change of the three functions across different intervals of their domains. Some of the rates have been provided.

	$[-10, 10]$	$[10, 100]$	$[100, 1000]$
$h(x) = 2x$			
$j(x) = 2^x$		6.34×10^{27}	1.07×10^{298}
$k(x) = x^2$	0		

10. Parker says that any function increasing exponentially will eventually have a greater value than any function increasing linearly or quadratically.

Is Parker correct? Explain why or why not.

