## A1

$f(x)=\left\{\begin{aligned}-2 x-2, & -5<x<0 \\ -2, & x \geq 0\end{aligned}\right.$

## A3

Each input value, $x$, is squared and then 3 is added to the result. The domain of the function is $[0, \infty)$

A5

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -2 | -3 |
| 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 5 |
| 4 | 4 |
| $-\frac{4}{3}$ | -2 |

> A7

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -5 | -125 |
| -3 | -27 |
| -1 | -1 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 27 |
| 5 | 125 |

A9


A8


Yasmin started a savings account with $\$ 5$. At the end of each week, she added $\$ 3$. This function models the amount of money in the account for a given week.

B1

$$
y=\log _{3} x
$$

B2

$$
f(x)=\left\{\begin{aligned}
\frac{2}{3} x, & -3<x<3 \\
2 x-4, & x \geq 3
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

B3

The $x$-intercept is $(c, 0)$ and the slope of the line is $\frac{b}{a}$.

B4

| $x$ | $y$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -216 | -6 |
| -64 | -4 |
| -8 | -2 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 2 |
| 64 | 4 |
| 216 | 6 |

B6

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 |
| 7 | 2 |
| 12 | 3 |
| 19 | 4 |
| 28 | 5 |
| 39 | 6 |

B8

| $\boldsymbol{x}$ | $\boldsymbol{y}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| -2 | -3 |
| -1 | -2 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 13 |

B9


B10
The function is continuous and grows by an equal factor of 5 over equal intervals. The $y$-intercept is $(0,1)$

