

3.1, 3.2 Graphing Exponential Function Review: **No calculators!!!**

**Put the equation in standard form (coefficient of "x" is 1), fill in cues and graph the function.  
Plot and label y-intercept, the CP' and graph the HA (dotted line)**

1.  $y = 2^x + 1$

$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

a. BS

b. Refl

c. HA \_\_\_\_\_

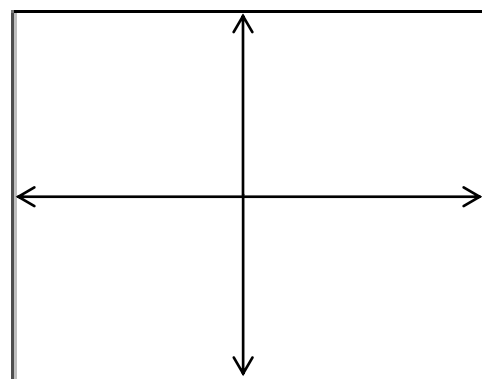
f. CP' \_\_\_\_\_

d. CP \_\_\_\_\_

g. y-int \_\_\_\_\_

e. TR \_\_\_\_\_

h. AP \_\_\_\_\_



2.  $y = 3^{x-2}$

$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

a. BS

b. Refl

c. HA \_\_\_\_\_

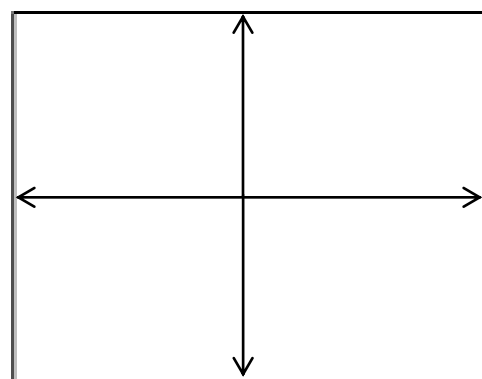
f. CP' \_\_\_\_\_

d. CP \_\_\_\_\_

g. y-int \_\_\_\_\_

e. TR \_\_\_\_\_

h. AP \_\_\_\_\_



$$e^2 = 7.4 \quad \frac{1}{e} = 0.4$$

$$e^3 = 20.1 \quad \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^2 = 0.14$$

$$e^4 = 54.6 \quad \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^3 = 0.05$$

3.  $y = -3 \cdot 2^x$

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

a. BS

b. Refl

c. HA \_\_\_\_\_

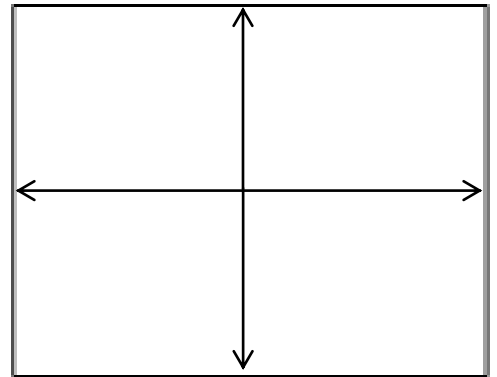
d. CP \_\_\_\_\_

e. TR \_\_\_\_\_

f. CP' \_\_\_\_\_

g. y-int \_\_\_\_\_

h. AP \_\_\_\_\_



4.  $y = 3^{-x+2}$

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

a. BS

b. Refl

c. HA \_\_\_\_\_

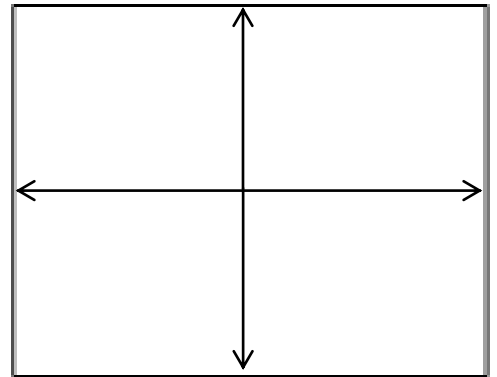
d. CP \_\_\_\_\_

e. TR \_\_\_\_\_

f. CP' \_\_\_\_\_

g. y-int \_\_\_\_\_

h. AP \_\_\_\_\_



5.  $y = -2^{-x+3} + 1$

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

a. BS

b. Refl

c. HA \_\_\_\_\_

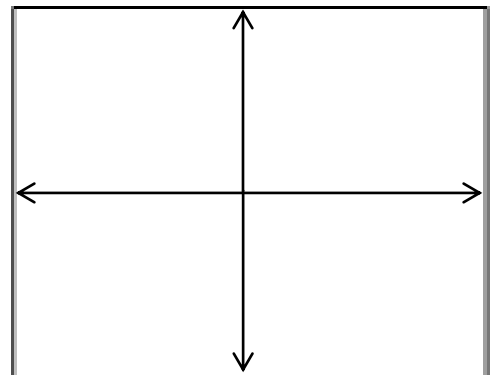
d. CP \_\_\_\_\_

e. TR \_\_\_\_\_

f. CP' \_\_\_\_\_

g. Y-int \_\_\_\_\_

h. AP \_\_\_\_\_



6.  $y = e^{x+1} - 3$

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

a. BS

b. Refl

c. HA \_\_\_\_\_

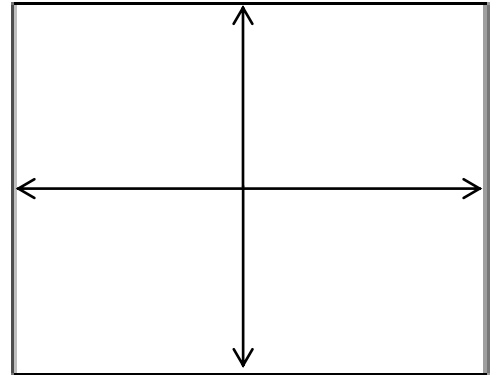
d. CP \_\_\_\_\_

e. TR \_\_\_\_\_

f. CP' \_\_\_\_\_

g. Y-int \_\_\_\_\_

h. AP \_\_\_\_\_



7.  $y = 4 * e^{-x+1} - 2$

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

a. BS

b. Refl

c. HA \_\_\_\_\_

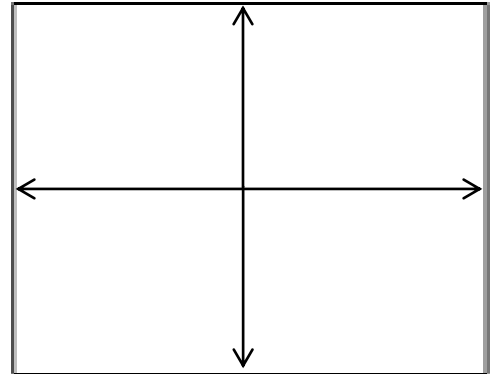
d. CP \_\_\_\_\_

e. TR \_\_\_\_\_

f. CP' \_\_\_\_\_

g. Y-int \_\_\_\_\_

h. AP \_\_\_\_\_



8.  $y = -2 * 27^{(-\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3})} - 1$

$y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

a. BS

b. Refl

c. HA \_\_\_\_\_

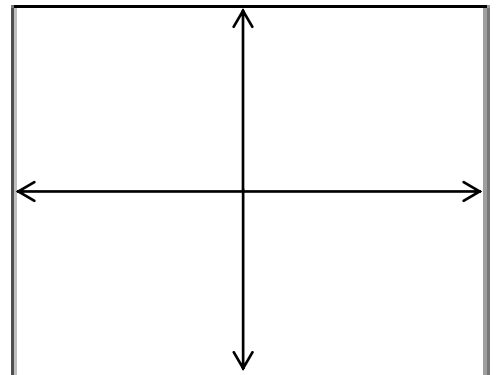
d. CP \_\_\_\_\_

e. TR \_\_\_\_\_

f. CP' \_\_\_\_\_

g. Y-int \_\_\_\_\_

h. AP \_\_\_\_\_



9. Match the graphs on the right with the following equations : Point CP' is shown

a. \_\_\_\_\_  $y = -3^{(-x-2)} + 3$

b. \_\_\_\_\_  $y = -3^{(2-x)} - 3$

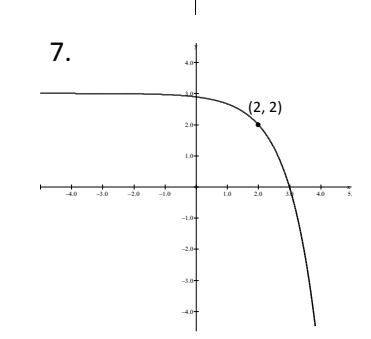
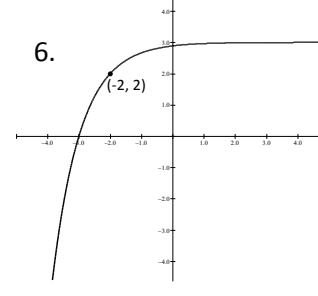
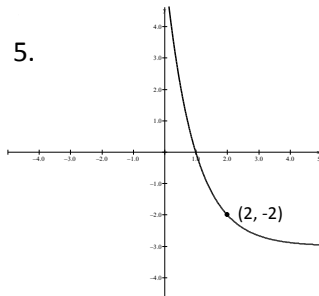
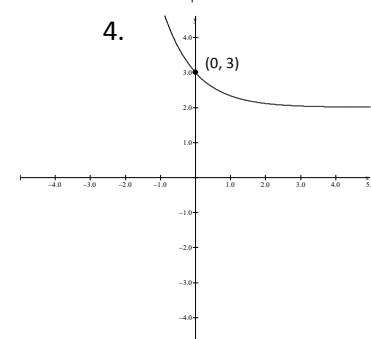
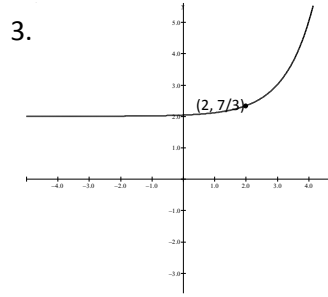
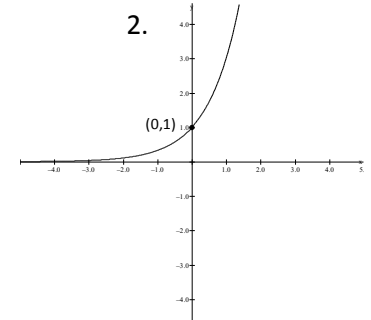
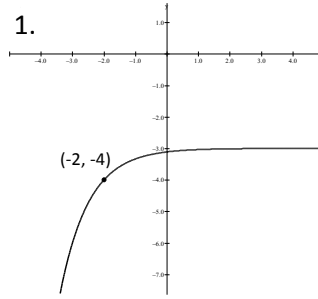
c. \_\_\_\_\_  $y = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3(x-2)} + 2$

d. \_\_\_\_\_  $y = 3^x$

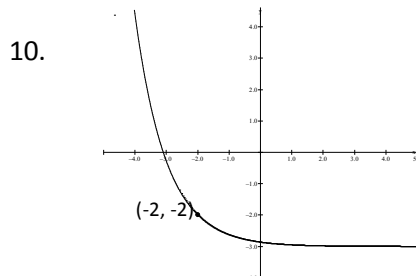
e. \_\_\_\_\_  $y = 3^{(2-x)} - 3$

f. \_\_\_\_\_  $y = 3^{-x} + 2$

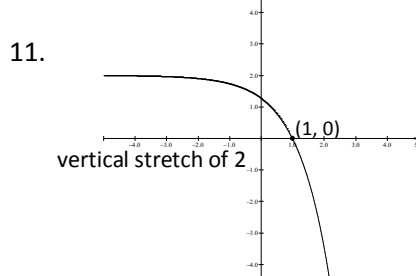
g. \_\_\_\_\_  $y = -3^{(x-2)} + 3$



Give the equation for the following graphs. Assume the base is "e" and the vertical compression or stretch ("c") is 1 or -1 unless otherwise noted. Point CP' is shown.



\_\_\_\_\_



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