## Algebra 1 Chapter 3 Practice Test

1. Which of the following represent functions?
I.

| Input | Output |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 |
| 6 | -1 |
| 7 | -1 |

II.

| Input | Output |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 8 |
| 4 | 6 |
| 6 | 4 |
| 8 | 2 |

III.

| Input | Output |
| :---: | :---: |
| -2 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 3 |

a. All
b. I and II
c. I and III
d. II and III
2. Determine whether the graph represents a function.

a. The relation is not a function.
b. The relation is a function.
3. Does the input-output table represent a function? If it does represent a function, list the domain and range.

| Input | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output | 7 | 11 | 15 | 19 |

4. Which of the following data sets is best described by a linear function?
a. $\{(1,0),(2,0),(3,2),(4,2)\}$
b. $\{(-5,-2),(-6,2),(-7,-2),(-8,2)\}$
c. $\{(-1,-8),(0,-6),(1,-4),(2,-2)\}$
d. $\{(10,5),(11,8),(12,12),(13,17)\}$
5. Classify the function as discrete or continuous for the given domain. Then identify the range of the function.
$y=\frac{1}{2} x+6 ;$ domain $x \geq 4$
6. Classify the function as discrete or continuous for the given domain. Then identify the range of the function.
$y=\frac{1}{2} x+5 ;$ domain: $x=-4,-2,0,2,4$
7. At a convenience store, bottles of water cost $\$ 1.20$ each. The function $f(x)=1.2 x$ gives the cost of buying $x$ bottles. Give a reasonable domain and range for the function in this context.
8. Evaluate $f(x)=3 x-9$, when $x=-2$.
a. $\quad-18$
b. -33
c. -3
d. -15
9. For $f(x)=3 x+18$, what is the value of $x$ for which $f(x)=21$ ?
a. $x=2$
C. $x=1$
b. $x=5$
d. $x=-1$
10. The domain of the function $f$ is the set of integers greater than -8 . Which of the following values represent elements of the range of $f$ ?
a. $f(2.5)$
b. $f(-2)$
c. $f(-8)$
d. $f(4)$
e. $f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$
f. $f(0)$
g. $f(8)$
h. $f(-12)$
11. For the function $f$, each range value is associated with only one domain value. The range of $f$ is $\left\{f\left(\frac{2}{7}\right), f(7), f(9.7), f(14), f(21)\right\}$. What is the domain of $f$ ? Explain your answer.
12. Use intercepts to graph the linear equation $2 x-3 y=-18$.
a. $x$-intercept: $-\frac{15}{2}, y$-intercept: $\frac{22}{3}$

c. $x$-intercept: $-9, y$-intercept: $\frac{22}{3}$

b. $x$-intercept: $-\frac{15}{2}, y$-intercept: 6
d. $x$-intercept: $-9, y$-intercept: 6


13. Graph the function $y=-2 x+2$.
a.

c.

b.

d.

14. The Tome family is renting a car for a few days. Meinke Rentals charges $\$ 48$ per day, plus a fixed cleaning fee of $\$ 30$. The function $M(d)=48 d+30$ represents the cost to rent a car from Meinke Rentals for $d$ days. SmartRent charges $\$ 60$ per day. The function $S(d)=60 d$ represents the cost to rent a car from SmartRent for $d$ days. Graph $M$ and $S$ on the same coordinate plane. Describe the transformations from the graph of $M$ to the graph of $S$..
a.


A vertical shift down 30 units, followed by a vertical stretch by a factor of 1.25 .
b.


A vertical stretch by a factor of 1.25 , followed by a vertical shift down 30 units.
c.


A vertical shrink by a factor of 0.8 , followed by a vertical shift up 24 units.
d.


A vertical shift up 24 units, followed by a vertical shrink by a factor of 0.8 .
15. The pressure in a car tire is given by $p(x)=30-x$ where $p$ is pressure in psi and $x$ is the number of months since the tire was filled. Describe what this function represents.
a. The initial tire pressure is 30 psi , and it goes down by 1 psi each month.
b. The initial tire pressure is 30 psi , and it increases by 1 psi each month.
c. The initial tire pressure is 1 psi, and it increases by 30 psi each month.
d. The initial tire pressure is 1 psi , and it goes down by 30 psi each month.
16. The graph shows membership costs at a gym. What is the cost per month?

17. Describe the effect of the transformation $(x, y) \rightarrow(x, 9 y)$.
a. vertical translation of 9 units
c. vertical stretch with reflection
b. horizontal translation of 9 units
d. vertical stretch without reflection
18. Let $g(x)$ be a vertical shift of $f(x)=-x$ down 8 units followed by a vertical shrink by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$. Write the rule for $g(x)$.
a. $g(x)=-2 x-8$
b. $g(x)=-\frac{1}{2} x-8$
c. $g(x)=-\frac{1}{2} x-4$
d. $g(x)=-2 x-16$
19. What must be done to the graph of $f(x)=|x|$ to obtain the graph of the function $g(x)=\frac{2}{3}|x+6|-8$ ?
a.

The graph of $f$ is shifted left 6 units, horizontally shrunk by a factor of $\frac{2}{3}$, and shifted down 8 units.
b.

The graph of $f$ is shifted right 6 units, vertically shrunk by a factor of $\frac{2}{3}$, and shifted down 8 units.
c. The graph of $f$ is shifted left 6 units, vertically shrunk by a factor of $\frac{2}{3}$, and shifted down 8 units.
d. The graph of $f$ is shifted left 6 units, vertically shrunk by a factor of $\frac{2}{3}$, and shifted up 8 units.
20. What is the vertex of the graph?

a. $(-5,0)$
b. $(0,-5)$
c. $(1,-6)$
d. $(7,0)$

## Algebra 1 Chapter 3 Practice Test Answer Section

1. ANS: B

PTS: 1
REF: A1.01.EN.ST. 10
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 1
LOC: NCTM.PSSM.00.MTH.9-12.ALG.1.b
KEY: functions DOK: DOK 1
NOT: Sec 3.1
2. ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 0821e390-1a76-11df-b9de-001e33aa91d2
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 1 LOC: NCTM.PSSM.00.MTH.9-12.ALG.1.b
KEY: functions | relations | vertical line test
DOK: DOK 1
NOT: Sec 3.1
3. ANS:

Yes, the table does represent a function. The collection of the input values is the domain: $1,2,3$, and 4 ; the collection of output values is the range: $7,11,15$, and 19.

PTS: 1 REF: MALG0194 NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 1
LOC: NCTM.PSSM.00.MTH.9-12.ALG.4.a TOP: Represent Functions as Rules and Tables
KEY: equation | function | table DOK: DOK $1 \quad$ NOT: Sec 3.1
4. ANS: C PTS: 1 NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.LE. 1

DOK: DOK 1 NOT: Sec 3.2
5. ANS:

The function is continuous. The range is $y \geq 8$.
PTS: 1 REF: 08f5bdf0-1a76-11df-b9de-001e33aa91d2
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 5 LOC: NCTM.PSSM.00.MTH.9-12.ALG.1.c
TOP: Identify Discrete and Continuous Functions KEY: discrete | continuous
DOK: DOK 1 NOT: Sec 3.2
6. ANS:

The function is discrete. The range is $3,4,5,6$, and 7
PTS: 1 REF: 0901a4d0-1a76-11df-b9de-001e33aa91d2
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 5 LOC: NCTM.PSSM.00.MTH.9-12.ALG.1.c
TOP: Identify Discrete and Continuous Functions KEY: discrete | continuous
DOK: DOK 1 NOT: Sec 3.2
7. ANS:
domain: $\{0,1,2,3,4,5, \ldots\}$;
range: $\{0,1.2,2.4,3.6,4.8,6, \ldots\}$
PTS: 1 NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 5 DOK: DOK 1
NOT: Sec 3.2
8. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1068edc2-4683-11df-9c7d-001185f0d2ea

OBJ: Evaluating Functions
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF.1 | NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 2
STA: PA.PAAS.MTH.02.9-11.2.8.11.R LOC: MTH.C.10.07.01.011
TOP: Writing Functions KEY: function | input | output | evaluate
DOK: DOK 2 NOT: Sec 3.3
9. ANS: CTS: 1 NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 2

DOK: DOK 2 NOT: Sec 3.3
10. ANS: B, D, F, G

A: 2.5 is not an integer, so it is not in the domain of $f$.
$f(2.5)$ does not represent an element of the range of $f$.
B: -2 is an integer and it is greater than -8 , so it is in the domain of $f$.
$f(-2)$ is the element of the range assigned to -2 .
$\mathrm{C}:-8$ is an integer, but it is not greater than -8 , so it is not in the domain of $f$.
$f(-8)$ does not represent an element of the range of $f$.
D: 4 is an integer and it is greater than -8 , so it is in the domain of $f$.
$f(4)$ is the element of the range assigned to 4 .
E: $\frac{1}{5}$ is not an integer, so it is not in the domain of $f$.
$f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$ does not represent an element of the range of $f$.
F: 0 is an integer and it is greater than -8 , so it is in the domain of $f$.
$f(0)$ is the element of the range assigned to 0 .
G: 8 is an integer and it is greater than -8 , so it is in the domain of $f$.
$f(8)$ is the element of the range assigned to 8 .
$\mathrm{H}:-12$ is an integer, but it is not greater than -8 , so it is not in the domain of $f$.
$f(-12)$ does not represent an element of the range of $f$.

|  | Feedback |
| :--- | :--- |
| Correct | That's correct! |
| Incorrect | A function assigns each element of its domain to exactly one element of its <br> range. |

PTS: 2
KEY: function | domain | range | function values
DOK: DOK 1
NOT: Sec 3.3
11. ANS:

The domain of $f$ is $\left\{\frac{2}{7}, 7,9.7,14,21\right\}$.
Since the range is $\left\{f\left(\frac{2}{7}\right), f(7), f(9.7), f(14), f(21)\right\}$, and each range value is associated with only one domain value, the domain must contain only the values of $x$ being mapped to each of the range values. So, the domain contains $\frac{2}{7}, 7,9.7,14$, and 21.

## Rubric

1 point for the domain;
2 points for explanation
PTS: 3
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 1 | NT.CCSS.MTH.10.K-12.MP. 3
KEY: function | domain | range DOK: DOK 2 NOT: Sec 3.3
12. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 10b53942-4683-11df-9c7d-001185f0d2ea

OBJ: Graphing Linear Equations by Using Intercepts NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF.7.a
STA: PA.PAAS.MTH.02.9-11.2.8.11.K | PA.PAAA.MTH.07.11.M11.D.2.1.2
LOC: MTH.C.10.07.02.03.008
TOP: Using Intercepts

KEY: linear equation | graphing | x-intercept | y-intercept | intercepts
DOK: DOK 1 NOT: Sec 3.4
13. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 106db27a-4683-11df-9c7d-001185f0d2ea

OBJ: Graphing Functions
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.A.REI. 10 | NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 2
STA: PA.PAAS.MTH.02.9-11.2.8.11.Q|PA.PAAS.MTH.02.9-11.2.8.11.R | PA.PAAA.MTH.07.11.M11.D.1.1.1
| PA.PAAA.MTH.07.11.M11.D.2.1.2 LOC: MTH.C.10.07.01.01.003
TOP: Graphing Functions KEY: graph | function
DOK: DOK 2 NOT: Sec 3.5
14. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 14787272-4683-11df-9c7d-001185f0d2ea

OBJ: Application NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.A.CED. 2 | NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.BF. 3
TOP: Transforming Linear Functions KEY: transform linear functions
DOK: DOK 2 NOT: Sec 3.5 and 3.6
15. ANS: A PTS: 1 NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.LE. 5

KEY: linear | function | parameter $\quad$ DOK: DOK $1 \quad$ NOT: Sec 3.5
16. ANS:
\$25

PTS: 1 NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF. 4 DOK: DOK 1
NOT: Sec 3.5
17. ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: 08e9d710-1a76-11df-b9de-001e33aa91d2
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.BF. 3 DOK: DOK 2 NOT: Sec 3.6
18. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 14784b62-4683-11df-9c7d-001185f0d2ea

OBJ: Combining Transformations of Linear Functions
NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.A.CED. 2 | NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.BF. 3
LOC: MTH.C.10.07.16.05.003 TOP: Transforming Linear Functions
KEY: transform linear functions | shift | translate | stretch DOK: DOK 2
NOT: Sec 3.6
19. ANS: C

Follow the order of operations to apply the transformations. First, notice that 6 is being added to $x$ inside the absolute value bars. So, the graph of $f$ is shifted left 6 units. Now, notice that the absolute value expression is being multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}$. So, the graph of $f$ is being vertically shrunk by a factor of $\frac{2}{3}$. Finally, 8 is being subtracted from the first term of $f$. So, the graph of $f$ is being shifted down 8 units.

|  | Feedback |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | Recall that a horizontal shrink occurs when $x$ is multiplied by a constant $k$, where <br> $0<k<1$, before any horizontal shifts occur. |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | In horizontal shifts of the form $f(x+k)$, where $k$ is a constant, the graph is moved in <br> the opposite direction of the sign of $k$. |
| $\mathbf{C}$ | That's correct! |
| $\mathbf{D}$ | In vertical shifts of the form $f(x)+k$, where $k$ is a constant, the graph is moved in the <br> same direction of the sign of $k$. |

PTS: 1 NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.BF. 3
KEY: absolute value function | vertical stretch | horizontal shifts | vertical shifts | transformations
DOK: DOK 1 NOT: Sec 3.7
20. ANS: C


The vertex is $(-2,-4)$.

|  | Feedback |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | This is one of the points where the function intersects the $x$-axis. |
| B | This is the point where the function intersects the $y$-axis. |
| C | That's correct! |
| D | This is one of the points where the function intersects the $x$-axis. |

PTS: 1 NAT: NT.CCSS.MTH.10.9-12.F.IF.7.b*
KEY: absolute value function | graph of a function | function | vertex
DOK: DOK 1 NOT: Sec 3.7

