**3.3 Properties of Functions**

**A function is even** if: it’s symmetric with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

To test algebraically you see if 



**A function is odd** if: it’s symmetric with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

To test algebraically you see if 

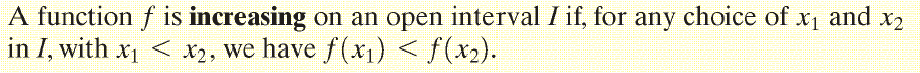


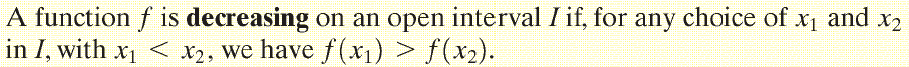
If a function isn’t even or odd, then it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

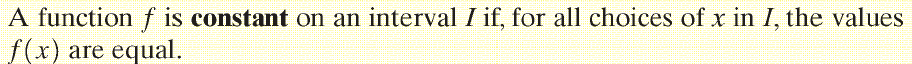
(Functions can only be even or odd. Never both)

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How to test for Even/Odd Algebraically:

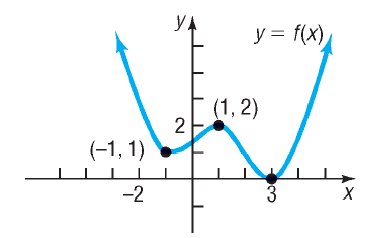






The Local minimum value is/are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the number(s) x= \_\_\_\_\_:

The Local maximum value is/are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the number(s) x=\_\_\_\_\_\_:











(e) List the intervals on which *f* is **increasing**.

(f) List the intervals on which *f* is **decreasing**.

Using your “Graphing Utility”

1. Find any local maximum/minimum
2. Determine where f is increasing/ decreasing

**Average Rate of Change:**

The average rate of change from a to b is defined as:

Find the average rate of change of

1. From 1 to 3
2. From 1 to 7

**Slope of the Secant Line:**

The average rate of change of a function from \_\_\_\_\_to \_\_\_\_\_ equals the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the secant line containing the two points (\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_) and (\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_) on its graph.

1. Find the average rate of change of g from -2 to 1.
2. Find an equation of the secant line containing (-2, g(-2)) and (1, g(1)).

Difference Quotient*: the bridge between Algebra (slope) and Calculus (derivative)*

1. Express the slope of the secant line in each function in terms of x and h.
2. Find msec for h=0.5, 0.1, and 0.01 at x=1. What does msec approach as x approaches 0?
3. Find the equation for the secant line at x=1 with h=0.01.
4. Use a graphing utility to graph f and the secant line found in part c on the same viewing window.