Interpreting Graphs and Tables

Today's Standard

HSF.IF.B4 - For a function that models a relationship between two quantities, interpret key features of graphs and tables in terms of the quantities, and sketch graphs showing key features given a verbal description of the relationship. Key features include: intercepts; intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative; relative maximums and minimums; symmetries; end behavior; and periodicity.*

Cues	Notes
Key Features Intercepts Intervals Relative Maximums/Minimums Symmetries End Behavior Periodicity	Key features of functions include intercepts, intervals of increase/decrease, positive/negative intervals, relative maximums/minimums, symmetries, end behavior, and periodicity. Intercepts are where the function crosses the x-axis or y-axis. Intervals describe where the function is increasing, decreasing, positive, or negative. Relative maximums and minimums are the highest or lowest points in a particular section of the graph. Symmetries refer to the balanced and mirrored nature of the function's graph. End behavior describes how the function behaves as it approaches positive or negative infinity. Periodicity refers to functions that repeat their values in regular intervals.

Summary

Interpreting functions involves understanding key features such as intercepts, intervals, relative maximums and minimums, symmetries, end behavior, and periodicity. These features help describe the behavior and characteristics of functions in various contexts.