## HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE TYPE OF GRAPH FROM A TABLE

To recognize if a function is linear, quadratic (a parabola), or exponential without an equation or graph, look at the differences of the y-values between successive integral x-values. If the difference is constant, the graph is linear. If the difference is not constant but the second set of differences are constant, the graph is quadratic. If the differences follow a pattern similar to the y-values, the graph is exponential. See the examples below for clarity.

### Examples

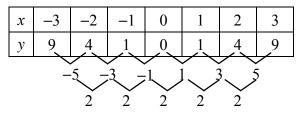
Based on each table, identify the shape of the graph.

#### Example 1

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-7	-5	-3	-1	1	3	5
		$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$	$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$	$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$	$\tilde{2}$	$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$	2

The difference in *y*-values is always two, a constant. The graph is linear and is verified at right.

#### Example 2

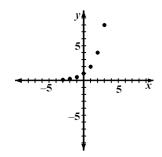


The first difference in *y*-values is not constant but the second difference is. The graph is quadratic and is verified at right.

#### Example 3

х	ĸ	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
J	v	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8
						$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	
		x2	2 x	2 x.	2 2	x2 2	x2 x	x2

Look for a common ratio in the the *y*-values. The graph is exponential and is verified at right.



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# Problems

Based on the difference in y-values, identify the graph as linear, quadratic, exponential, or neither. 2

1.								-	2.							
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
у	14	10	6	2	-2	-6	-10		y	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8	16	32
								J L								
3.					r		1	4	4.		1					
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		x	-3	-2	-1	0	) 1	2	3
у	21	12	5	0	-3	-4	-3		y	-16	-13	-10	) _	7 –4	4   -1	2
~									<i>(</i>							
5.								C C	6.							
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	-	x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
у	-14	-9	-4	1	6	11	16		у	-18	-6	-2	0	2	6	18
7.								ş	8.							
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Ī	<i>x</i>	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	-		1/27	1/9	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3	9	27
у	Т	0	10	52	04	120	230	L	у	/27	/9	/3	1	5	,	27
9.								10	0.							
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	30	20	12	6	2	0	0	Ī	y	11	9	7	5	3	1	-1
					l			L						I		
11.								12	2.			1		1		
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
у	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3	9	27	81		y	-27	-9	-3	0	3	9	27
10								-								
13.	•	0	1	0	1	2		14 Г				1	0	1	-	
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	_	x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
у	0	5	8	9	8	5	0		у	3	0	-1	0	3	8	15
15.								16	6							
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		$\frac{1}{x}$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
	- <u></u> -J	0	-1	-2	-1	0	1	ŀ		-3 %	-2 9⁄4	$\frac{-1}{\frac{9}{2}}$	9	18	36	72
у	1	U	-1	-2	-1	U	1		у	/8	/4	/2	)	10	50	14

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x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	1/9	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3	9	27	81

1.

1	5	•

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	1/27	1/9	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3	9	27

).							
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	11	9	7	5	3	1	-1

0. x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	9 <u>/</u> 8	9⁄4	%	9	18	36	72

## Answers

- 1. linear
- 3. quadratic
- 5. linear
- 7. exponential
- 9. quadratic
- 11. exponential
- 13. quadratic
- 15. neither

- 2. exponential
- 4. linear
- 6. quadratic
- 8. exponential
- 10. linear
- 12. neither
- 14. quadratic
- 15. exponential