Name:

Use this topic outline as a checklist to ensure you are reviewing all the Semester 1 concepts. Also, use it to make sure you have easy access in your notebook to all the handouts provided on these topics.
*In addition to the midterm review, please review all quizzes and tests that have been returned to you*

| Section | Topics | Pages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.2 | Evaluating Functions Piecewise Functions | Pages 19 and 20 |
| 1.3 | Domain/Range of Functions Increasing/Decreasing - open intervals Identify Odd/Even Functions | Pages 30-32, 36-37 |
| 1.5 | Composition of Functions Operations with Functions <br> -Adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing | Pages 51-57 |
| 1.6 | Inverse Functions <br> One-to-one relationship <br> Finding inverses algebraically <br> Graph of inverse functions <br> Verifying using composition of functions <br> Restrict domain of function so that it is one-to-one | Pages 62-68 |
| 2.2 | Polynomials <br> Zeros=x-intercept=solution <br> When a is a zero, then $(x-a)$ is a FACTOR. <br> Zeros of Polynomial Functions <br> Using factoring to find zeros (same as solutions) <br> Using calculator to find zeros <br> Write a polynomial given zeros | p.105-108, |
| 2.3 | Real Zeros of Polynomial Functions <br> Synthetic Division- can be used to factor a polynomial but <br> limited to divisors in ( $x-a$ ) form. <br> If a polynomial division gives a remainder of zero, then the divisor for synthetic is a zero and the divisor for long division is a factor. <br> Remainder Theorem p. 120 <br> Rational Zero Test p. 122 (Ex 7, 8 and 9) | p.116-126 |
| 2.4/2.5 | Real and Complex Zeros of Polynomials <br> Add, subtract, multiply and divide complex numbers <br> Use the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra to determine the number of zeros of a polynomial function <br> Find all zeros of a polynomial function | Pages 131-143 |
| 2.6 | Domain of rational function <br> Determine if function is continuous or discontinuous <br> Determine equations for horizontal/vertical asymptotes <br> Determine behavior of function near asymptotes | Pages 146-151 |


| 2.7 | Graphs of rational functions Slant Asymptotes | Pages 156-160 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.1 | Evaluate exponential functions <br> Exponential Applications: Compound interest, half-life, population models | Pages 184-187 |
| 3.1 | Investigate natural base e <br> Evaluate functions using e <br> Applications with Natural Base e: Continuous Interest, population models | Pages 187-192 |
| 3.2 | Logarithmic functions: Evaluate, Simplify, Solve, Graph (including transformations) and applications | Pages 196-199 |
| 3.2 | Natural logarithmic functions: Evaluate, simplify, solve, and applications: Sound Intensity, Human Memory | Pages 200-202 |
| 3.3 | Change of base formula Properties of logs to expand and condense Applications | Pages 207-210 |
| 3.4/3.5 | Solve Exponential and Logarithmic Equations <br> Check for extraneous solutions <br> Applications: Doubling investment, Salary, Forestry Modeling Population Growth | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pages } 214-220 \\ & \text { Page } 227 \end{aligned}$ |
| 4.1 | Radian Measure <br> Standard Position <br> Coterminal Angles <br> Complementary/Supplementary <br> Degree-Radian conversion <br> Arc Length | p.258-264 |
| 4.2 | Unit Circle and Trigonometric Functions Determining both exact and trigonometric values | p. 269-273 |
| 4.3 | Right angle trigonometry <br> Evaluating Trig functions <br> Applying Trig Identities <br> Trig Applications: Angles of Elevation/Depression | p.277-283 |
| 4.4 | Trigonometric Functions of any Angle <br> Find a trig function given a point not on the Unit Circle Determine the sign of the trig function depending on the quadrant the angle is in <br> Using Reference Angles | p. 288-293 |
| 4.5 | Graphing sine and cosines curves <br> With "a" values (amplitude/vertical stretch or shrink) <br> With "d" values (vertical shift) <br> With " b " and " c " values (horizontal transformations) <br> Writing equations of sine and cosine curves | p. 297-303 |

