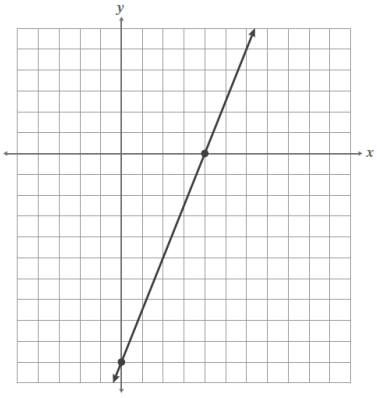
1.
$f(0) = 3$
$b = 3$
$(0, 3)$
$f(2) = 0$
$a = 2$
$(2, 0)$
The y-intercept is always in the form of $(0, b)$. The x-intercept is always in the form $(a, 0)$. First look for the zeros in the table, if the 0 is first it is the y-intercept, if a number is first, it is the x-intercept.

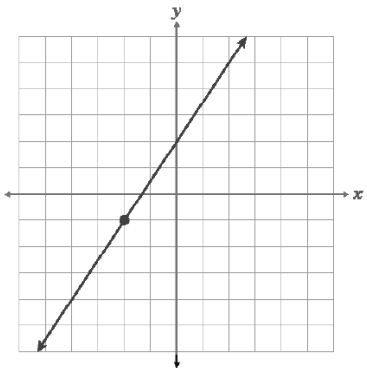
2.
x-intercept:
$f(a) = \frac{5}{2}(a) - 10$
$0 = \frac{5}{2}a - 10$
$10 = \frac{5}{2}a$
$4 = a$
$(4, 0)$
y-intercept:
$f(0) = \frac{5}{2}(0) - 10$
$f(0) = -10$
$b = -10$
$(0, -10)$

3.


$m = \frac{5}{2}$
The points $(4, 0)$ and $(0, -10)$ should be marked on the graph.

4.
$m = -\frac{1}{2}$
As the x-values increase by 2, the y-values decrease by 1.

5.

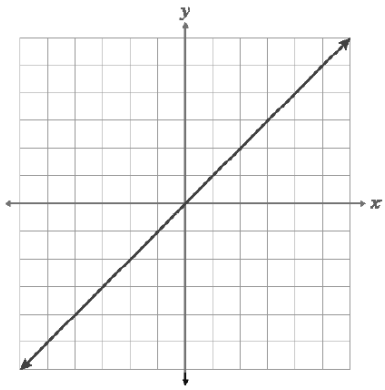


6.

$f(x) = x$

x	$f(x)$
-3	-3
0	0
1	1

7.



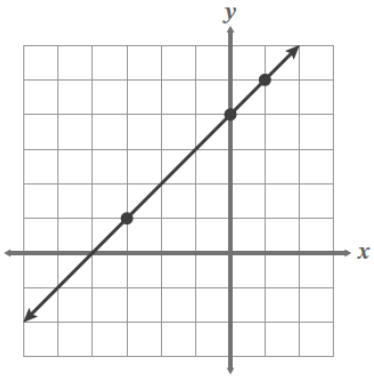
8.

x	$f(x) = x$	$g(x) = x + \frac{1}{4}$
-8	-8	$-7\frac{3}{4} = -\frac{31}{4}$
$-\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
20	20	$20\frac{1}{4} = \frac{81}{4}$

9.

Translating the graph $f(x)$ up $\frac{1}{4}$ unit will create the graph $g(x)$.

10.



11.

Sample: If you want the parent function to move up, the value of b added to the parent function will be positive. If you want the parent function to move down, the value of b added to the parent function will be negative.