Piecewise linear functions, also known as multilinear functions, are a type of function that is used to model changing values. They are often found in the mathematics curriculum for Algebra 2. These types of functions can be represented by product of two linear functions where each function has some slope. These sloped lines are first drawn on graph paper and then connected to form curves or shapes that have various pieces, depending on the slope of the line. This post provides homework answers for pieceswise linear functions with slopes greater than 0 and less than 1 . To understand the corresponding equations, use technology such as Wolfram Alpha or some other math resource. The following graph is a representation of a function represented by the function formula_28. Here, f'(x) allows the use of digital technology such as Wolfram Alpha or Mathematica or with algebraic tools such as graphing calculators such as TI-84. The slope of the line in this situation is formula_29 and it represents how much one increases by when moving from location x to location x+dx. When x is at zero, we have zero slope which means we don't increase our power in this situation. The following graph is a representation of a function represented by the function formula_30. Here, f'(x) allows the use of digital technology such as Wolfram Alpha or Mathematica or with algebraic tools such as graphing calculators such as TI-84. The slope of the line in this situation is formula_31 and it represents how much one increases by when moving from location x to location x+dx. When x is at zero, we have zero slope which means we don't increase our power in this situation. The following graph is a representation of a function represented by the function formula_32. Here, f'(x) allows the use of digital technology such as Wolfram Alpha or Mathematica or with algebraic tools such as graphing calculators such as TI-84. The slope of the line in this situation is formula_33 and it represents how much one increases by when moving from location x to location x+dx. When x is at zero, we have zero slope which means we don't increase our power in this situation. The following graph is a representation of a function represented by the function formula_34. Here, f'(x) allows the use of digital technology such as Wolfram Alpha or Mathematica or with algebraic tools such as graphing calculators such as TI-84. The slope of the line in this situation is formula_35 and it represents how much one increases by when moving from location x to location x+dx. When x is at zero, we have zero slope which means we don't increase our power in this situation. The following diagram is a representation of a function represented by the function formula_36.

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