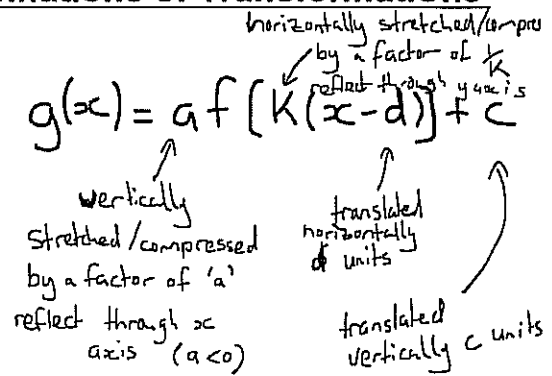


1.8 Continued - Combinations of Transformations

Homework take up

1. Describe how the graph of each of the following functions can be obtained from the graph of $y = f(x)$.

- a) $y = 2f(x) + 3$ b) $y = \frac{1}{2}f(x) - 2$
 c) $y = f(x+4) + 1$ d) $y = 3f(x-5)$
 e) $y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - 6$ f) $y = f(2x) + 1$



a)	Vertically Stretched by a factor of 2, translated 3 units up
b)	Vertically Compressed by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, translated 2 units down.
c)	Translated 4 units to the left and 1 unit up
d)	Vertically Stretched by a factor of 3, Translated 5 units to the right.
e)	Horizontally Stretched by a factor of 2, translated down 6 units.
f)	Horizontally compressed by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, translated 1 unit up.

Key Points - to be used to graph transformations of base functions

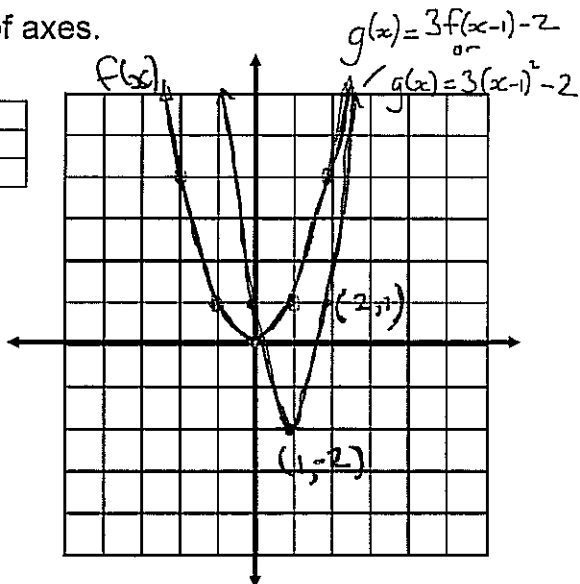
$y = x^2$	$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y = x $	$y = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = x^3$
(0,0) (1,1) (2,4)	(0,0) (1,1) (4,2)	(0,0) (1,1) (2,2)	(1,1) (-1,-1) VA. $x=0$ H.A. $y=0$	(-1,-1) (0,0) (1,1)

Examples: Graph each base function and transformed function on the same set of axes.

a) $g(x) = 3f(x-1) - 2$ for $f(x) = x^2$

	x	y
R	x	x
S		3
T	1	-2

x	y
$\frac{1}{k}$	a
d	c



K.P. ($f(x)$)	\rightarrow	I.P. ($g(x)$)
(0, 0)	\rightarrow	(1, -2)
(1, 1)	\rightarrow	(2, 1)
(2, 4)	\rightarrow	(3, 10)

b) $g(x) = \frac{2}{3} f(2x-6) + 5$ for $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$g(x) = \frac{2}{3} f[2(x-3)] + 5$

'k' must be factored out!

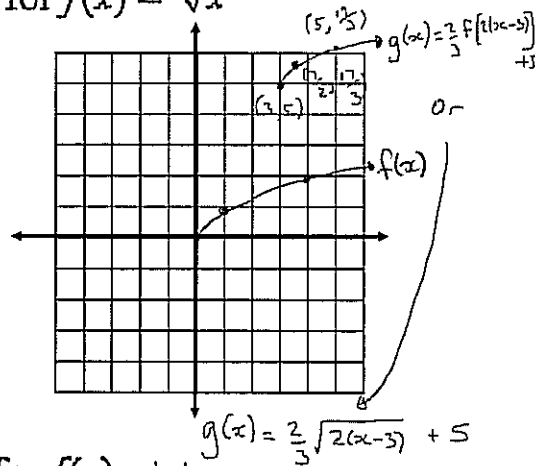
R		
S	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
T	3	5

K.P. (f(x)) → I.P. (g(x))

(0, 0) → (3, 5)

(1, 1) → ($\frac{7}{2}$, $\frac{17}{3}$)

(4, 2) → ($\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{14}{3}$)



c) $g(x) = -2f(3x+9) - 2$ for $f(x) = |x|$

$g(x) = -2f[3(x+3)] - 2$

R	x	✓
S	$\frac{1}{3}$	-2
T	-3	-2

K.P. (f(x)) → I.P. (g(x))

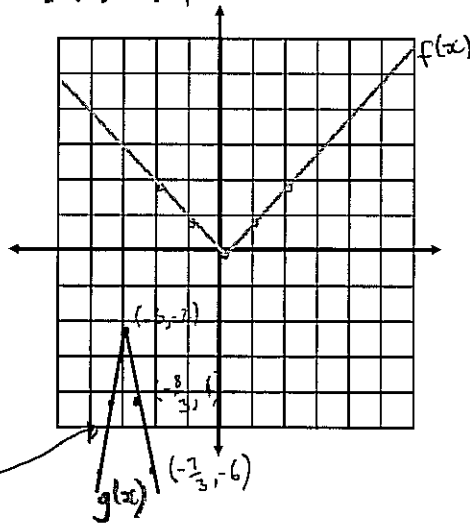
(0, 0) → (-3, -2)

(1, 1) → ($-\frac{8}{3}$, -4)

(2, 2) → ($-\frac{7}{3}$, -6)

$g(x) = -2f[3(x+3)] - 2$

$g(x) = -2|3(x+3)| - 2$



d) $g(x) = 4f(2x-1) + 1$ for $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$g(x) = 4f[2(x-\frac{1}{2})] + 1$

R	x	x
S	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
T	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

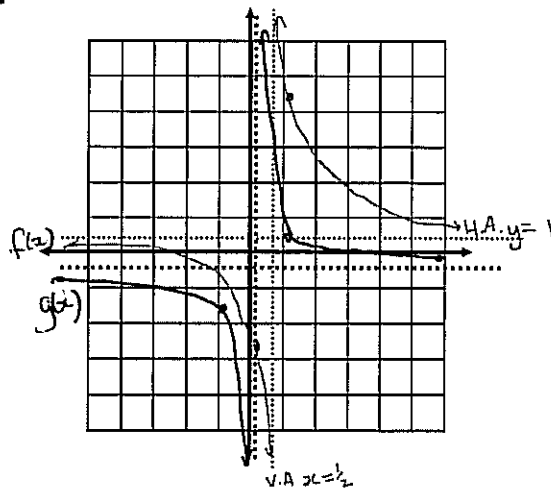
K.P. (f(x)) → I.P. (g(x))

(1, 1) → (1, 5)

(-1, -1) → (0, -3)

V.A. $x=0$ → $x=\frac{1}{2}$

H.A. $y=0$ → $y=1$



$g(x) = 4f[2(x-\frac{1}{2})] + 1$

$g(x) = 4 \frac{1}{2(x-\frac{1}{2})} + 1$

Homework / Classwork - complete #6 below, then p70 #4, 18, 22 (attached)

p70 #4, 18, 22

6. Sketch each set of functions on the same set of axes in the given order.

a) $y = x$
 $y = 3x$
 $y = 3(x-2) + 10$

b) $y = x^2$
 $y = 2x^2$
 $y = 2(x+2)^2 - 3$

c) $y = |x|$
 $y = 0.5x$
 $y = -0.5|x-4| + 2$

d) $y = x^2$
 $y = \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)^2 + 3$

e) $y = \sqrt{x}$
 $y = \sqrt{2x}$
 $y = -\sqrt{2x}$
 $y = -\sqrt{2(x-1)} - 3$

f) ~~$y = \sqrt{x}$~~
 ~~$y = \sqrt{2x}$~~
 ~~$y = -\sqrt{2x}$~~
 ~~$y = -\sqrt{2(x-1)} - 3$~~

$g(x) = 3f(x-2) + 10$

$g(x) = 2f(x+2) - 3$

$g(x) = -0.5f(x-4) + 2$

$y = \frac{1}{x}$

$y = \frac{2}{-(x-3)} + 5$

$$g(x) = -f[2(x-1)] - 3$$

$$g(x) = 2f[-(x-3)] + 5$$

Open Book Assignment tomorrow

4. Explain what transformations you would need to apply to the graph of $y = f(x)$ to graph each function.

- a) $y = 3f(x) - 1$ c) $y = f(2x) - 5$ e) $y = \frac{2}{3}f(x+3) + 1$
 b) $y = f(x-2) + 3$ d) $y = -f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - 2$ f) $y = 4f(-x) - 4$

18. Match each equation to its graph. Explain your reasoning.

a) $y = \frac{3}{-(x-2)} + 1$

b) $y = 2|x - 3| - 2$

c) $y = -2\sqrt{x+3} - 2$

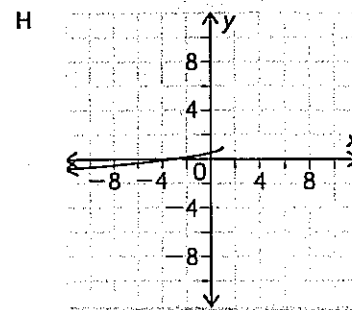
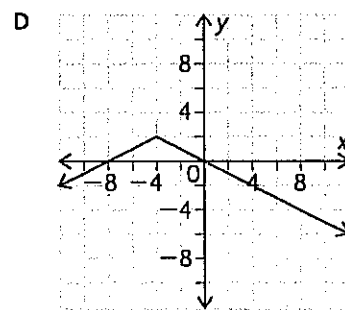
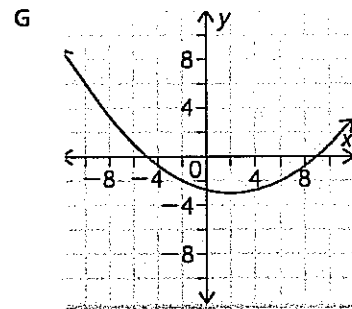
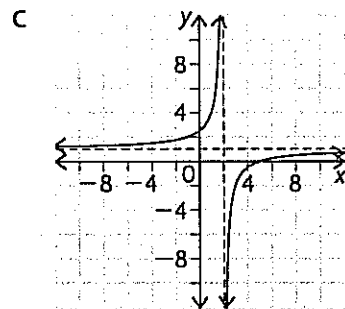
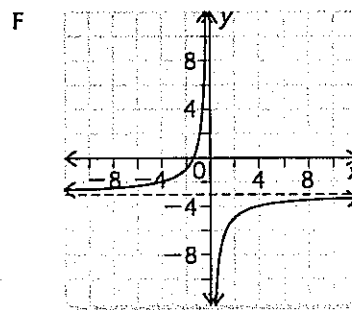
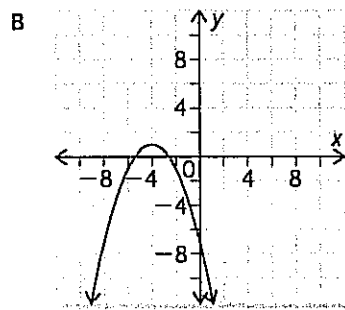
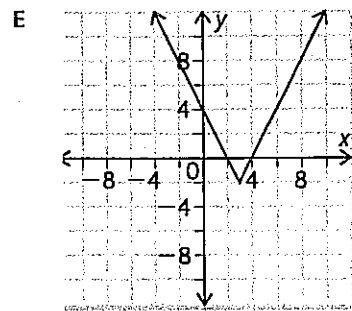
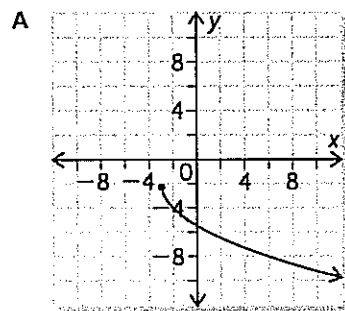
d) $y = (0.25(x-2))^2 - 3$

e) $y = -\frac{4}{x} - 3$

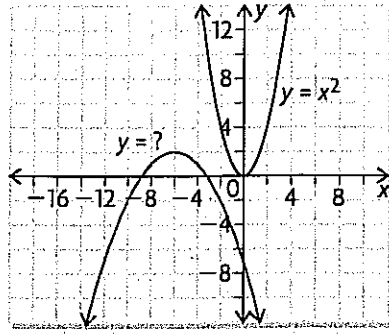
f) $y = -0.5|x + 4| + 2$

g) $y = -0.5\sqrt{1-x} + 1$

h) $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x+4)^2 + 1$



22. The graphs of $y = x^2$ and another parabola are shown.



- Determine a combination of transformations that would produce the second parabola from the first.
- Determine a possible equation for the second parabola.

Answers

- Vertical stretch, factor 3, then translation 1 unit down
 - Translation 2 units right and 3 units up
 - Horizontal compression, factor $\frac{1}{2}$, then translation 5 units down
 - Reflection in x -axis, horizontal stretch with factor 2, and then translation 2 units down
 - Vertical compression, factor $\frac{2}{3}$, then translation 3 units left and 1 unit up
 - Vertical stretch with factor 4, reflection in y -axis, and then translation 4 units down
- Reflection in x -axis, vertical compression factor $\frac{1}{4}$ [or horizontal stretch factor 2], and then translation 3 units left and 1 unit up
 - $y = -\frac{1}{4}(x + 6)^2 + 2$ [or $y = -\left[\frac{1}{2}(x + 6)\right]^2 + 2$]
- C; parent graph is $y = \frac{1}{x}$, asymptotes are translated 2 units right and 1 unit up, and graph has been reflected in one of the axes
 - E; parent graph is $y = |x|$, and vertex is translated 3 units right and 2 units down
 - A; parent graph is $y = \sqrt{x}$, graph has been reflected in y -axis, and vertex is translated 3 units left and 2 units down
 - G; parent graph is $y = x^2$, and vertex is translated 2 units right and 3 units down
 - F; parent graph is $y = \frac{1}{x}$, asymptotes are translated 3 units down, and graph has been reflected in one of the axes
 - D; parent graph is $y = |x|$, graph has been reflected in y -axis, and vertex is translated 4 units left and 2 units up
 - H; parent graph is $y = \sqrt{x}$, graph has been reflected in x - and y -axes, and vertex is translated 1 unit right and 1 unit up
 - B; parent graph is $y = x^2$, graph has been reflected in y -axis, and vertex is translated 4 units left and 1 unit up