Function Notation and Transformations

Homework- Nelson Page 70 #s 3, 6, 8c, 9c, 18 & 19

Warm Up Evaluate/Simplify for $f(x) = x^2$ a) f(2) b) f(3x)= $(2)^2$ = $(3x)^2$ = $(2)^2$ = $(3x)^2$ = $(2)^2$ = $(3x)^2$ = $(2)^2$ = $(3x)^2$ = $(2)^2$ = $(2x^2)^2$ = $(2x^2)^2$

Function Notations and Transformations



We can tell from function notation what the transformations are without having to evaluate.

For example we would have the following:

$$y = a(k(x-d))^2 + c$$

In function notation we have

$$y = a|k(x-d)| + c$$

$$y = af(k(x-d)) + c$$

$$y = a(k(x-d))^3 + c$$

where, f(x) could equal \mathscr{L} , |x|, \mathscr{L} , \sqrt{x} , etc

$$y = a\sqrt{(k(x-d))} + c$$



Recall



- a vertical stretch/compression and reflection
- c vertical translation (or shift)
- k horizontal stretch/compression and reflection
 *** the factor of is 1/k
- d horizontal translation (or shift) ** change the sign



Sketching



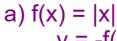
Determine the "vertex" of the graph as well as the reflections. This will give you a good estimate of what the graph looks like.

If there is a horizontal or vertical stretch/compression, adjust the graph appropriately - this doesn't have to be exact.

Example



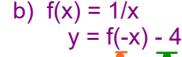
State the transformations and sketch the graph.





a)
$$I(x) = |x|$$

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



vertical reflection

horizontal reflection

vertical translation 3 units up horizontal translation 2 units right

vertical translation, 4 units down

