

## GUIDED NOTES – 3.5 TRANSFORMATIONS OF FUNCTIONS

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this section, you will:

- Graph functions using vertical and horizontal shifts.
- Graph functions using reflections about the  $x$ -axis and the  $y$ -axis.
- Determine whether a function is even, odd, or neither from its graph.
- Graph functions using compressions and stretches.
- Combine transformations.

### GRAPHING FUNCTIONS USING VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL SHIFTS

*Study the box in your textbook section titled “vertical shift.”*

- Given a function  $f(x)$ , a new function  $g(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , where  $k$  is a  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , is a vertical shift of the function  $f(x)$ . All the outputs will change by  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  units.
  - If  $k$  is positive,  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - If  $k$  is negative,  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- Write out the 3 step procedure for creating a new row to represent a vertical shift, given a tabular function
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.

**Try It:** Read Examples 1 and 2 in the text, then answer the following.

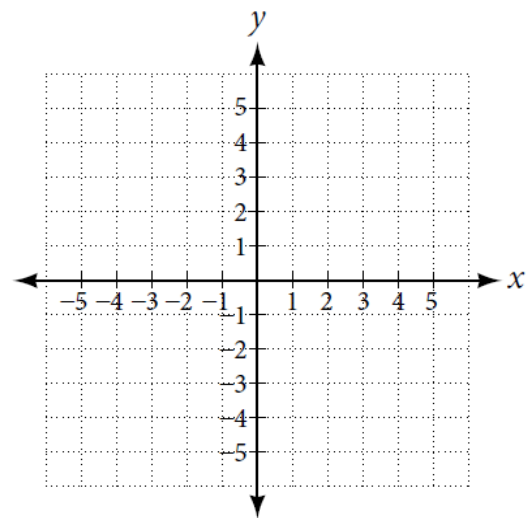
The function  $h(t) = -4.9t^2 + 30t$  gives the height  $h$  of a ball (in meters) thrown upward from the ground after  $t$  seconds. Suppose the ball was instead thrown from the top of a 10-m building. Relate this new height function  $b(t)$  to  $h(t)$ , and then find a formula for  $b(t)$ .

Study the box in your textbook section titled “horizontal shift.”

- Given a function  $f(x)$ , a new function  $g(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , where  $h$  is a  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , is a horizontal shift of the function  $f$ .
  - If  $h$  is positive,  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - If  $h$  is negative,  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
- Write out the 3 step procedure for creating a new row to represent a horizontal shift, given a tabular function.
  - 
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**Try It:** Read Examples 5 and 6 in the text, then answer the following.

Given the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , graph the original function  $f(x)$  and the transformation  $g(x) = f(x + 2)$  on the same axes. Is this a horizontal or vertical shift? Which way was the graph shifted and by how many units?



**Homework:** You should now be ready to attempt problems 1-3 in “Homework – Section 3.5” on WeBWork.

- Write out the 4 step procedure for sketching a graph, given a function and both a vertical and horizontal shift.

1.

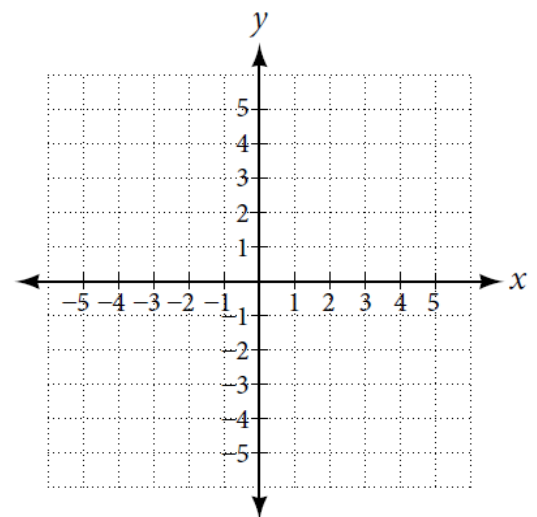
2.

3.

4.

**Try It:** Read Example 7 in the text, then answer the following.

Given  $f(x) = |x|$ , sketch a graph of  $h(x) = f(x - 2) + 4$ .



**Try It:** Read Example 8 in the text, then answer the following.

Write a formula for a transformation of the toolkit reciprocal function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  that shifts the function's graph one unit to the right and one unit up.

**Homework:** You should now be ready to attempt problems 4-6 in "Homework – Section 3.5" on WeBWork.



**Try It:** Read Example 10 in the text, then answer the following.

A function  $f(x)$  is given as **Table 9**. Create a table for the functions below.

$x$	-2	0	2	4
$f(x)$	5	10	15	20

Table 9

a.  $g(x) = -f(x)$

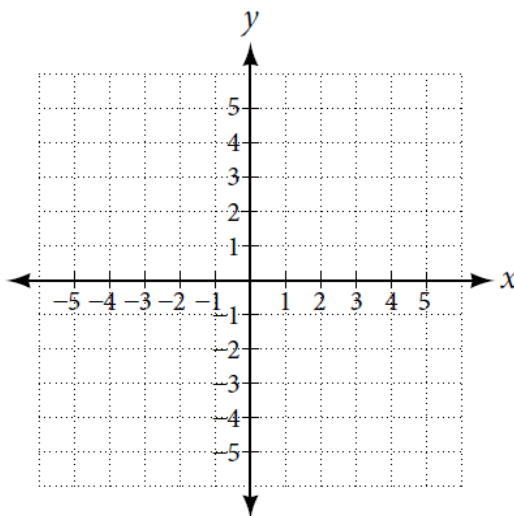
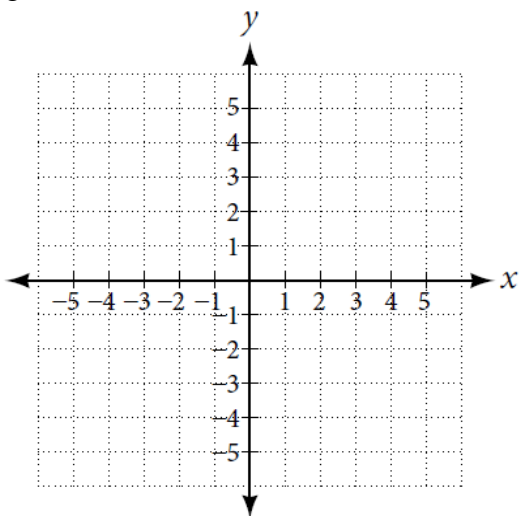
$x$				
$g(x)$				

b.  $g(x) = f(-x)$

$x$				
$g(x)$				

**Try It:** Read Example 11 in the text, then answer the following.

Given the toolkit function  $f(x) = x^2$ , graph  $g(x) = -f(x)$  and  $h(x) = f(-x)$ . Take note of any surprising behavior for these functions.



**Homework:** You should now be ready to attempt problem 7 in “Homework – Section 3.5” on WeBWork.

### DETERMINING EVEN AND ODD FUNCTIONS

Study the box in your textbook section titled “even and odd functions.”

- A function is called an even function if for every input  $x$ : \_\_\_\_\_.
- The graph of an even function is symmetrical about the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A function is called an odd function if for every input  $x$ : \_\_\_\_\_.
- The graph of an odd function is symmetrical about the \_\_\_\_\_.

## GRAPHING FUNCTIONS USING STRETCHES AND COMPRESSIONS

Study the box in your textbook section titled “vertical stretches and compressions.”

- Given a function  $f(x)$ , a new function  $g(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , where  $a$  is constant, is a vertical stretch or vertical compression of  $f(x)$ .
  - The graph will be stretched when  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - The graph will be compressed when  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - The graph will have a combination of vertical stretch or compression with a vertical reflection when  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  
- Write out the 3 step procedure for graphing a vertical stretch, given a function.
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
  
- Write out the 2 step procedure for creating a table for a vertical compression, given a tabular function and assuming that the transformation is a vertical stretch or compression.
  - 1.
  - 2.

**Try It:** Read Example 14 in the text, then answer the following.

A function  $f$  is given as **Table 12**. Create a table for the function  $g(x) = \frac{3}{4}f(x)$ .

$x$	2	4	6	8
$f(x)$	12	16	20	0

Table 12

$x$				
$g(x)$				

**Try It:** Read Example 15 in the text, then answer the following.

Write the formula for the function that we get when we stretch the identity toolkit function by a factor of 3, and then shift it down by 2 units.

*Study the box in your textbook section titled “horizontal stretches and compressions.”*

- Given a function  $f(x)$ , a new function  $g(x) = \frac{1}{b}f(x)$ , where  $b$  is constant, is a horizontal stretch or horizontal compression of  $f(x)$ .
  - The graph will be compressed by  $\frac{1}{b}$  when  $b > 1$ .
  - The graph will be stretched by  $\frac{1}{b}$  when  $0 < b < 1$ .
  - The graph will have a combination of horizontal stretch or compression with a horizontal reflection when  $b < 0$ .

- Write out the 2 step procedure for sketching a horizontal compression or stretch, given a description of a function.

1.

2.

**Try It:** Read Examples 16, 17, and 18 in the text, then answer the following.

Write a formula for the toolkit square root function horizontally stretched by a factor of 3.

### **PERFORMING A SEQUENCE OF TRANSFORMATIONS**

*Study the box in your textbook section titled “combining transformations.”*

- When combining vertical transformations written in the form  $af(x) + k$ , first \_\_\_\_\_, and then \_\_\_\_\_.
- When combining horizontal transformations written in the form  $f(bx - h)$ , first \_\_\_\_\_, and then \_\_\_\_\_.
- When combining horizontal transformations written in the form  $f(b(x - h))$ , first \_\_\_\_\_, and then \_\_\_\_\_.

*\* Remember that horizontal and vertical transformations are independent, so it does not matter whether horizontal or vertical transformations are performed first.*