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2.5 Transformations a, h, k

All of the different transformations of a function make of the rest of the family of functions. Take any parent function, f(x), the transformations create new functions which have similar structure as the parent but may be flipped, moved, or dilated.

General Function Notation: $f(x) \rightarrow af(x-h) + k$

a	h	k
Vertical reflection: (over the x-axis)	Shift left: X+h	Shift up: +K
a is negative Vertical stretch: a >	Shift right:	Shift down:
Vertical shrink:		

Note: f(-x) is a horizontal reflection over the y-axis:

We can talk about transformations using function notation. Describe the transformations of the function, f(x).

Example 1: h k $g(x) = f(x-1) - 3$	Example 2: \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{K} $h(x) = -3f(x) + 2$	Example 3: $p(x) = \frac{2}{3}f(x+6)$
Shifts right 1 down 3	reflection over the X-axis vertical stretch by 3 Shifts UP 2	verticalshrink by 3

We can talk about transformations when giving the equation of a function. State what the parent function for the equation and then describe the transformations of the parent function.

Example 4:

$$v = 3\sqrt{x-7} + 1$$

Parent function: $y = \sqrt{x}$

Transformation(s):

shift right 7 up 1 v.stretch by 3 Example 5:

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

Parent function: \sqrt{x}

Transformation(s):

Example 6:

$$y = 3(2)^{x+1} - 5$$

Parent Function:

Transformation(s):

We can talk about transformations when giving a graph of the function if we compare it to its parent function. Describe the transformations from f(x) to g(x). Remember f(x) is the parent function. Attempt to write the equation based on the transformations.

- Graphs are approximately drawn to scale.
- There are no vertical shrinks or stretches from the parent function.
- Focus on the important point/features of each function based on its parent function.

