NOTES

We have been studying four types of transformations. Each type can be identified by looking at a specific part of the function equation. The table below lists each type of transformation and identifies where to look.

FLIP	STRETCH/CC	MPRESSION	HORIZONTAL		VERTICAL	
Sign at the beginning of	Number at the the equation.	beginning of	Number inside parentheses, absolute value bars or under		Number outside the parentheses, absolute value	
the equation			the radical sign.		bars or radical sign.	
	Stretch	Compression				
	n > 1	0 < n < 1	Left	Right	Up	Down
_	×	×	+	_	+	—

Let's look at the function $g(x) = -4(x-2)^3 + 5$. Four transformations have been applied to the parent function $f(x) = x^3$.

Flip	Stretch	Right	Up
_	Factor of 4	2	5

By looking at specific parts of this equation we can determine that the function was flipped over the x-axis, stretched by a factor of 4, shifted right 2 and up 5. Now let's take the function $g(x) = -4(x-2)^3 + 5$ and apply **more** transformations to it. For example, what would this equation look like if we wanted to <u>flip it back over the x-axis</u>, <u>stretch</u> by a factor of 2, <u>shift it left 1</u> and <u>down 2</u>?

	Flip	Str/Cmp	L/R	U/D
Where to look	Sign	Number in front	Inside	outside
Current Value	—	4	$(x-2)^3$	+5
What to do	Change	Multiply by 2	Add 1	Subtract 2
New value	+	8	$(x-1)^3$	+3

So the new equation is $p(x) = 8(x-1)^3 + 3$

	More Exa	mple	es				
Original Equation	Transformations	Parts Effected			ected	Transformed Equation	
$y = 4x^2 + 4$	Flip over x axis, shift right 3 and		F	S/C	L/R	U/D	$y = -4(x-3)^2 + 2$
	down 2	С	+	4	0	4	
		Т	-		-3	-2	
		Ν	_	4	-3	2	
1			1	-	-		
$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+1}} - 2$	Stretch by a factor of 4, left 5 and up		F	S/C	L/R	U/D	$y = 2(x+6)^2 + 1$
$y^{-} 2^{\sqrt{x+1}} 2^{-}$	3.	С	+	1	+1	-2	
				2			
		Т		4	+5	+3	
		Ν	+	2	+6	+1	
y = - x - 7	Flip over x axis, compression by		F	S/C	L/R	U/D	1 - 1 - 7 + 9
	factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ up 8	С		1	-7	0	$y = \frac{1}{3} x = 7 + 0$
	3	Т	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	+8	
		N	+	$\frac{3}{\frac{1}{3}}$	-7	+8	

PRACTICE PROBLEMS - Fill in the missing column.

	Original Equation	Transformations	New Equation
1	$f(x) = x^2$	Stretch by a factor of 3	
		Left 3	
2	_		
2	$y = \sqrt{x}$	Flip over x axis Right 2	
		Compression by factor of $\frac{2}{2}$	
2			1
3	y = x		$y = -\frac{1}{2} x - 2 + 1$
			L
4	$y = 3\sqrt{x} + 2$	Left 7	
		Down 3	
		Compression by factor of $\frac{2}{3}$	
5	f(x) = 0.5 x - 2	Stretch by factor of 2	
		Right 2	
-		Down 3	
6	$g(x) = -x^3 - 2$	Flip over x-axis	
		Up 2	
7	$q(x) = -x^3 - 2$		$q(x) = (x - 3)^3 - 1$
0	<u>()</u> 1 1 2		
8	f(x) = x - 1 + 3		p(x) = - x+2 + 1
9	$y = 4\sqrt{x-1} + 7$	Stretch by a factor of 2	
		Flip over the x axis	
		Left 2	
10	$f(x) = -(x + 2)^2 = 1$	Pight 10	
10	f(x) = -(x + 5) - 1	Up 5	
		Stretch by a factor of 4	
11	$g(x) = x^3 + 7$	Flip over x-axis	
		Right 10	
		compression by a factor of . 01	
12	y = 4 x + 2		y = 2 x - 2
	2 -1 · - 1		, - <u>1</u> , -1