Functions 11

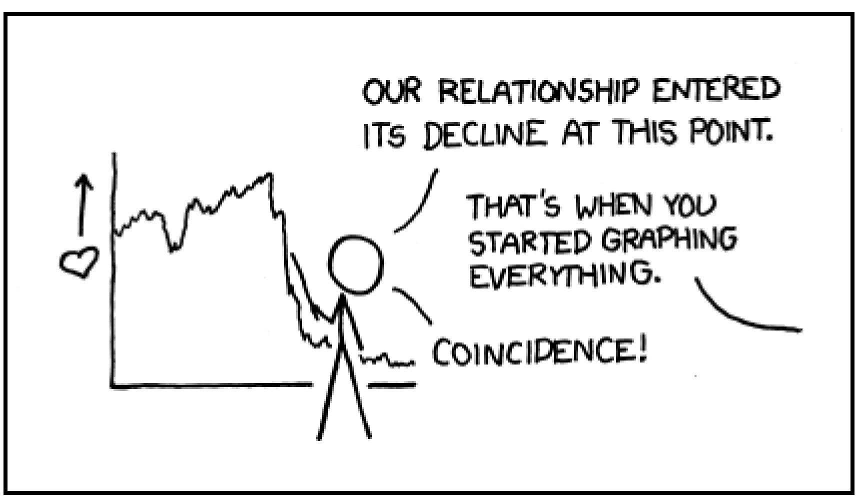
Course Notes

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Functions

TWO NUMBERS CAN DESCRIBE THE UNIVERSE

We will learn

- *the meaning of the term Function and how to use function notation to calculate and represent functions*
- *the meanings of the terms domain and range, and how a function's structure affects domain and range*
- *how to use transformations to represent and sketch graphs*
- *how to determine the inverse of a function*



A∞Ω
MATH@TD

Chapter ~~2~~ 1 ~~– Polynomial & Rational Expressions~~

Contents with suggested problems from the Nelson Textbook. These problems are not going to be checked, but you can ask me any questions about them that you like.

Section 1.1

Pg. 10 – 12 #1, 2 (*no ruler needed…*), 6, 7, (*no need for the VLT, but do sketch graphs even if you use Desmos to do the sketching*!), 9, 11, 12 (*think carefully about the idea that the domain and range are "limited"*)

Section 1.2

Page 23 #1-2, 5, 8b, 10, 11cd, 15, 16, challenge #17

Section 1.3/1.4

READ Examples 3 and 4 on pages 32 – 34 in your text

Pg. 35 – 37 #2 (also: *which are functions?*), ~~9bce, 11 (*use a graphing calculator, or Desmos if you want!*), 12, 14 (*calculate the functional values for each given domain value*)~~

Section 1.5

Pg. 47 – 49 #1, 8, 10, 16, 17

Also, determine the inverse (your method of choice) of:

a) $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x-3}+5$ b) $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x+3}$ c) $h(x) = \dfrac{1}{2}(x+3)^2 - 1$

Section 1.6-1.8

Handout (which will be handed in) and Pg. 70 #18

OR

Pg. 70 – 73 #4 (*state the transformations*), 5bd, 6 (*state the transformations*), 7b, 8c, 9a, 10 (*state the transformations*), 16, 17, 18, 19ac

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Functions

1.1 Relations and Functions (*This is a KEY lesson*!)

Learning Goal: We are learning to recognize functions in various representations.

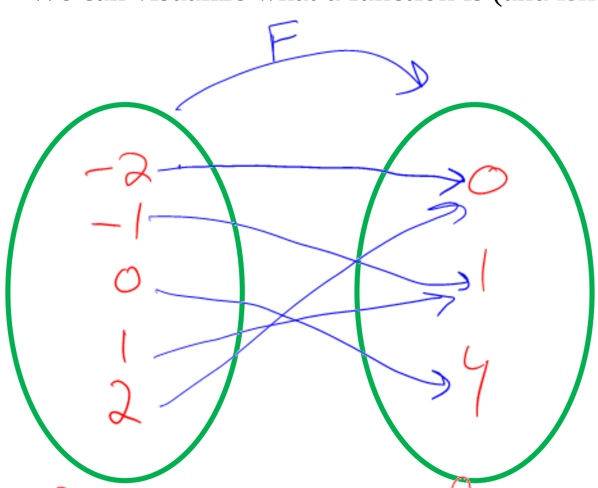
This course is called **FUNCTIONS**, so it seems rather important that you know what a function actually is. Thus you need to know, very well, the following (algebraic) definition:

Definition 1.1.1

A **FUNCTION** is an algebraic rule which connect two sets of numbers in a special way. A fn assigns exactly one number in the set called range (y-values), to each number in a set called domain (x-values).

-in an equation, each "x" produces only one "y"!

We can visualize what a function is (and **isn't**) by using so-called "**arrow diagrams**":



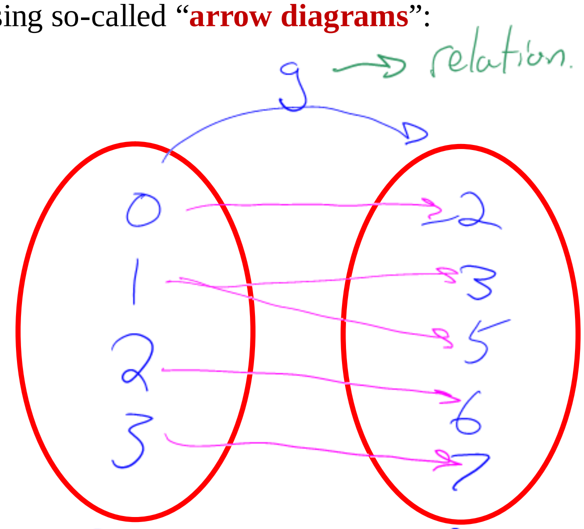
Domain   Range

set/collection of things

D_f : {-2, -1, 0, 1, 2}

R_f : {0, 1, 4}

f is a function because every "x" produced/connected to one "y" value.



Domain   Range.

D_g : {0, 1, 2, 3}

R_g : {2, 3, 5, 6, 7}

g is not a fn because 1 produced 3 and 5.

We need a few more definitions before moving on, so that we can "speak the language" of functions (and that language is mathematics!)

Definition 1.1.2

A **SET** is a collection of objects. In math, we talk about numbers

ex: $\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 3 \}$

the set of real numbers

belongs to

"so that", "such that" → restriction or condition

Definition 1.1.3

A **RELATION** is any relationship between domain "x" and range "y" values

Definition 1.1.4

The **DOMAIN** of a function (or a relation) is the set of numbers which are allowed to be plugged into the fn or relation.

example: restrictions on Rational Expressions

Definition 1.1.5

The **RANGE** of a function (or a relation) is the set of numbers calculated from the domain.

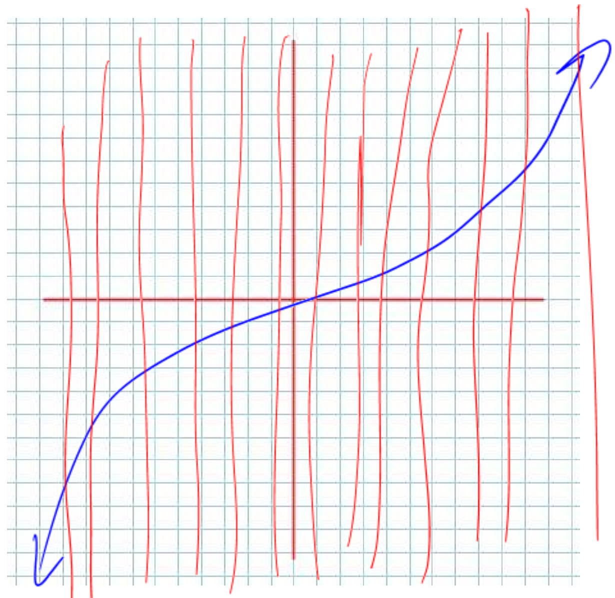
Two other important terms to know are:

1) The **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE** is the domain/x variable.

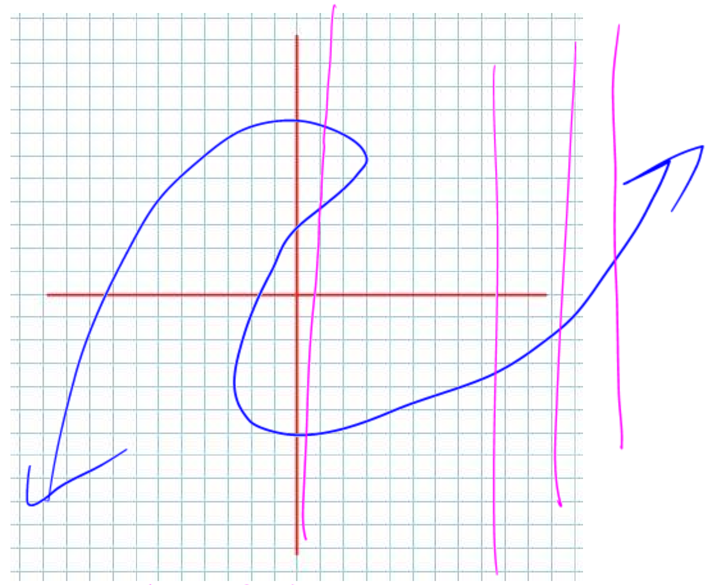
2) The **DEPENDENT VARIABLE** is the range/y variable.

Knowing when a Relation is, and isn't, a Function

Graphically: *The Vertical Line Test* VLT



This is a fn because each vertical line touched/crosses the graph only once.



Not a fn! because the vertical line touched the graph more than once.

Algebraically: **(*NOTE: this is a "rough" way of thinking about the problem*)**

If the Dependent Variable is raised to an even exponent, the relation is not a fn.

y

e.g. $y^2 = x + 3$

$y = \pm\sqrt{x+3}$

not a fn.

$x^2 + y^{50} - 3 = 8$ even, not a fn

$y^{101} - 3x = 5$ odd

Is a fn

Success Criteria:

- I can determine the domain of a relation or function as the set of all values of the independent variable
- I can determine the range of a relation or function as the set of all values of the dependent variable
- I can apply the vertical line test to determine if a graph is a function
- I can recognize whether a relation is a function from its equation

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Functions

1.2 Function Notation

Learning Goal: We are learning to use function notation to represent linear and quadratic functions

Here we learn a **NEW AND IMPROVED WAY** for describing a function, algebraically. You have been using the following form for functions (in this example, for a quadratic):

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

A much more useful way of writing function is to use **FUNCTION NOTATION**. The above quadratic (***which we call a "function of x" because the domain is given as x-values***) can be written as:

$f(x) = 3(x-2)^2 + 1$

"f at x", "f of x"

$\boxed{f(x) = y}$

This new notation is so useful because the "symbol"

shows **BOTH** the **DOMAIN** and the **RANGE** values. Because of that, the function notation shows us **points** on the graph of the function.

Let's do some examples (from your text on pages 23 – 24)

evaluate the function at $x = -1$

Example 1.2.1

4. Evaluate $\boxed{f(-1)}$ (i), $f(3)$ (ii), and $f(1.5)$ (iii) for

a) $f(x) = (x-2)^2 - 1$ **b)** $f(x) = 2 + 3x - 4x^2$

i) $f(-1) = (-1-2)^2 - 1$

$f(-1) = 9 - 1$

$\boxed{f(-1) = 8}$

The function at $x=-1$ is $8 = y$

The point $(-1, 8)$

ii) $f(3) = (3-2)^2 - 1$

$f(3) = (1)^2 - 1$

$f(3) = 0$

$(3, 0)$

$f(x-2) = 2 + 3(x-2) - 4(x-2)^2$

Expand and simplify

Example 1.2.2

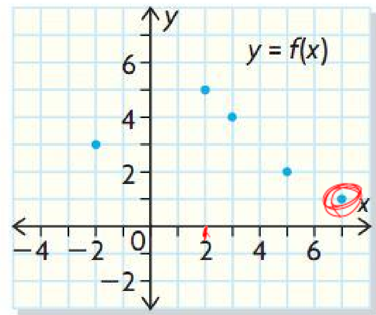
6. The graph of $y = f(x)$ is shown at the right.

a) State the domain and range of f.

b) Evaluate.

i) $f(3) = 4$ iii) $f(5 - 3)$

ii) $f(5) = 2$ iv) $f(5) - f(3)$



a) $D_f: \{-2, 2, 3, 5, 7\}$

$R_f: \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

b) $f(3) = 4$

iii) $f(5-3) = f(2) = 5$

iv) $f(5) - f(3)$

$= 2 - 4$

$= -2$

Example 1.2.3

11. For $g(x) = 4 - 5x$, determine the input for x when the output of $g(x)$ is

domain or x.

a) $-6 = g(x)$ **b)** $2 = g(x)$

$g(x) = 4 - 5x$

$-6 -4 = 4 -4 - 5x$

$\frac{-10}{-5} = \frac{-5x}{-5}$

$2 = x$

$\therefore g(2) = -6$

$(2, -6)$

$g(x) = 4 - 5x$

$2 -4 = 4 -4 - 5x$

$\frac{-2}{-5} = \frac{-5x}{-5}$

$\frac{2}{5} = x$

$\therefore g\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = 2$

$\left(\frac{2}{5}, 2\right)$

Example 1.2.4

7. For $h(x) = 2x - 5$, determine

a) $h(a)$ **c)** $h(3c - 1)$

b) $h(b + 1)$ **d)** $h(2 - 5x)$

a) $h(a) = 2a - 5$

b) $h(b+1) = 2(b+1) - 5$

$h(b+1) = 2b + 2 - 5$

$h(b+1) = 2b - 3$

c) $h(3c-1) = 2(3c-1) - 5$

$= 6c - 2 - 5$

$h(3c-1) = 6c - 7$

Example 1.2.5

12. A company rents cars for \$50 per day plus \$0.15/km. $= d$

a) Express the daily rental cost as a function of the number of kilometres travelled. What is the cost for one day

b) Determine the rental cost if you drive 472 km in one day. $= d$

c) Determine how far you can drive in a day for \$80. the cost, or $C(d)$

a) $C(d) = 0.15d + 50$

b) $C(472) = 0.15(472) + 50$

$C(472) = \$120.80$

c) $80 = 0.15d + 50$

$30 = 0.15d$

$200\text{km} = d$

$\therefore$ we can drive 200km for \$80.

$C(200) = \$80.$

Success Criteria:

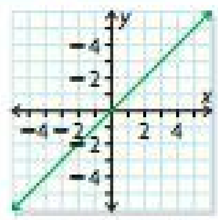
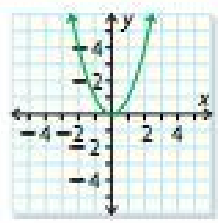
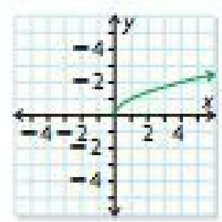
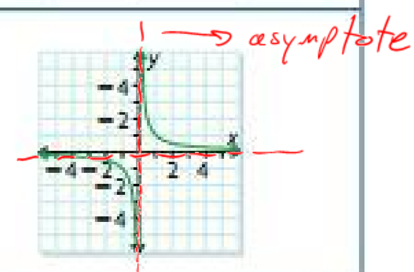
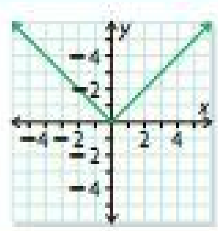
- I can evaluate functions using function notation, by substituting a given value for x in the equation for f(x)
- I can recognize that f(x) = y corresponds to the coordinate (x, y)
- I can, given y = f(x), determine the value of x

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Functions

1.3 and 1.4 Parent Functions and Domain and Range

Learning Goal: We are learning the graphs and equations of five basic functions; and using their tables, graphs, or equations to find their domains and ranges.

We will be closely studying **5 TYPES OF FUNCTIONS** (***Actually we'll study more than the following five, but for now….the big five are***:)

Equation of Function	Name of Function	Sketch of Graph
$f(x) = x$ $f(x) = 2x - 8$	linear function	
$f(x) = x^2$ $f(x) = 2(x+3)^2 - 8$ Vertex is $(-3, -8)$	quadratic function	
$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3x+5} - 2$	square root function	
$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $f(x) = \frac{6}{2(x-3)} + 7$	reciprocal function $x \neq 0$ $f(x) \neq 0$ or $y \neq 0$	
$f(x) = \lvert x \rvert$ $f(x) = -2\lvert x+5 \rvert - 2$	absolute value function → is the distance of x to zero. meaning the result is always positive.	

DOMAIN AND RANGE

Two **incredibly important** aspects of functions are their Domain and Range

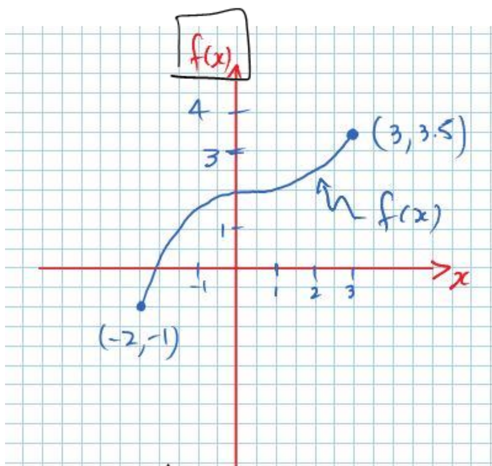
Again, the Domain is the set of input values (x-values)

And, the Range is the set of output values (y-values / f(x)-values)

Example 1.4.1

Given the **SKETCH OF THE GRAPH** of the **RELATION** determine: the domain, the range of the relation, and whether the relation is, or is not, a function.

a)



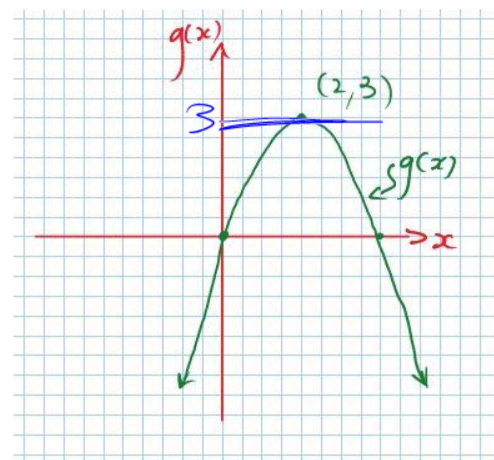
- yes it is a fn.
- passes VLT

$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 \leq x \leq 3\}$

$\in$: belongs to; $\mathbb{R}$: real numbers.

$R_f = \{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid -1 \leq f(x) \leq 3.5\}$

b)

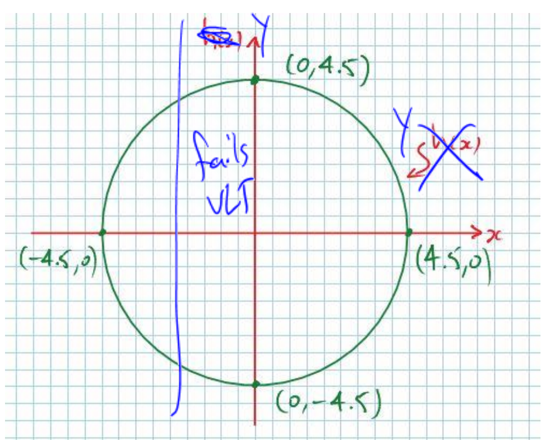


yes, fn passes VLT

$D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ x can be any #

$R_g = \{g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x) \leq 3\}$

c)



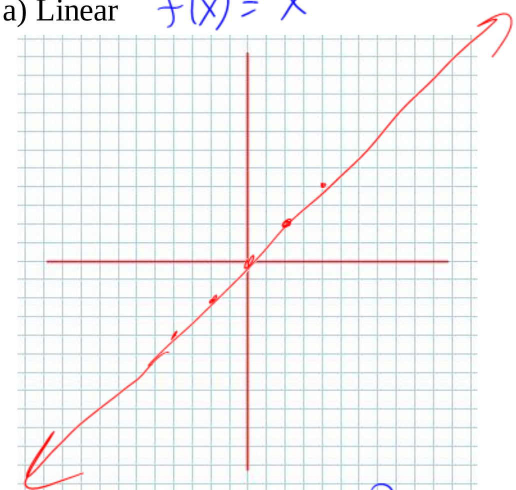
$D: \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -4.5 \leq x \leq 4.5\}$

$R: \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid -4.5 \leq y \leq 4.5\}$

THE PARENT FUNCTIONS (*for Grade 11*)

Together we will explore (graphically) basic properties of the five *parent* functions:

a) Linear $f(x) = x$

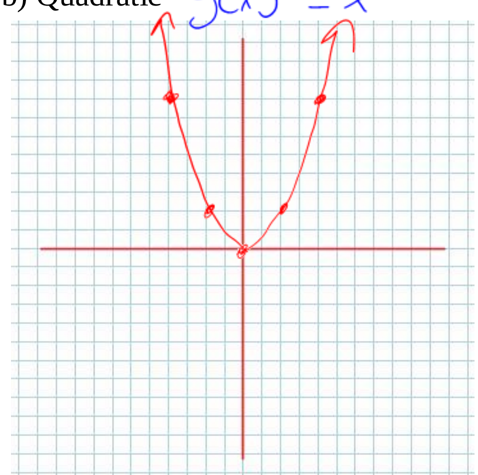


x	$f(x)$	Points
-2	-2	$(-2,-2)$
-1	-1	$(-1,-1)$
0	0	$(0,0)$
1	1	$(1,1)$
2	2	$(2,2)$

$D_f: \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$R_f: \{f(x) \in \mathbb{R}\}$

b) Quadratic $g(x) = x^2$

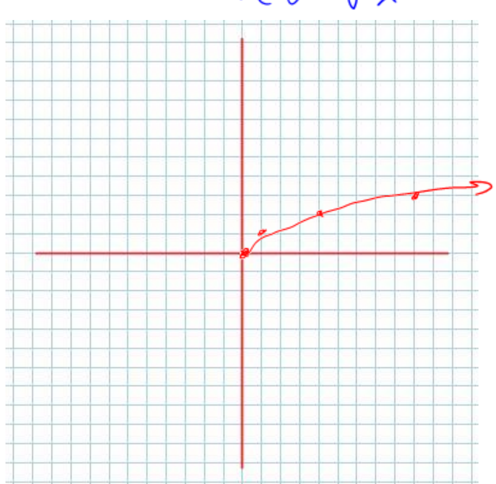


x	x^2	points
-2	4	$(-2,4)$
-1	1	$(-1,1)$
0	0	$(0,0)$
1	1	$(1,1)$
2	4	$(2,4)$

$D_g: \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$R_g: \{g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x) \geq 0\}$

c) Square Root $r(x) = \sqrt{x}$

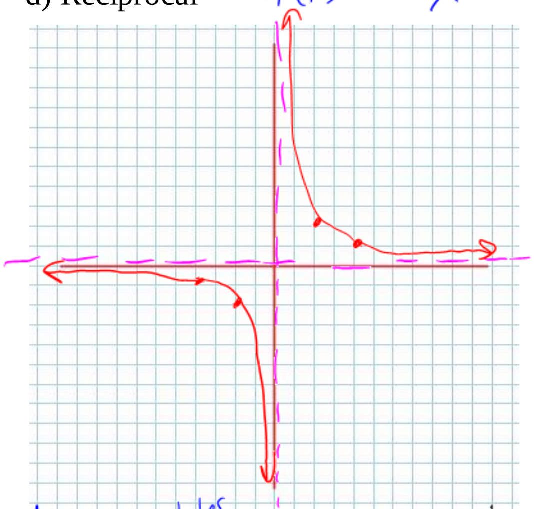


x	$\sqrt{x}$ (y)
0	0
1	1
4	2
9	3

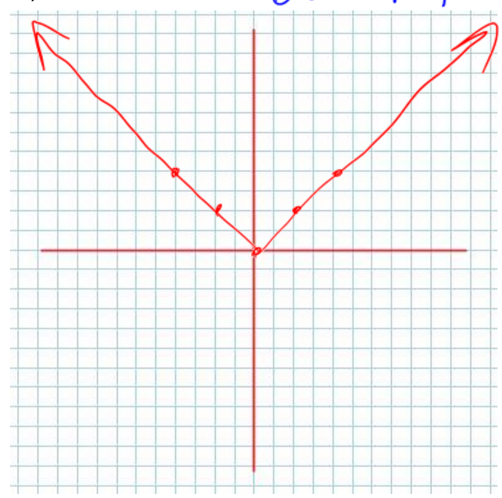
$D_r: \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$

$R_r: \{r(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid r(x) \geq 0\}$

d) Reciprocal $h(x) = \frac{1}{x}$



e) Absolute Value $j(x) = |x|$



x	$\frac{1}{x}$
-2	$-1/2$
-1	-1
0	Error!
1	1
2	$1/2$

asymptotes

$D_h: \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 0\}$

$R_h: \{h(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid h(x) \neq 0\}$

x	$\lvert x \rvert$
-2	2
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	2

$D_j = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$R_j = \{j(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid j(x) \geq 0\}$

Example 1.4.2 (*From Pg. 36 in your text*)

8. Write a function to describe coffee dripping into a 10-cup carafe at a rate of 1 mL/s. State the domain and range of the function (1 cup = 250 mL).

10 cups = 2500 mL

Let time (seconds) be $\boxed{t}$ "x"

Let mL be the Volume:

$V(t) = t$

$D_V: \{t \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq t \leq 2500\}$

$R_V: \{V(t) \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq V(t) \leq 2500\}$

Example 1.4.3 (*From Pg. 37 in your text…use Desmos*)

9. Determine the domain and range of each function.

a) $f(x) = -3x + 8$

$D_f: \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$R_f: \{f(x) \in \mathbb{R}\}$

d) $p(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x - 2)^2 - 5$

v: $(2, -5)$

$D_p: \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$R_p: \{p(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid p(x) \geq -5\}$

f) $r(x) = \sqrt{5 - x}$

5

$D: \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 5\}$

$R: \{r(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid r(x) \geq 0\}$

Example 1.4.4

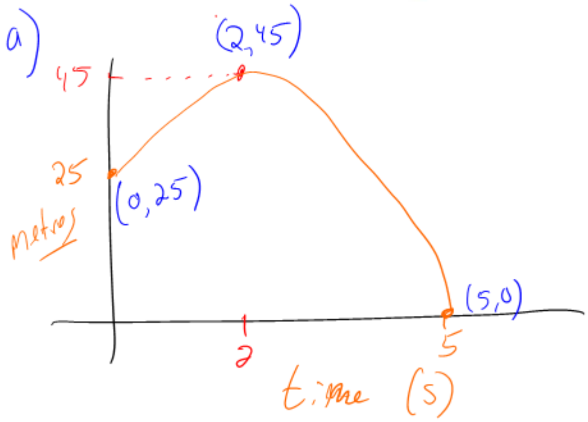
10. A ball is thrown upward from the roof of a 25 m building. The ball reaches a height of 45 m above the ground after 2 s and hits the ground 5 s after being thrown. max

a) Sketch a graph that shows the height of the ball as a function of time.

b) State the domain and range of the function.

c) ~~Determine an equation for the function.~~

a)



b) D: $\{t \in R \mid 0 \le t \le 5\}$

R: $\{h(t) \in R \mid 0 \le h(t) \le 45\}$

Success Criteria:

- I can identify the unique characteristics of five basic types of functions
- I can identify the domain and ranges of five basic types of functions
- I can identify when there are restrictions given real-world situations

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Functions

1.5: Inverses of Functions

$\sin^{-1}$

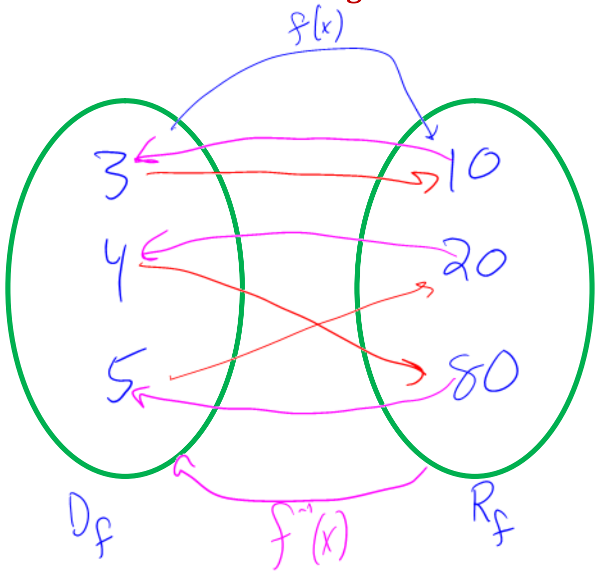
Learning Goal: We are learning to determine inverses of functions and investigate their properties.

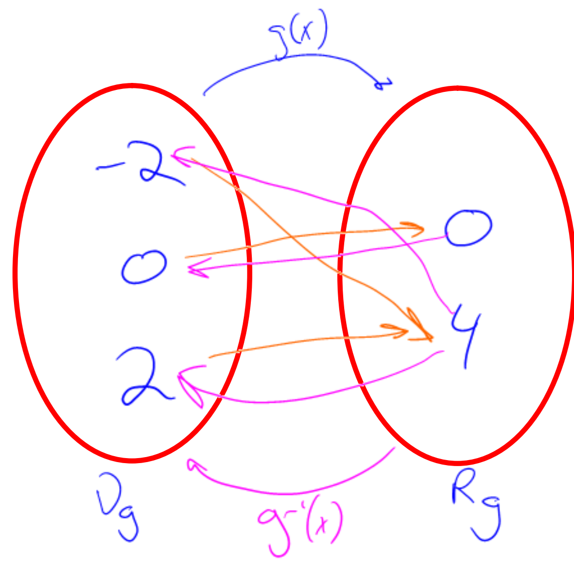
Definition 1.5.1 (*very rough definition!*)

inverse

Given a function $f(x)$, the inverse of the function (which we write as $f^{\boxed{-1}}(x)$) can be considered to "**undo**" what $f(x)$ originally did.

Consider the **Arrow Diagrams**:





Note: $g^{-1}(x)$ is not a fn.

Big Idea

Switch the domain and Range ("x" and "y" values)

Example 1.5.1

Given the graph of $f(x)$ determine: $D_f, R_f, f^{-1}(x), D_{f^{-1}}, R_{f^{-1}}$

$f(x) = \{(2,3),(4,2),(5,6),(6,2)\}$. Is $f^{-1}(x)$ a function?

$D_f = \{2, 4, 5, 6\} = R_{f^{-1}}$ $f^{-1}(x) = \{(3,2),(2,4),(6,5),(2,6)\}$

$R_f = \{2, 3, 6\} = D_{f^{-1}}$

$f^{-1}(x)$ is not a fn because $f^{-1}(2) = 4$ and 6.

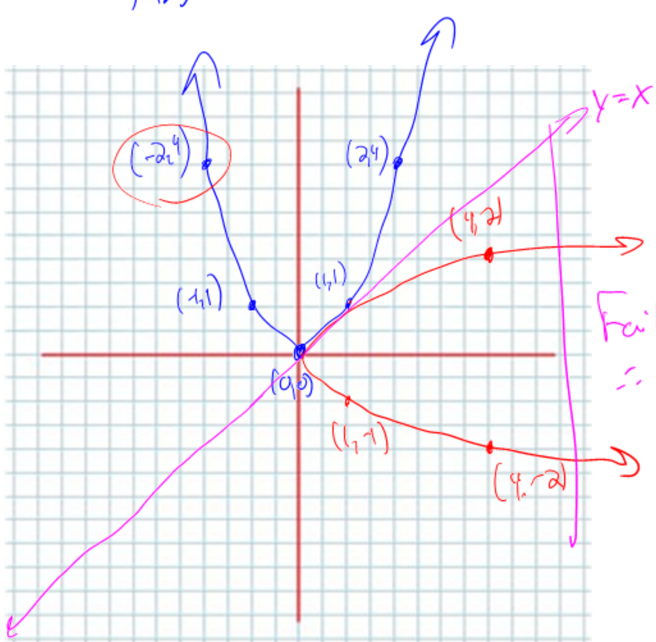
Determining the Inverse of a Function

We can determine the inverse of some given function in either of two ways: Graphically and Algebraically.

Note: Finding a function inverse graphically is not a very useful method, but it can be instructive.

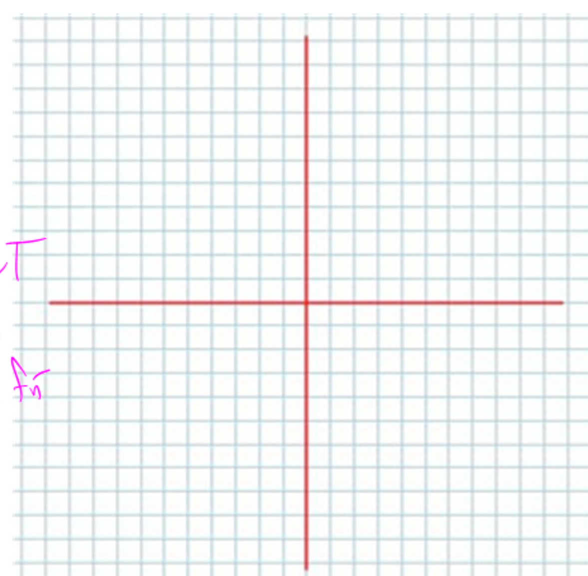
Function Inverses Graphically

$f(x) = x^2$



Fails VLT

∴ $f^{-1}(x)$ no a fn



Function Inverses Algebraically

Determining algebraic representations of inverse relations for given functions can be done in (at least) two ways:

1) Use algebra in a "brute force" manner (keeping in mind the Big Idea)
2) Use ~~Transformations~~ Hagen's Method. (keeping in mind "inverse operations")

Example 1.5.2

Determine the inverse of

a) $f(x) = 2x - 5$ b) $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x-1} + 2$.

State the domain and range of both the function and its inverse.

Here we will use "brute force".

Method:

0) Turn $f(x)$ into y

1) Switch x and $\cancel{f}\,y(x)$, and ~~call "$f(x)$", $f^{-1}(x)$.~~

2) Solve for $f^{-1}\,y(x)$

3) Turn y into $f^{-1}(x)$

a)

$y = 2x - 5$

$x = 2y - 5$ $+5$

$\frac{x+5}{2} = \frac{2y}{2}$

$\frac{x+5}{2} = y$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+5}{2}$

b)

$y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x-1} + 2$

$x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y-1} + 2$

$x - 2 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y-1}$

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

$(2(x-2))^2 = y - 1$

$f^{-1}(x) = (2(x-2))^2 + 1$

$D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 1\} = R_{g^{-1}}$

$R_g = \{g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x) \geq 2\} = D_{g^{-1}}$

Example 1.5.3 Mr. Hagen's

Using ~~transformations~~ determine the inverse of $f(x)=2\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(x-1)}+2$.

"plug a number into x"

-1	$+1$
$\times\frac{1}{3}$	$\div\frac{1}{3}$ or $\times 3$
$\sqrt{\ }$	$(\ )^2$
$\times 2$	$\div 2$
$+2$	-2

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

Success Criteria:

- I can determine the inverse of a function using various techniques
- I can determine the inverse of a coordinate (a , b) by switching the variables: (b , a)
- I can recognize that the domain of an inverse is the range of the original function
- I can recognize that the range of an inverse is the domain of the original function
- I can understand that the inverse of a function is a reflection along the line y = x

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Functions

1.6 – 1.8: Transformations of Functions *(Part 1)*

Learning Goal: We are learning to apply combinations of transformations in a systematic order to sketch graphs of functions.

To **TRANSFORM** something is to Change or move.

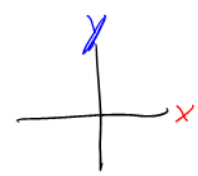
TRANSFORMATIONS OF FUNCTIONS can be seen in two ways: algebraically, and graphically. We'll begin by examining transformations graphically.

But before we do, we need to remember that the **GRAPH OF A FUNCTION**, $f(x)$, is given by:

$$f(x) = \left\{ \underbrace{(x, f(x))}_{\text{point}} \,\middle|\, x \in \overset{\text{domain}}{D_f} \right\}$$

So, for functions we have two things (NUMBERS!) to "transform". We can apply transformations to

1) **Domain** values (which we call **HORIZONTAL TRANSFORMATIONS**)
2) **Range** values (which we call **VERTICAL TRANSFORMATIONS**)



There are **THREE BASIC FUNCTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

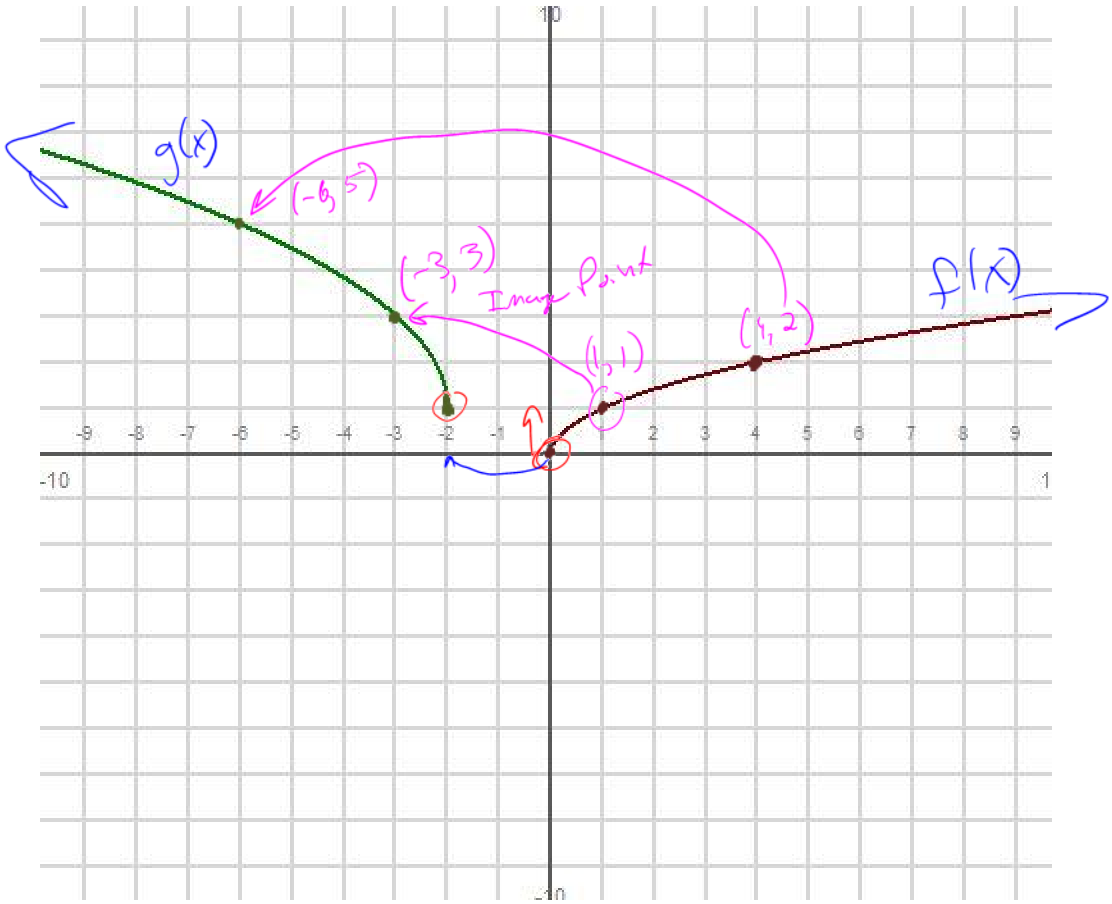
1) Flips (*Reflections "around" an axis*) – negatives
2) Stretches (*Dilations*) multiply
3) Shifts (*Translations*) – addition/subtraction

So, we can have **Horizontal** flips, stretches and/or shifts, and **Vertical** flips, stretches and/or shifts. Now let's take a look at how transformations can be applied to functions.

***Note*:** We'll (mostly) be applying transformations to our so-called "parent functions" (although applying transformations to linear functions can seem pretty silly!)

Example 1.8.1

Consider, and make observations concerning the sketch of the graph of the parent function $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$ and the transformed function $g(x)=2\sqrt{-x-2}+1$.



Horizontal Transformations

Horizontal shift of 2 to the left
or -2

Horizontal Flip

Vertical Transformations

Vertical shift of $+1$

Vertical Stretch of 2.

Note: In the above example we can **algebraically** describe $g(x)$ as a transformed $f(x)$ with the functional equation $g(x)=2f(-x-2)+1$

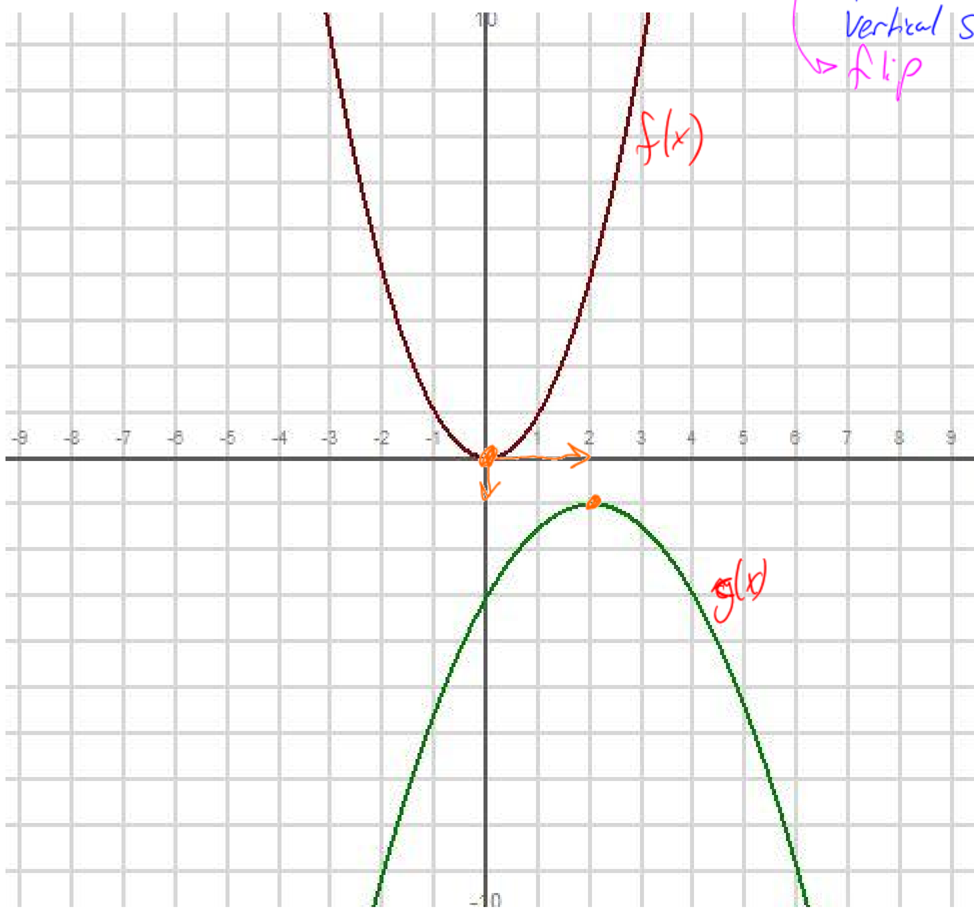
Example 1.8.2

Consider, and make observations concerning the sketch of the graph of the parent function $f(x)=x^2$ and the transformed function $g(x)=-\frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2-1$

V. Shift

Vertical Stretch

flip



Horizontal Transformations

Shift right 2.

Vertical Transformations

- wider means V. Stretch of a number less than <u>one</u>
- flip
- down one

Note: In the above example we can **algebraically** describe $g(x)$ as a transformed $f(x)$ with the functional equation

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

$\hookrightarrow (\ )^2$

Chapter 1 – Introduction to Functions

1.6 – 1.8: Transformations of Functions *(Part 2)*

We now turn to examining Transformations of Functions from an algebraic point of view (although a geometric perspective will still shine though!)

$(x+3)$
$(x-(-3))$

Definition 1.8.1

Given a function $f(x)$ we can obtain a related function through functional transformations as

must be factored out

$$g(x)=af\left(k(x-d)\right)+c \text{ , where}$$

a → Vertical Stretch and flip Multiply with y's

c → Vertical Shift add/subtract with y's

k → Horizontal Stretch of $\frac{1}{k}$ and flip. multiply with x's

d → Horizontal Shift of d (after the −) add/subtract with x's

Always take opposite #s with Horizontals

Example 1.8.3

Consider the given function. State its parent function, and all transformations.

$$f(x)=3\sqrt{\underbrace{-x}_{\text{factor}}+2}-1 = \underset{a}{3}\sqrt{\underset{k}{-}(x-\underset{d}{2})}\ \underset{c}{-1}$$

$g(x)=\sqrt{x}$

Horizontal Transformations k, d

flip

Shift of +2 or 2 right

Vertical Transformations a, c

- No Flip
- Stretch of 3
- Shift of −1 or 1 down

Example 1.8.4

The basic absolute value function $f(x)=|x|$ has the following transformations applied to it: **Vertical Stretch** -3 (a), **Vertical Shift** 1 **up** (c), **Horizontal Shift** 5 **right** (d).

Determine the equation of the transformed function.

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

$$g(x) = -3|x-5| + 1$$

Back to a geometric point of view

Sketching the graph of a transformed function can be relatively easy if we know:

1) The shape of the parent function AND a few (3 or 4) points on the parent.
2) How transformations affect the points on the parent
   i) Horizontal transformations affect the domain values (***OPPOSITE!!!!!!***)
   ii) Vertical transformations affect the range values

Note: Given a point on some parent function which has transformations applied to it is called an ***IMAGE POINT*** on the transformed function.

Example 1.8.5

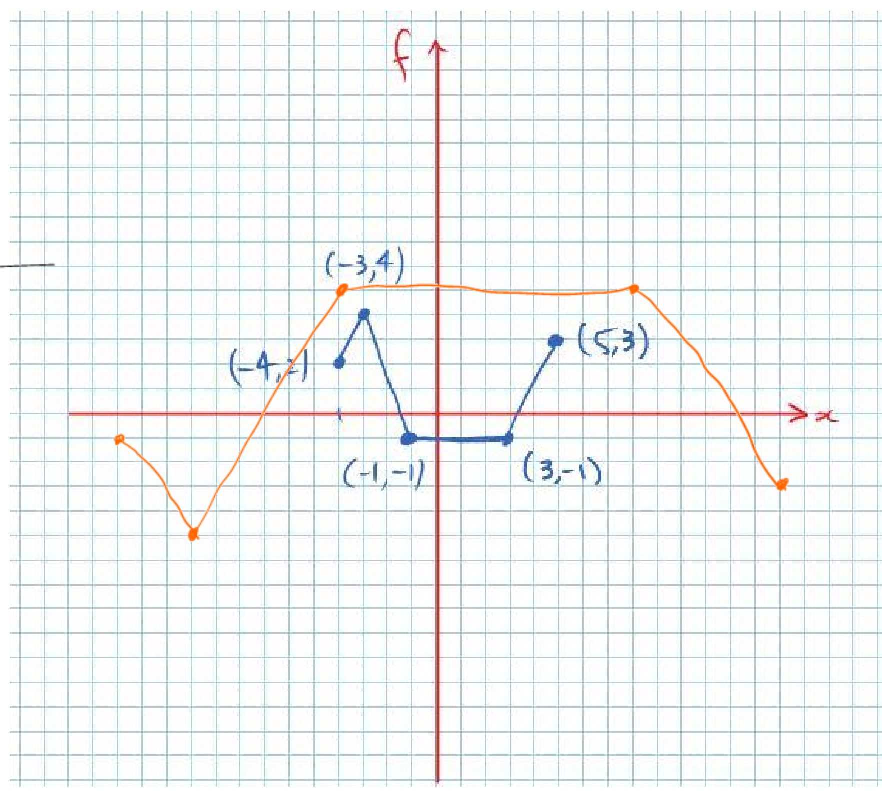
Given the sketch of the function $f(x)$ determine the image points of the transformed function $\overset{a}{-2}f\left(\overset{k}{\frac{1}{3}}(x\overset{d}{+1})\right)\overset{c}{+3}$ and sketch the graph of the transformed function.

Vertical:
Flip
Stretch of 2
Shift of +3

Horizontal – x
No flip
Stretch of 3
Shift –1 (left)

parent | Transformed:

x	y	3x − 1	−2y + 3
−4	2	(−13	−1)
−3	4	(−10	−5)
−1	−1	(−4	5)
3	−1	(8	5)
5	3	(14	−3)



$a \quad k \quad d \quad c$

$2\sqrt{-(x-1)}\ -2$

Example 1.8.6

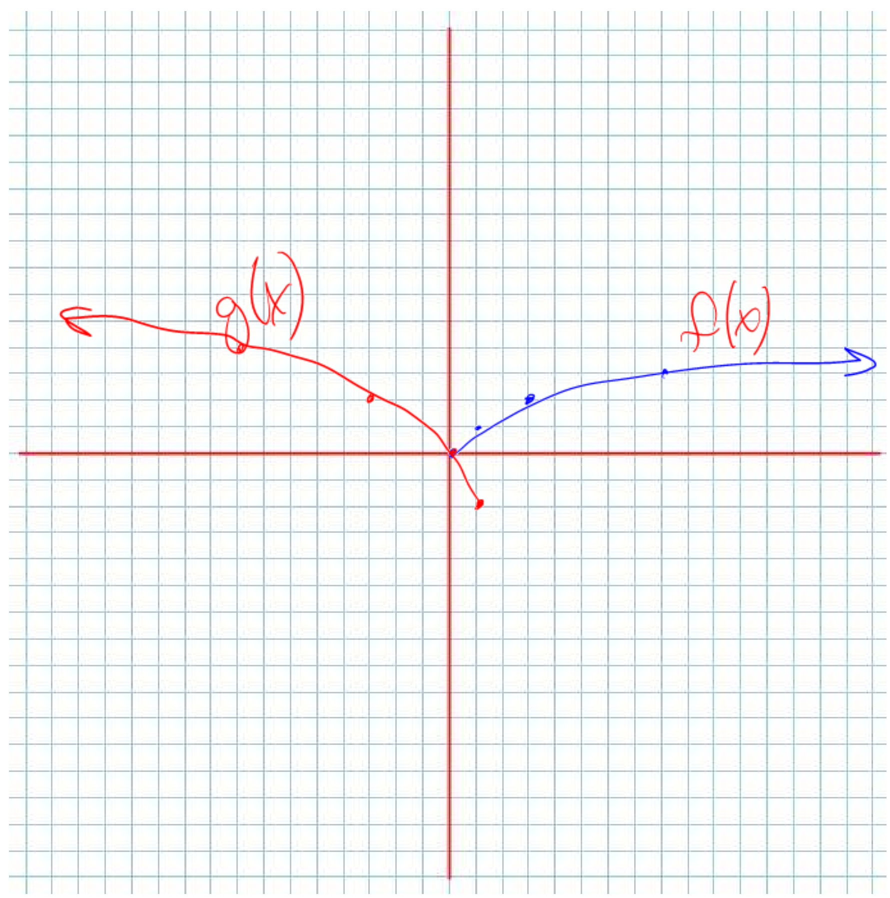
On the same set of axes sketch the graphs of $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$ and $g(x)=2\sqrt{-x+1}-2$.

Determine three points on the parent function and state the image points for each.

Vertical
No flip
Stretch of 2
Shift of −2

Horizontal
Flip x−1
Shift +1

Parent: x	y	Transformed: −1x+1	2y−2
0	0	1	−2
1	1	0	0
4	2	−3	2
9	3	−8	4



Success Criteria:

- I can use the value of a to determine if there is a vertical stretch/reflection in the x-axis
- I can use the value of k to determine if there is a horizontal stretch/reflection in the y-axis
- I can use the value of d to determine if there is a horizontal translation
- I can use the value of c to determine if there is a vertical translation
- I can transform x coordinates by using the expression $\frac{1}{k}x + d$
- I can transform y coordinates by using the expression $ay + c$