

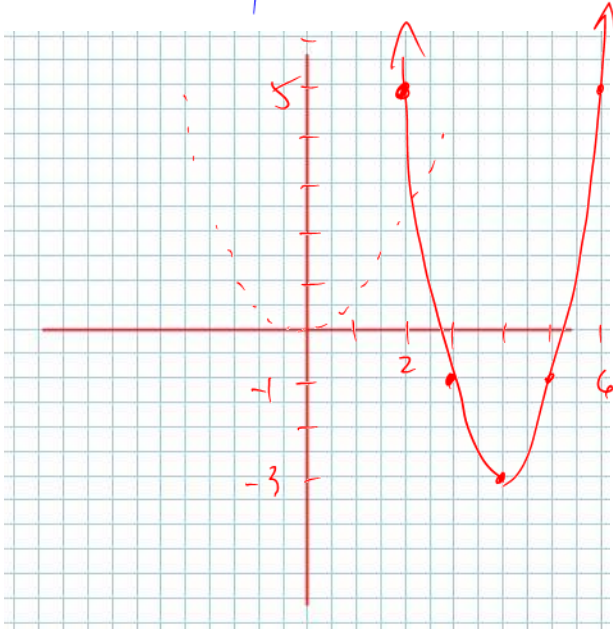
Fill in the chart. Graph one of each type of function on the back side by first stating the base function's table of values, then create the transformed table of values.

Think about these insights!  
horizontal shift!!  
vertical shift!!

| Function                                         | Standard Form<br>$f(x) = a f(k(x-d)) + c$             | Vertical Stretch<br><b>a</b> | Vertical Shift<br><b>c</b> | Horizontal Stretch<br><b>1/k</b> | Horizontal Shift<br><b>d</b> | Transformed x's<br>$\frac{1}{k}x + d$ | Transformed y's<br>$ay + c$ | Domain                                 | Range                                        | y-int<br>(x = 0) |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| $f(x) = 2(x-4)^2 - 3$                            | $f(x) = 2(x-4)^2 - 3$                                 | 2                            | 3 ↓                        | 1                                | 4 →                          | $x + 4$                               | $2f(x) - 3$                 | $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$                 | $\{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \geq -3\}$  | 29               |
| $g(x) = -3\sqrt{2x+8} + 7$                       | $g(x) = -3\sqrt{2(x+4)} + 7$                          | -3                           | 7 ↑                        | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | 4 ←                          | $x - 4$                               | $-3g(x) + 7$                | $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq -4\}$  | $\{g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x) \leq 7\}$   | -1.5             |
| $h(x) = 5 x+2  - 8$                              | $h(x) = 5 x+2  - 8$                                   | 5                            | 8 ↓                        | 1                                | 2 ←                          | $x - 2$                               | $5h(x) - 8$                 | $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$                 | $\{h(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid h(x) \geq -8\}$  | 2                |
| $k(x) = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}x - 4} + 5$          | $k(x) = 3\left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(x-8)}\right) + 5$ | 3                            | 5 ↑                        | 2                                | 8 →                          | $2x + 8$                              | $3k(x) + 5$                 | $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 8\}$   | $\{k(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid k(x) \neq 5\}$   | 3.5              |
| $m(x) = -4(2x+6)^2 + 7$                          | $m(x) = -4(2(x+3))^2 + 7$                             | -4                           | 7 ↑                        | $\frac{1}{2}$                    | 3 ←                          | $\frac{1}{2}x - 3$                    | $-4m(x) + 7$                | $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$                 | $\{m(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid m(x) \leq 7\}$   | -137             |
| $n(x) = 5\sqrt{0.4x-1} - 3$                      | $n(x) = 5\sqrt{0.4(x-2.5)} - 3$                       | 5                            | 3 ↓                        | $\frac{1}{0.4} = 2.5$            | 2.5 →                        | $2.5x + 2.5$                          | $5n(x) - 3$                 | $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 2.5\}$ | $\{n(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid n(x) \geq -3\}$  | does not exist   |
| $p(x) = -3\left \frac{2}{3}x + 6\right  - 2$     | $p(x) = -3\left \frac{2}{3}(x+9)\right  - 2$          | -3                           | 2 ↓                        | $\frac{3}{2} = 1.5$              | 9 ←                          | $1.5x - 9$                            | $-3p(x) - 2$                | $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$                 | $\{p(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid p(x) \leq -2\}$  | -20              |
| $r(x) = \frac{-2}{-x+4} - 6$                     | $r(x) = -2\left(\frac{1}{-(x-4)}\right) - 6$          | -2                           | 6 ↓                        | -1                               | 4 →                          | $-x + 4$                              | $-2r(x) - 6$                | $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 4\}$   | $\{r(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid r(x) \neq -6\}$  | -6.5             |
| $u(x) = \frac{3}{2}(x+7)^2 - 10$                 | $u(x) = \frac{3}{2}(x+7)^2 - 10$                      | $\frac{3}{2}$                | 10 ↓                       | 1                                | 7 ←                          | $x - 7$                               | $\frac{3}{2}u(x) - 10$      | $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$                 | $\{u(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid u(x) \geq -10\}$ | 63.5             |
| $w(x) = \frac{-3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}x+10} + 12$ | $w(x) = \frac{-3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}(x+4)} + 12$     | $-\frac{3}{4}$               | 12 ↑                       | $\frac{2}{5}$                    | 4 ←                          | $\frac{2}{5}x - 4$                    | $-\frac{3}{4}w(x) + 12$     | $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq -4\}$  | $\{w(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid w(x) \leq 12\}$  | 9.6              |

Sketches of your Graphs

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



parent  
(basic)  
 $g(x) = x^2$

| x  | g(x) |
|----|------|
| -2 | 4    |
| -1 | 1    |
| 0  | 0    |
| 1  | 1    |
| 2  | 4    |

transformed

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

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 2 | 5  |
| 3 | -1 |
| 4 | -3 |
| 5 | -1 |
| 6 | 5  |

