

Section 2-6 Families of Functions

Students will be able to analyze transformations of functions.

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Transformations:

There are sets of functions, called *families*, in which each function is a transformation of the <u>parent</u> function.

Parent functions are the simplest form in a set of functions for the family. ie- y = x, $y = x^2$

Each function in the family is a transformation of the parent.

Group project: Split into pairs. Graph each of the following function families to see how the numbers change the graph. After you are done with all of them and have written descriptions for the transformations, your group will present one of them to the class.

1. $y = x^2$; then add a number to x; then subtract a number from x.

2. y = x²; add to the inside of the function; subtract a number.

3. $y = x^2$ and $y = -(x)^2$; then $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = \sqrt{-x}$

4. y = |x|, y = 2|x| and y = .5|x|

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Vertical translation

- -number added to the end of a function moves it up
- -number subtracted to the outside moves it down

Horizontal translation

- -number added to the inside of the function moves it left
- -number subtracted from the inside moves it right

Reflection:

- -negative multiplied to the outside it a reflection about the x-axis
- -negative multiplied to the inside of the function is a reflection about the y-axis.

Vertical Stretch and Compression:

- -multiplied by a number greater than 1 vertically stretches the y-values
- -multiplication by a number between 0 and 1 vertically compresses the y-values.

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Identify the transformations:

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

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x+7} - 4$$

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The graph of f(x) is the graph of g(x) = x stretched vertically by a factor of 2 and then translated down 3 units. What is the function rule for f(x)?

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

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Which transformations change the graph of f(x) = x to the graph of

$$g(x) = (2x + 4)^2 - 2?$$

harz Compress

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Identify the transformations:

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

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