

1.3 Notes Transformations

Translations: The key to remember with translations is that the graph is just moved up, down, left, or right. Take the graph of $f(x) = x^2$ and graph it on your calculator. Then graph each of the other graphs below noting what happens to the graph.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2$$

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

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

$$f(x) = (x + 2)^2$$

Suppose c is greater than 0, then

$$y = f(x) + c, \text{ shift } c \text{ units up}$$

$$y = f(x) - c, \text{ shift } c \text{ units down}$$

$$y = f(x - c), \text{ shift } c \text{ units right}$$

$$y = f(x + c), \text{ shift } c \text{ units left.}$$

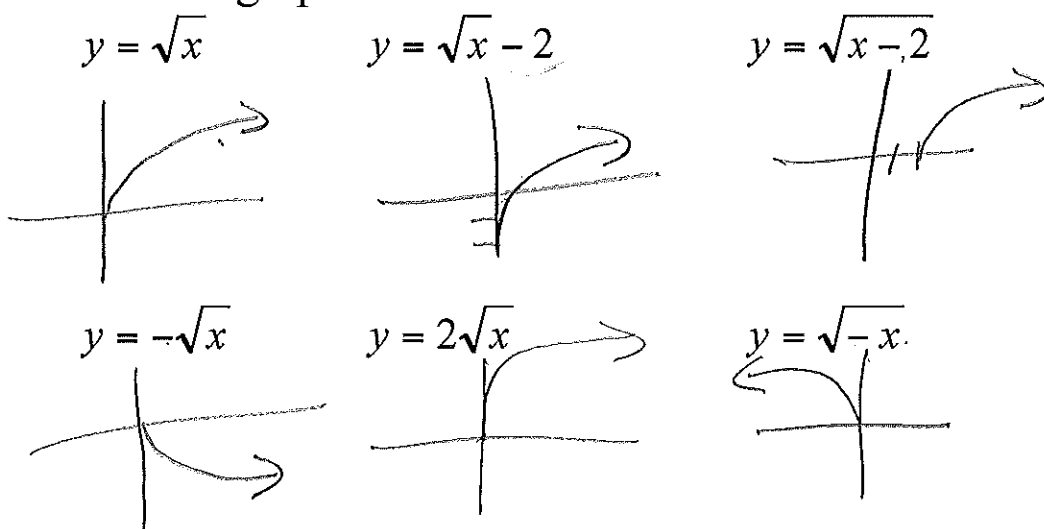
Stretching and Reflecting: Take the graph of $y = \cos x$ and apply these transformations using 2 as the value of c (must be greater than 1):

$$y = cf(x), \text{ stretching graph vertically by a power of } c.$$

$$y = (1/c)f(x), \text{ compressing graph vertically by a power of } c.$$

$y = f(cx)$, compressing horizontally by a factor of c
 $y = f(x/c)$, stretching horizontally by a factor of c
 $y = -f(x)$, reflects @ the x -axis
 $y = f(-x)$ reflects @ the y -axis

Example 1: Without using a graphing device, sketch each of these graphs:

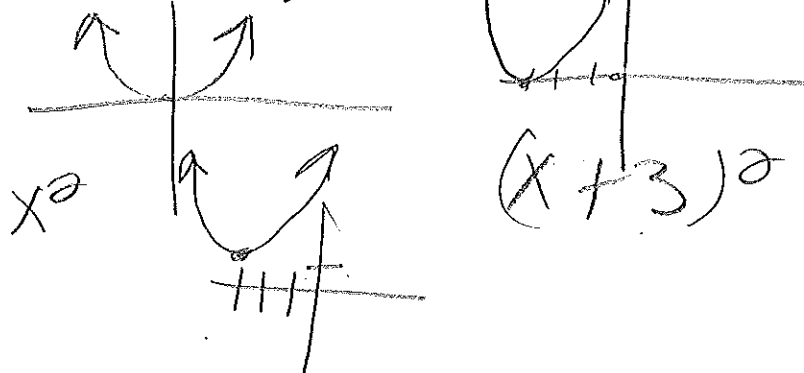


Example 2: Sketch the graph of the function

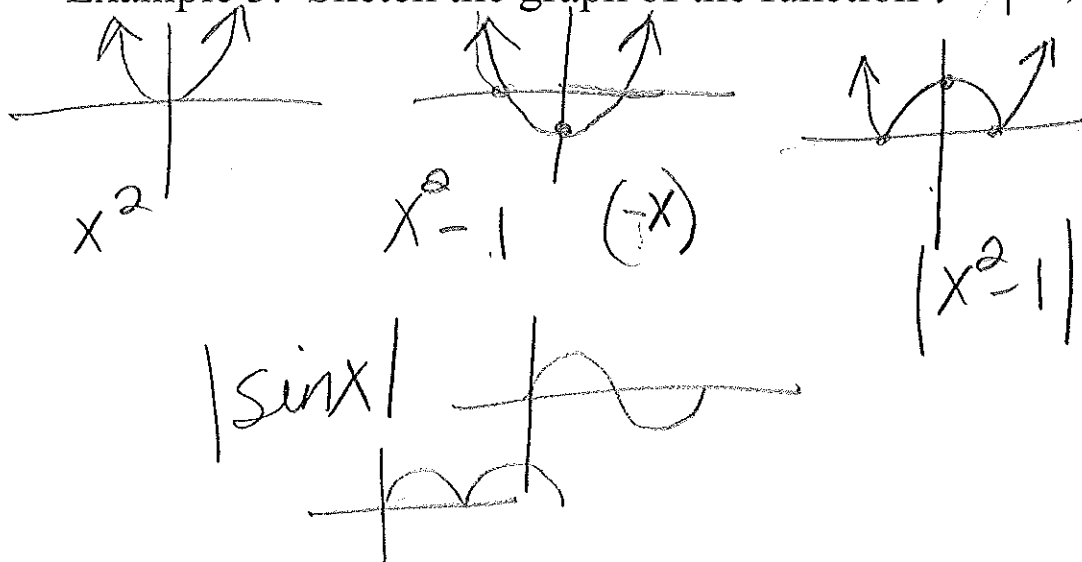
$$f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 10.$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 6x + 9) + 10 - 9$$

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



Example 3: Sketch the graph of the function $y = |x^2 - 1|$.



Combinations of Functions: Let f and g be functions with domains A and B . Then the functions $f + g$, $f - g$, fg , and f/g are defined by:

$$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) \quad \text{domain} = A \cap B$$

$$(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad \text{domain} = A \cap B$$

$$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) \quad \text{domain} = A \cap B$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \quad \text{domain} = \{x \in A \cap B \mid g(x) \neq 0\}$$

Example 4: If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$, find the four functions listed above.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f+g &= \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4-x^2} \\ f-g &= \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4-x^2} \\ fg &= \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{4-x^2} = \sqrt{4x-x^3} \\ \frac{f}{g} &= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{4x-x^3}}{4-x^2} \end{aligned} \right\} [0, 2]$$

$$D: \sqrt{x} \\ [0, \infty)$$

$$D: \sqrt{4-x^2} \\ 4-x^2 \geq 0 \\ 4 \geq x^2 \quad [2, 2] \\ 2 \geq |x|$$

Composition of Functions: Given two functions f and g , the composite function $f \circ g$ (read f circle g) is defined by $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$.

Example 5: If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{2-x}$, find each function and its domain.

- a) $f \circ g$ b) $g \circ f$ c) $f \circ f$ d) $g \circ g$

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

$$= \sqrt{\sqrt{2-x}} \\ = \sqrt[4]{2-x}$$

$$2-x \geq 0$$

$$x \leq 2$$

$$(-\infty, 2]$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2-\sqrt{x}} \\ 2-\sqrt{x} \geq 0 \\ 2 \geq \sqrt{x}$$

$$4 \geq x$$

$$(-\infty, 4]$$

$$[0, 4]$$

Example 4: If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$, find the four functions listed above.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} f(x) + g(x) &= \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4-x^2} & D: [0, 2] \\ \textcircled{2} f(x) - g(x) &= \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4-x^2} & D: [0, 2] \\ \textcircled{3} f(x)g(x) &= (\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{4-x^2}) & D: [0, 2] \\ &= \sqrt{4x-x^3} \\ \textcircled{4} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{4x-x^3}}{4-x^2} & D: [0, 2) \end{aligned}$$

Domains $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\geq 0 & 4-x^2 &\geq 0 \\ [0, \infty) & & x^2 &\leq 4 \\ & & |x| &\leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

$[-2, 2]$

Composition of Functions: Given two functions f and g , the composite function $f \circ g$ (read f circle g) is defined by $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$.

Example 5: If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{2-x}$, find each function and its domain.

a) $f \circ g$	b) $g \circ f$	c) $f \circ f$	d) $g \circ g$
$f(g(x))$	$g(f(x))$	$f(f(x))$	$g(g(x))$
$\sqrt{\sqrt{2-x}}$	$\sqrt{2-\sqrt{x}}$	$\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$	$\sqrt{\sqrt{2-x}}$
$= \sqrt[4]{2-x}$	$2-\sqrt{x} \geq 0$	$2-\sqrt{x} \geq 0$	$2-\sqrt{x} \geq 0$
$2-x \geq 0$	$2 \geq \sqrt{x}$	$2 \geq \sqrt{x}$	$2 \geq \sqrt{x}$
$x \leq 2$	$4 \geq x$	$4 \geq x$	$4 \geq x$
$(-\infty, 2]$	$(-\infty, 4]$	$(-\infty, 4]$	$(-\infty, 4]$
	\sqrt{x}	\sqrt{x}	\sqrt{x}
	$[0, \infty)$	$[0, \infty)$	$[0, \infty)$
			$D: [0, 4]$

Homework: p 45 # 1(a,c,e,g), 2(a,b,d,e), 3, 4(a,b), 5, 7, 9-13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 32, 38, 51

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