## QUIZ

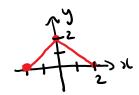
a) 
$$f(x) = x^2 + 3$$
  
 $f(-x) = (-x)^2 + 3$   
 $= x^2 + 3$   
 $= f(x)$ 

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

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

## 3.5 Contid

RECAP

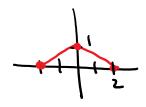


$$y = f(x)$$

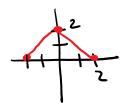
Vertical Stretch



$$y = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$$
  
Vertical  
Compression

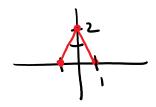


$$y = f(x)$$

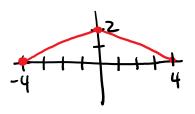


$$f(z) = 0$$

y=f(zx) Horizontal Conpression



 $y = f(\frac{1}{2}x)$ Horzontal Stretch



Order of Operations:

Do stretches/compressions/reflections before shifting (Rephraved: Do shifting last)

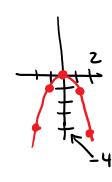
Rephrased. Do multiplication before addition

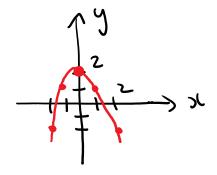
Ex: Graph

y = -x2+2

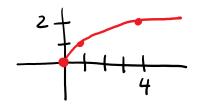
-x2+2 using transformations

9-2



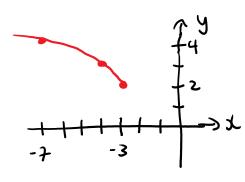


Ex: Graph  $y = \sqrt{-(x+3)} + 2$  using transformations





 $y = \sqrt{-(x+3)} + 2$   $x \rightarrow x+3$  shift left 3 units and shift up 2 units



Standard Form of a Function

$$y = af(b(x+c)) + d$$
must be factored

$$y = \sqrt{4(x+1)}$$
  
Shift left by 1