

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: 1.5

**Objective:** Draw graphs with one transformation applied to a square root function, quadratic function, or absolute value function. Figure out the equation of a function from its graph.

### Applying Transformations

1. Identify the parent graph ( $y = |x|$ ,  $y = x^2$ , or  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ). (Does the equation have  $|$ ,  $^2$ , or  $\sqrt{\quad}$ ?)
2. Fill in the  $x, y$  table for the parent graph.
3. Draw the graph of the parent graph with a dashed line.
4. Identify the transformation.
5. Fill in the new  $x, y$  table by adjusting the coordinates based on the transformation.
6. Draw the final graph with a solid line.

### Vertical Reflection:

★ Change the signs on the parent graph  $y$ 's (multiply them by  $-1$ ).

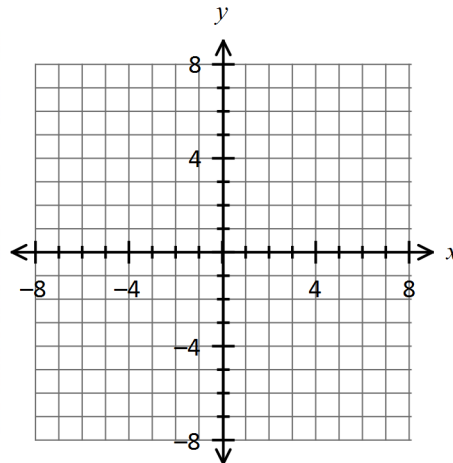
1.  $y = -|x|$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

$x$	$y$



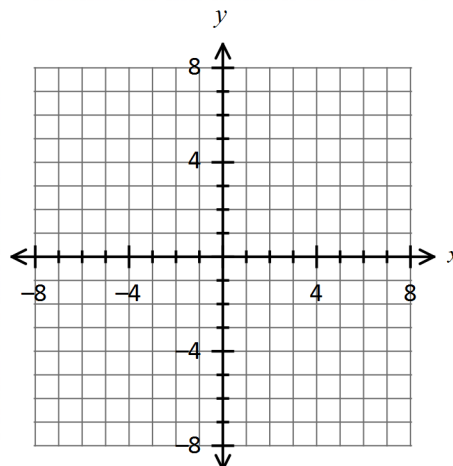
2.  $f(x) = -\sqrt{x}$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
0	
1	
4	

$x$	$y$



### Vertical Stretch/Compression:

★ Multiply the parent graph  $y$ 's by the number at the front of the equation.

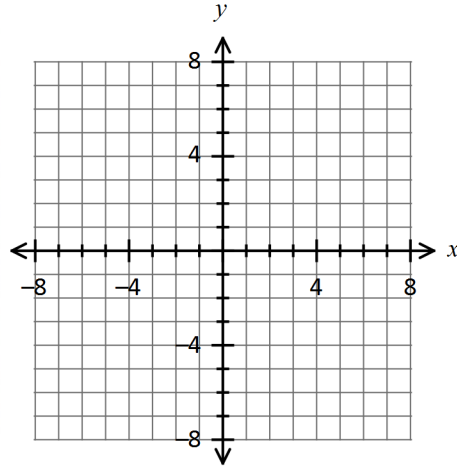
3.  $y = 3|x|$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$



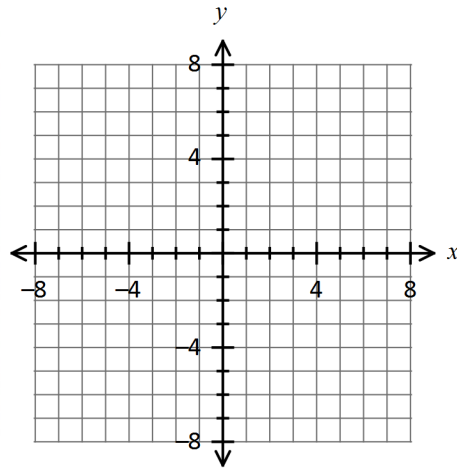
4.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$



## Vertical Translation:

★ Add or subtract the number at the end of the equation to the parent graph  $y$ 's. Use the **SAME** sign that the equation has.

- **Example:** If the equation has a  $+6$  at the end, add 6 to the  $y$ 's (graph moves *up* 6).
- **Example:** If the equation has a  $-3$  at the end, subtract 3 from the  $y$ 's (graph moves *down* 3).

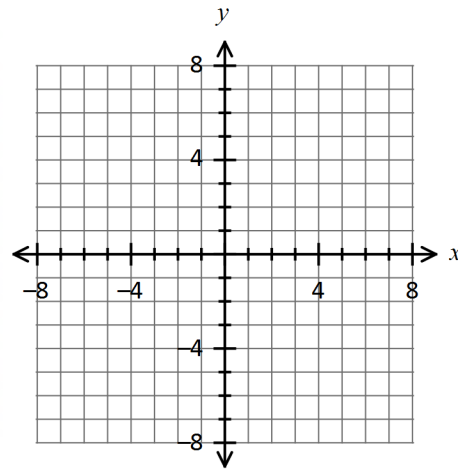
5.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 5$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
0	
1	
4	

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$



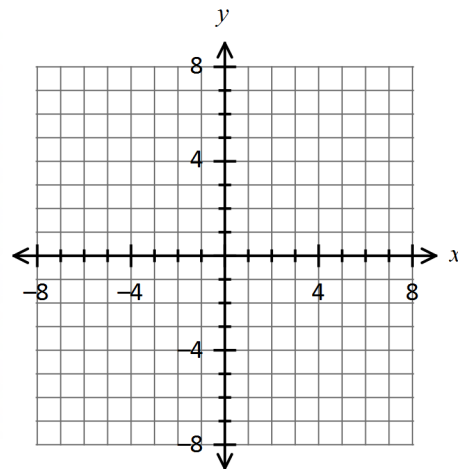
6.  $y = x^2 + 2$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$



## Horizontal Translation:

★ Change the parent graph  $x$ 's by doing the **OPPOSITE** of the  $(x \pm \#)$  part of the equation.

- **Example:** If the equation has an  $x+5$ , *subtract* 5 from the  $x$ 's (graph moves *left* 5).
- **Example:** If the equation has an  $x-1$ , *add* 1 to the  $x$ 's (graph moves *right* 1).

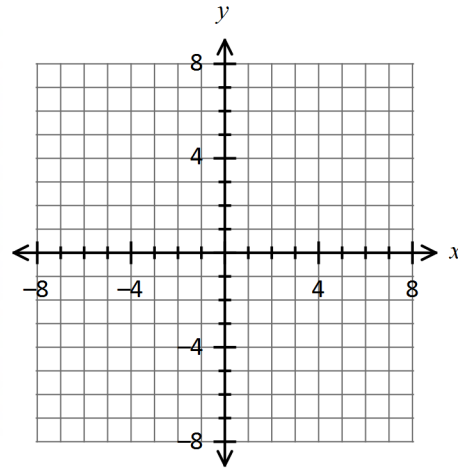
7.  $y = |x+4|$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$



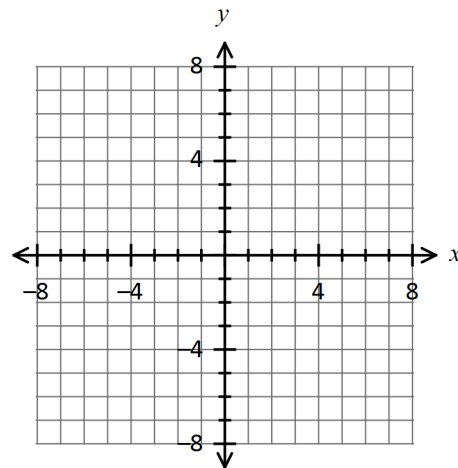
8.  $f(x) = (x-3)^2$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$



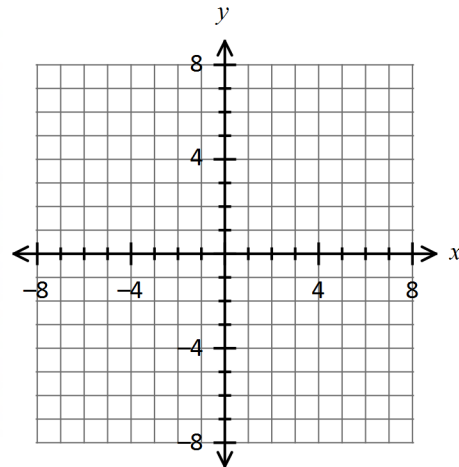
9.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + 4$

Parent Graph: \_\_\_\_\_

Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

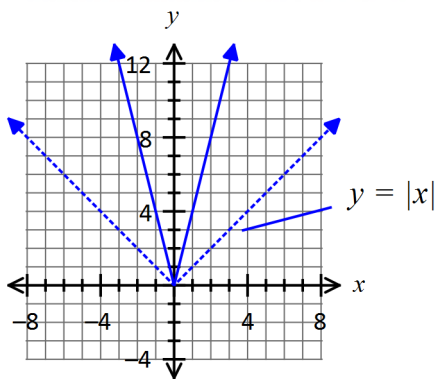
x	y
0	
1	
4	

x	y



On each graph, the parent graph is shown as a dashed line, and a transformed graph is shown as a solid line. Determine what transformation of the parent graph was performed and write an equation of the final graph.

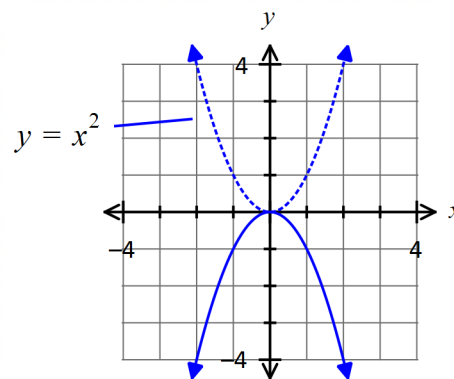
10.



Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

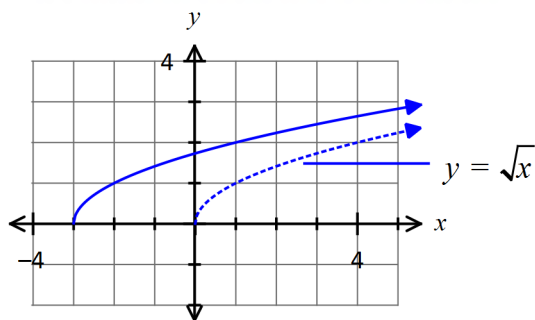
11.



Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

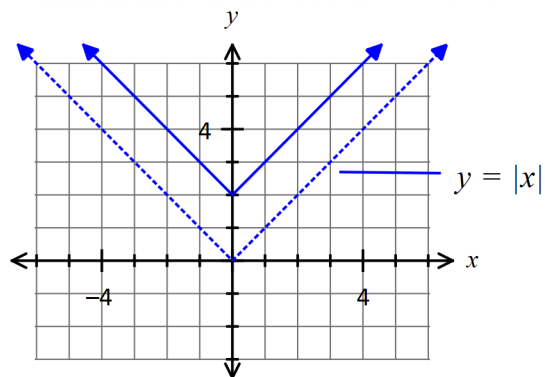
12.



Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

13.



Transformation: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_