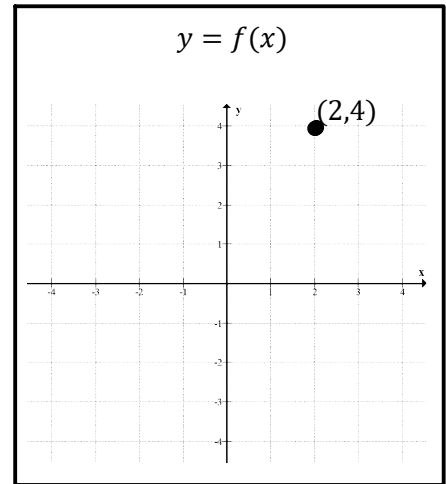


C12 - 1.3 - VHTCER Point/s/Algebra/Factor/Order Notes

(2,4) is on $f(x)$. Find the point on $g(x)$ if: $g(x) = f(x - 2) + 3$

$\frac{(2,4)}{}$
 HT = +2 (4,4) Add 2 to x-value
 VT = +3 (4,7) Add 3 to y-value



(2,4) is on $f(x)$. Find the point on $g(x)$ if: $g(x) = -2f(x + 1) - 1$

$\frac{(2,4)}{}$
 VR (2, -4) Multiply y-value by -1
 VE = 2 (2, -8) Multiply y-value by 2
 HT = -1 (1, -8) Subtract 1 from x-value
 VT = -1 (1, -9) Subtract 1 from y-value

(2,4) is on $f(x)$. Find the point on $g(x)$ if: $g(x) = f\left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right)$

$\frac{(2,4)}{}$
 HR (-2,4) Multiply x-value by -1
 HE = 2 (-4,4) Multiply x-value by 2

(2,4) and (4,6) are on $f(x)$. Find the point on $g(x)$ if: $g(x) = f(2(x - 2))$

$\frac{(2,4)}{}$ $\frac{(4,6)}{}$
 HC = $\frac{1}{2}$ (1,4) Multiply x-value by a half
 HT = +2 (3,4) Add 2 to x-value
 (2,6)
 (4,6)

Two Points

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

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

$$HC = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$HT = +2$$

$$y = f(1 - x)$$

$$y = f(-(-1 + x))$$

$$y = f(-(x - 1))$$

$$HR$$

$$HT = +1$$

Factor Brackets

; so x has a coefficient of 1

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

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

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x) + 2$$

Algebra

$$VC = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$VT = +2$$

(2,4) is on $f(x)$. Find the point on $g(x)$ if: $g(x) = f^{-1}(x + 2)$

1.4

$\frac{(2,4)}{}$
 f^{-1} (4,2)
 HT = -2 (2,2) Function operations 1st
 Subtract 2 from x

C12 - 1.3 - VHTCER Function Notation $f(x)$ Notes

$$y = f(x)$$

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

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

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

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

Let's call it $d(x)$

$$3 \times f(-x) + 2$$

Function Notation

$$d(x) = ?$$

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

$$d(x) = 3(-x)^2 + 2$$

$$2f(x - 1) + 5 = ?$$

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

$$2f(x - 1) + 5 = 2(x - 1)^2 + 5$$

Let's call it $n(x)$

Put $x - 1$ in for x
+5 to $2f(x - 1)$

$$n(x) = ?$$

$$n(x) = 2f(x - 1) + 5$$

$$n(x) = 2(x - 1)^2 + 5$$

C12 - 1.3 - VHTCER $y=$ Notes

Find the new equation.

$$y = x^2 + x$$

A Horizontal Reflection

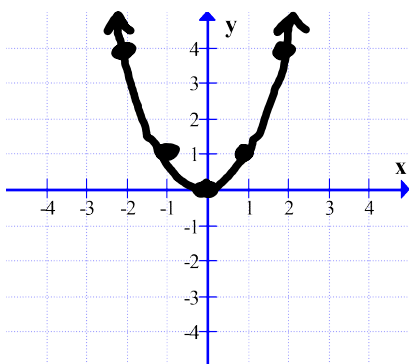
A vertical expansion by a factor of 2

A vertical translation up 1

A horizontal translation left 5

$$\begin{array}{l} y = x^2 + x \\ y = (-x)^2 + (-x) \longrightarrow \text{HR} \longrightarrow x \rightarrow -x \\ y = x^2 - x \\ \text{Algebra} \\ \frac{1}{2}y = x^2 - x \longrightarrow \text{VE} = 2 \longrightarrow y \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y \\ y = 2x^2 - 2x \\ \text{Algebra} \\ y - 1 = 2x^2 - 2x \longrightarrow \text{VT} = +1 \longrightarrow y \rightarrow y - 1 \\ y = 2x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ \\ y = 2(x + 5)^2 - 2(x + 5) + 1 \longrightarrow \text{HT} = -5 \longrightarrow x \rightarrow x + 5 \\ \\ \text{Foil?} \end{array}$$

C12 - 1.3 - VHTCER Graph $y =$ Notes



$$y = x^2$$

x	y
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	4

Vertical Expansion by a factor of 2 **AND A** Vertical Translation Up One

$$y = x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}y = x^2$$

$$y = 2x^2$$

$$VE = 2$$

$$y \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y$$

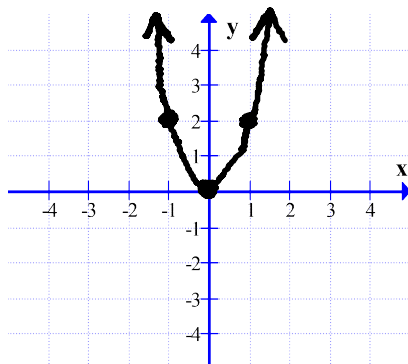
Put $\frac{1}{2}y$ in for y

Substitute the Opposite Operation for the Variable

$$VE = 2$$

$$y \times 2$$

Multiply y values by 2



$$y = 2x^2$$

x	y
-2	8
-1	2
0	0
1	2
2	8

$$y = 2x^2$$

$$y - 1 = 2x^2$$

$$VT = +1$$

$$y \rightarrow y - 1$$

Put $y - 1$ in for y

Substitute the Opposite Operation for the Variable

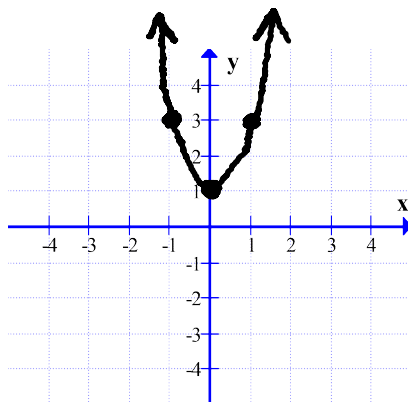
$$y = 2x^2 + 1$$

$$VT = +1$$

$$y + 1$$

Up 1

Add 1 to the y - values

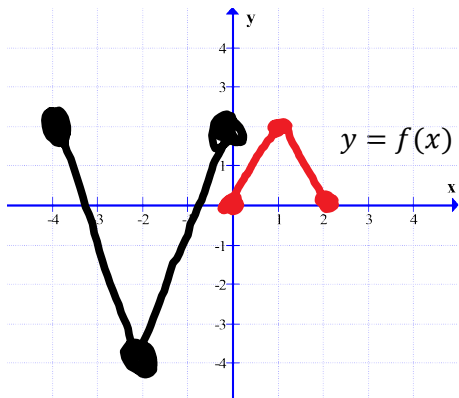


$$y = 2x^2 + 1$$

x	y
-2	9
-1	3
0	1
1	3
2	9

C12 - 1.3 - VHTCER Graph $f(x)$ Notes

Find the transformed equation.



$$y = af(b(x - h)) + k$$

Or do multiple intercepts to make sure.

How wide is it?

2 units

How wide is it now?

4 units

What happened?

HE=2

$$x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x$$

How tall is it?

2 units

How tall is it now?

6 units

What happened?

VE=3

$$y \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}y$$

Any reflections?

VR

$$y \rightarrow -y$$

Pick a point, not an intercept, do expansions, compressions, and reflections.

$HE = 2$ $(1,2)$
 $(2,2)$
 $VE = 3$ $(2,6)$
 VR $(2,-6)$

Has it moved?

$HT = -4$ $(2,-6)$
 $(-2,-6)$
 $VT = +2$ $(-2,-4)$

$$x \rightarrow x + 4$$

$$y \rightarrow y - 2$$

$$y = f(x)$$



$$y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$



$$\frac{1}{3}y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$

$$y = 3f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$

$$-y = 3f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$

$$y = -3f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$



$$y = -3f\left(\frac{1}{2}(x + 4)\right)$$

$$y - 2 = -3f\left(\frac{1}{2}(x + 4)\right)$$

$$y = -3f\left(\frac{1}{2}(x + 4)\right) + 2$$