LESSON **Transformations of Function Graphs** 1-3 Practice and Problem Solving: A/B Let g(x) be the transformation of f(x). Write the rule for g(x) using the change described. 1. reflection across the y-axis followed by a vertical shift 3 units up 2. horizontal stretch by a factor of 5 followed by a horizontal shift right 2 units 3. vertical compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{8}$ followed by a vertical shift down 6 units 4. reflection across the x-axis followed by a vertical stretch by a factor of 2, a horizontal shift 7 units left, and a vertical shift 5 units down Use the graph to perform each transformation. - 2 - 3

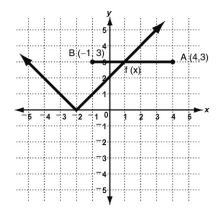
- 5. Transform y = k(x) by compressing it horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$. Label the new function m(x). Which coordinate is multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$?
- 6. Transform y = k(x) by translating it down 3 units. Label the new function p(x). What happens to the *y*-coordinate in each new ordered pair?
- 7. Transform y = k(x) by stretching it vertically by a factor of 2. Label the new function q(x). Which coordinate is multiplied by 2?

1-3 Transformations of Function Graphs *Practice and Problem Solving: Modified*

Describe the change, g(x), in terms of f(x) for the transformation described. Example: g(x) = af(x - h) + k.

- 8. vertical translation 8 units down
- 9. horizontal stretch by a factor of 4
- 10. vertical compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{4}$
- 11. horizontal translation 5 units left
- 12. reflection across the *y*-axis

Use the graph to perform each transformation.



13. Plot point A at (4, 3). Translate point A left 5 units. Label this point B.

Give the coordinates (x, y) of point B.

- 14. Plot point *C* at (1, 1). Translate point *C* right 2 units and down 3 units. Label this point *D*. Give the coordinates (x, y) of point *D*.
- 15. Transform y = f(x) by translating it right 2 units. Label the new function g(x). Compare the coordinates of the corresponding points that make up the 2 functions. Which coordinate changes, *x* or *y*?
- 16. Transform y = f(x) by reflecting it across the *x*-axis. Label the new function h(x). Compare the coordinates of the corresponding points that make up the two functions. Which coordinate changes, *x* or *y*?

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