

Name Schlansky  
Mr. Schlansky

$f(x) + a$  up  $a$  units  
 $f(x) - a$  down  $a$  units  
 $f(x + a)$  left  $a$  units  
 $f(x - a)$  right  $a$  units

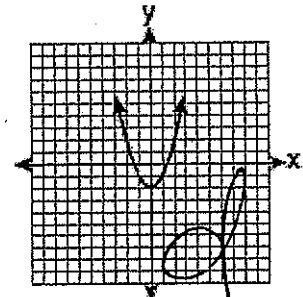
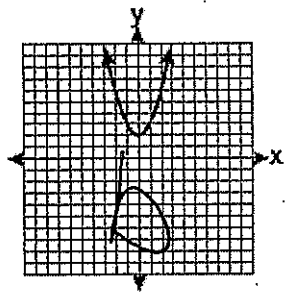
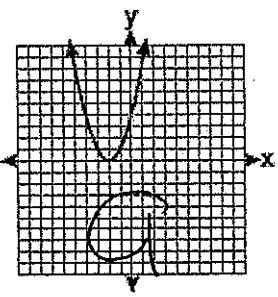
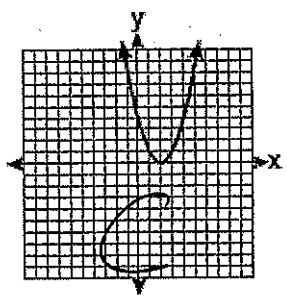
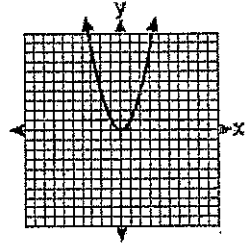
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Algebra II

### Transforming Functions

1. The graph below represents  $f(x)$ .

Match the following equations with their graphs:

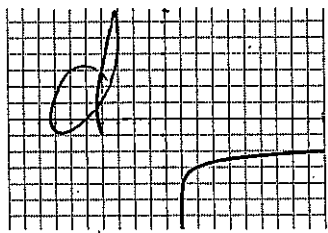
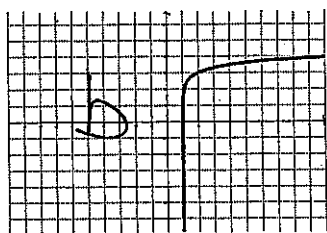
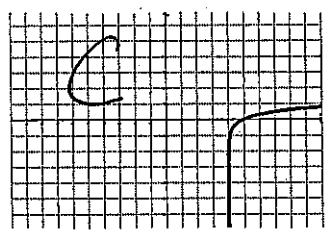
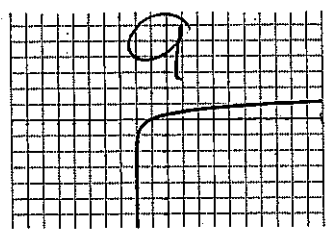
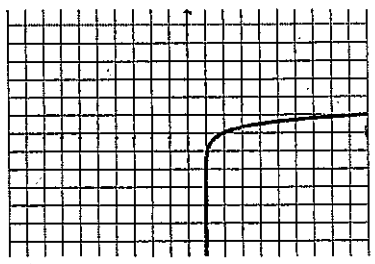
- a)  $f(x+2)$  left 2
- b)  $f(x)+2$  up 2
- c)  $f(x-2)$  right 2
- d)  $f(x)-2$  down 2



2. The graph below represents  $f(x)$ .

Match the following equations with their graphs:

- a)  $f(x+2)$  left 2
- b)  $f(x)+2$  up 2
- c)  $f(x-2)$  right 2
- d)  $f(x)-2$  down 2



3. Which transformation of  $y = 2^x$  results in the function  $y = 2^x - 2$ ?

- 1) Up two units      3) Right two units  
② Down two units    4) Left 2 Units

↓ down 2

4. Which transformation of  $y = 2^x$  results in the function  $y = 2^{x-2}$ ?

- 1) Up two units      ③ Right two units  
2) Down two units    4) Left 2 Units

→ right 2

5. The function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ . Which function represents a shift of the graph left 3 units?

- 1)  $f(x-3) = \sqrt{x-3}$       3)  $f(x)+3 = \sqrt{x}+3$   
②  $f(x+3) = \sqrt{x+3}$       4)  $f(x)-3 = \sqrt{x}-3$

add to just the x

6. Joey's math class is studying the basic quadratic function,  $f(x) = x^2$ . Each student is supposed to make two new functions by adding or subtracting a constant to the function. Joey chooses the functions  $g(x) = x^2 - 5$  and  $h(x) = x^2 + 2$ . What transformations would map  $f(x)$  to  $g(x)$  and  $f(x)$  to  $h(x)$ ?

- 1) shift left 5, shift right 2      3) shift up 5, shift down 2  
2) shift right 5, shift left 2      ④ shift down 5, shift up 2

→ up 2

down 5

7. If  $g(x) = f(x-4) + 2$ , how is the graph of  $f(x)$  translated to form the graph of  $g(x)$ ?

right 4    ↓    up 2

8. If  $h(x) = f(x+1) - 3$ , how is the graph of  $f(x)$  translated to form the graph of  $g(x)$ ?

left 1    ↓    down 3

9. How is the parent function transformed to create  $f(x) = |x+3| - 2$ ?

left 3    ↓    down 2

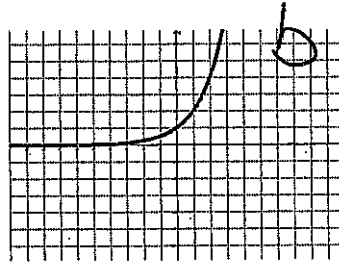
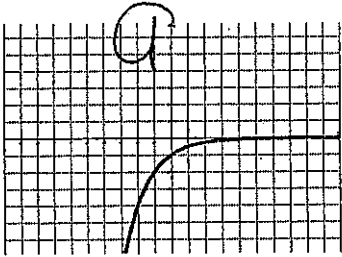
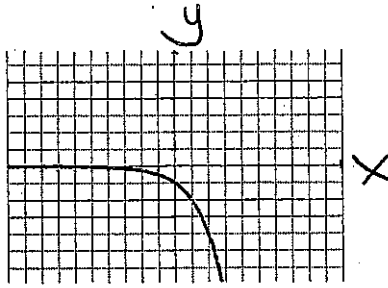
10. How is the parent function transformed to create  $f(x) = (x-4)^2 + 3$ ?

right 4    ↓    up 3

11. The graph to the right represents  $f(x)$ .

Match the following with their graphs:

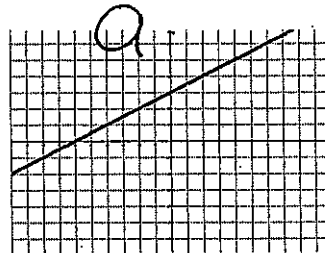
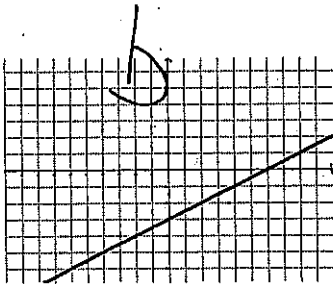
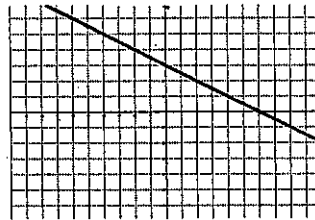
- a) Which graph represents  $f(-x)$  → reflect y
- b) Which graph represents  $-f(x)$  → reflect x



12. The graph to the right represents  $g(x)$ .

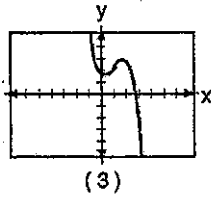
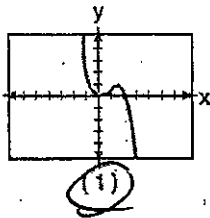
Match the following with their graphs:

- a) Which graph represents  $g(-x)$  reflect y
- b) Which graph represents  $-g(x)$  reflect x

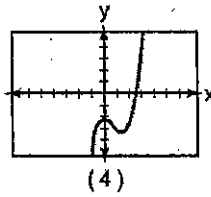
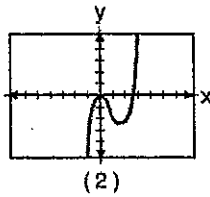
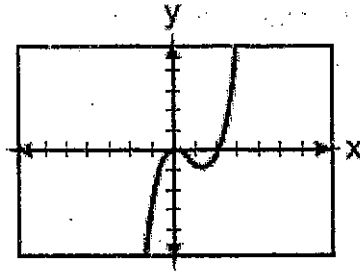


13. The accompanying graph represents the equation  $y = f(x)$ .

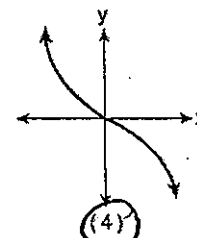
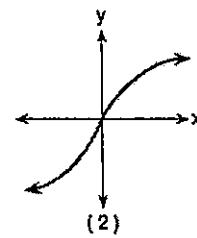
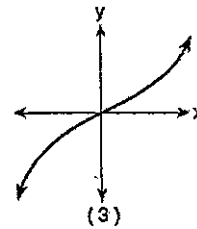
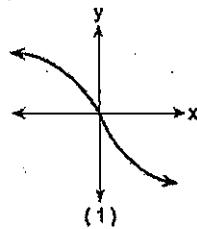
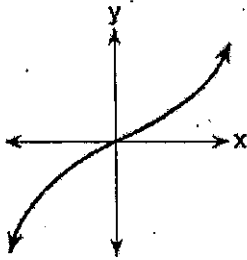
Which graph represents  $g(x)$ , if  $g(x) = -f(x)$ ?



*reflect x*



14. The graph below represents  $f(x)$ .



Which graph best represents  $f(-x)$ ?

*reflect y*

15. Consider the function  $y = h(x)$ , defined by the graph to the right.

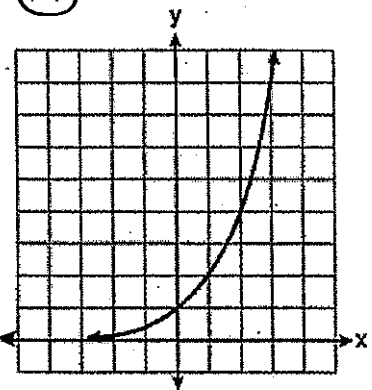
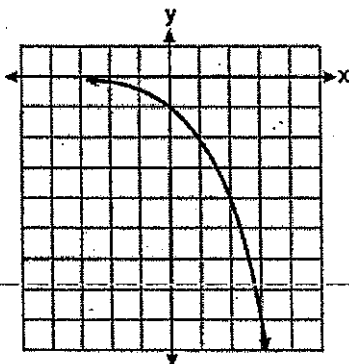
Which equation could be used to represent the graph shown below?

1)  $y = h(x) - 2$

2)  $y = h(x - 2)$

3)  $y = -h(x)$

4)  $y = h(-x)$



*reflection over x-axis*

*negate the y (whole thing)*