

1.6: Exploring Transformations of Parent Functions

Invariant Point: points that is unaltered by a transformation.

Part 1: Exploring Vertical Translations:  $y = f(x) + c$

A) Quadratic Function:  $y = x^2$

Complete the following tables of values and use them to graph and label each function.

x	$y = x^2$
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	4

(a)

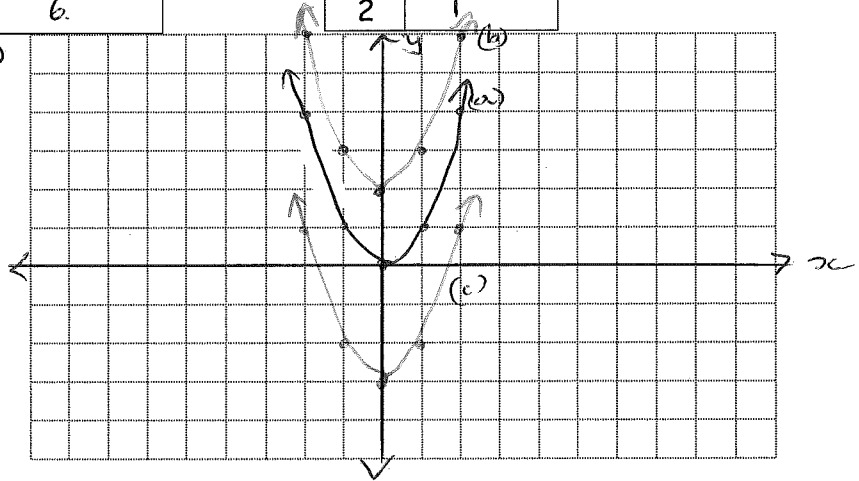
x	$y = x^2 + 2$
-2	6
-1	3
0	2
1	3
2	6

(b)

x	$y = x^2 - 3$
-2	1
-1	-2
0	-3
1	-2
2	1

(c)

Compare each function to the first function,  $y = x^2$ . Notice the similarities and differences of the coordinates of the points.



B) Square Root Function:  $y = \sqrt{x}$

Complete the following tables of values and use them to graph and label each function.

x	$y = \sqrt{x}$
0	0
1	1
4	2
9	3
16	4

(a)

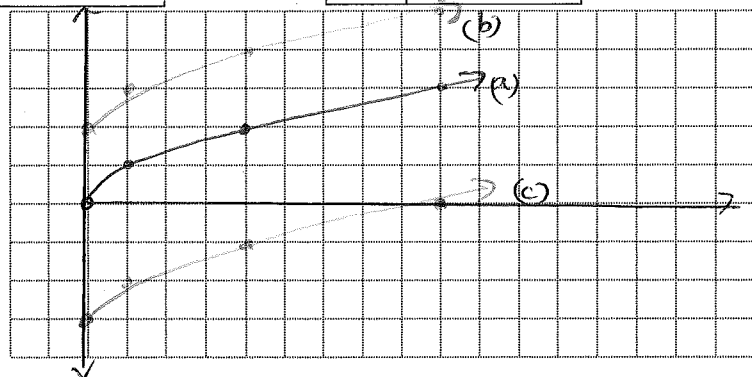
x	$y = \sqrt{x} + 2$
0	2
1	3
4	4
9	5
16	6

(b)

x	$y = \sqrt{x} - 3$
0	-3
1	-2
4	-1
9	0
16	1

(c)

Compare each function to the first function,  $y = \sqrt{x}$ . Notice the similarities and differences of the coordinates of the points.



C) Reciprocal Function:  $y = \frac{1}{x}$

Complete the following tables of values and use them to graph and label each function.

x	$y = \frac{1}{x}$
-4	$-\frac{1}{4}$
-1	-1
$-\frac{1}{4}$	-4
$\frac{1}{4}$	4
1	1
4	$\frac{1}{4}$

a)

x	$y = \frac{1}{x} + 2$
-4	$\frac{7}{4}$
-1	1
$-\frac{1}{4}$	-2
$\frac{1}{4}$	6
1	3
4	$\frac{9}{4}$

b)

x	$y = \frac{1}{x} - 3$
-4	$-\frac{13}{4}$
-1	-4
$-\frac{1}{4}$	-7
$\frac{1}{4}$	1
1	-2
4	$-\frac{11}{4}$

c)

Compare each function to the first function,  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ . Notice the similarities and differences of the coordinates of the points.

(b) translate 2 units up.  
horizontal asymptote  $y=2$

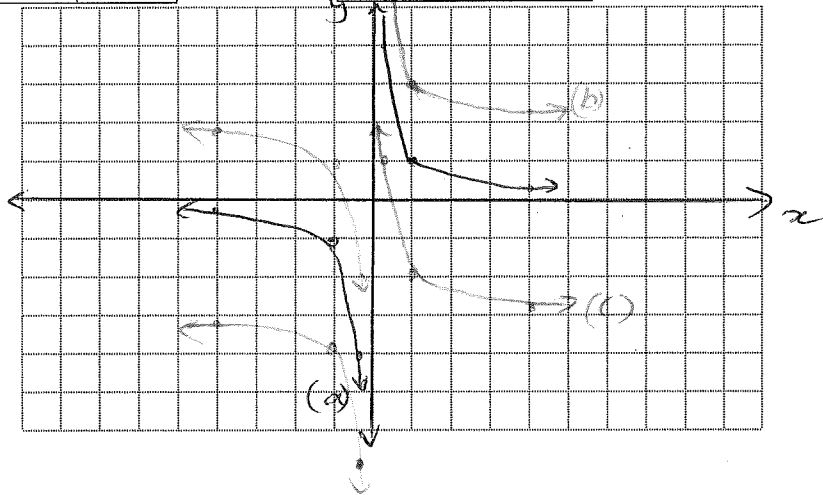
(c) translate 3 units down.  
horizontal asymptote  $y=-3$

**SUMMARY**

If  $y = f(x)$  is transformed to  $y = f(x) + c$ , where  $c$  is a number, describe the transformation:

1. If  $c > 0$ , then translate 'c' units upward.
2. If  $c < 0$ , then translate 'c' units downward.
3. Any point  $(x, y)$  under this transformation becomes  $(x, y+c)$ .

"outside" affects 'y'.



Part 2: Exploring Horizontal Translations:  $y = f(x - d)$

A) Quadratic Function:  $y = x^2$

Complete the following tables of values and use them to graph and label each function.

x	$y = x^2$
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	4

(a)

x	$y = (x + 1)^2$
-3	4
-2	1
-1	0
0	1
1	4

(b)

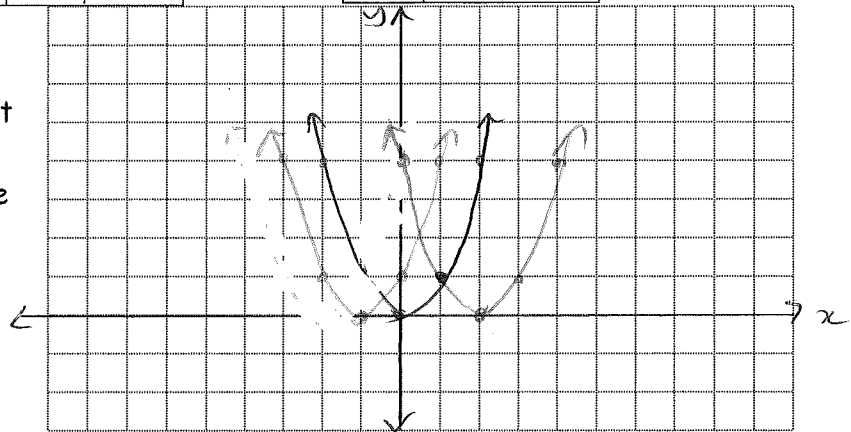
x	$y = (x - 2)^2$
0	4
1	1
2	0
3	1
4	4

(c)

Compare each function to the first function,  $y = x^2$ . Notice the similarities and differences of the coordinates of the points.

(b) translate 1 unit left from  $y = x^2$  graph

(c) translate 2 units right from  $y = x^2$  graph



B) Square Root Function:  $y = \sqrt{x}$

Complete the following tables of values and use them to graph and label each function.

x	$y = \sqrt{x}$
0	0
1	1
4	2
9	3
16	4

(a)

x	$y = \sqrt{x+1}$
-1	0
0	1
3	2
8	3
15	4

(b)

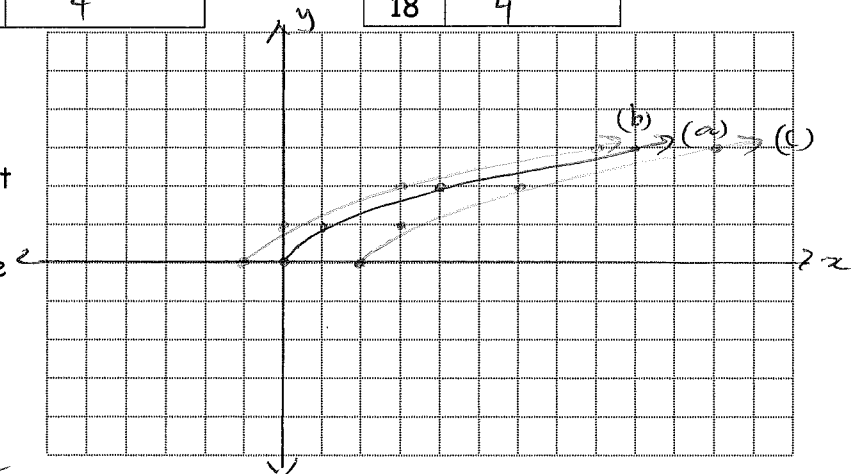
x	$y = \sqrt{x-2}$
2	0
3	1
6	2
11	3
18	4

(c)

Compare each function to the first function,  $y = \sqrt{x}$ . Notice the similarities and differences of the coordinates of the points.

(b) translate 1 unit left from  $y = \sqrt{x}$  graph.

(c) translate 2 units right from  $y = \sqrt{x}$  graph.



C) Reciprocal Function:  $y = \frac{1}{x}$

Complete the following tables of values and use them to graph and label each function.

x	$y = \frac{1}{x}$
-4	$-\frac{1}{4}$
-1	-1
$-\frac{1}{4}$	-4
$\frac{1}{4}$	4
1	1
4	$\frac{1}{4}$

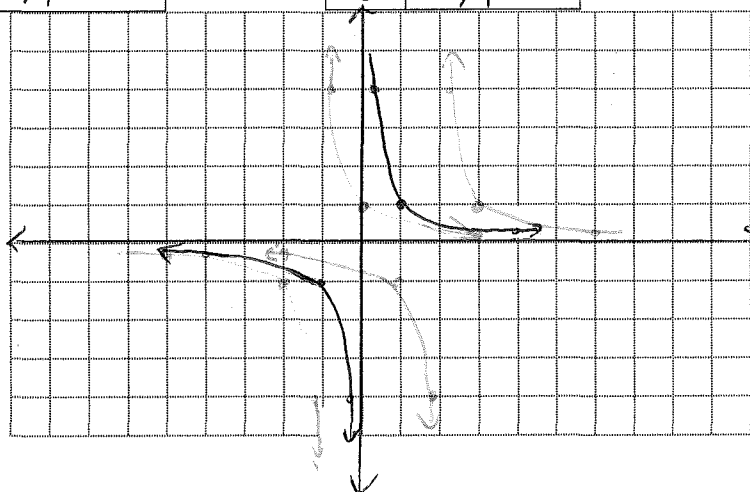
x	$y = \frac{1}{x+1}$
-5	$-\frac{1}{4}$
-2	-1
$-\frac{5}{4}$	-4
$-\frac{3}{4}$	4
0	1
3	$\frac{1}{4}$

x	$y = \frac{1}{x-2}$
-2	$-\frac{1}{4}$
1	-1
$\frac{7}{4}$	-4
$\frac{9}{4}$	4
3	1
6	$\frac{1}{4}$

*translate 2 units to the right.*

Compare each function to the first function,  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ . Notice the similarities and differences of the coordinates of the points.

- (b) translate 1 unit left
- (c) translate 2 units right



**SUMMARY**

If  $y = f(x)$  is transformed to  $y = f(x - d)$ , where  $d$  is a number, describe the transformation:

1. If  $d > 0$ , then translate 'd' units to the right
2. If  $d < 0$ , then translate 'd' units to the left
3. Any point  $(x, y)$  under this transformation becomes  $(x+d, y)$ .

*"inside" affects 'x'*