

## Introduction to Functions – Review

When we are dealing with transformations, we need our functions in the form;

$$g(x) = af[k(x - d)] + c$$

↑  
c (not x)

1. For  $f(x) = |x|$ ,
  - a. Graph  $f(x)$  on the grid below.
  - b. Determine the domain and range of  $f(x)$ .
  - c. List the transformations that must be applied to  $f(x)$ , to obtain  $g(x) = -2f(-2x - 8) + 7$ .
  - d. Graph  $g(x)$  on the grid below.
  - e. Determine the domain and range of  $g(x)$ .
  - f. Determine the value of  $f(-3) + g(-5)$ .

$$g(x) = -2f[-2(x+4)] + 7$$

look at the graph!  
 $f(-3) = 3$   
 $g(-3) = 3$

b)  $f(x)$

domain =  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

range =  $\{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$

- c)  $a = -2 \Rightarrow$  vertical stretch by a factor of 2, reflect in x-axis
- $k = -2 \Rightarrow$  horizontal compression by a factor of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , reflect in y-axis
- $d = -4 \Rightarrow$  horizontal shift left 4 units
- $c = 7 \Rightarrow$  vertical shift up 7 units

d)

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

x-values  
 $(-2) - 4$   
 $\Rightarrow$

y-values  
 $(x-2)+7$

x	y
-2.5	1
-3	3
-3.5	5
-4	7
-4.5	5
-5	3
-5.5	1

e)  $g(x)$

domain =  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

range =  $\{g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x) \leq 7\}$

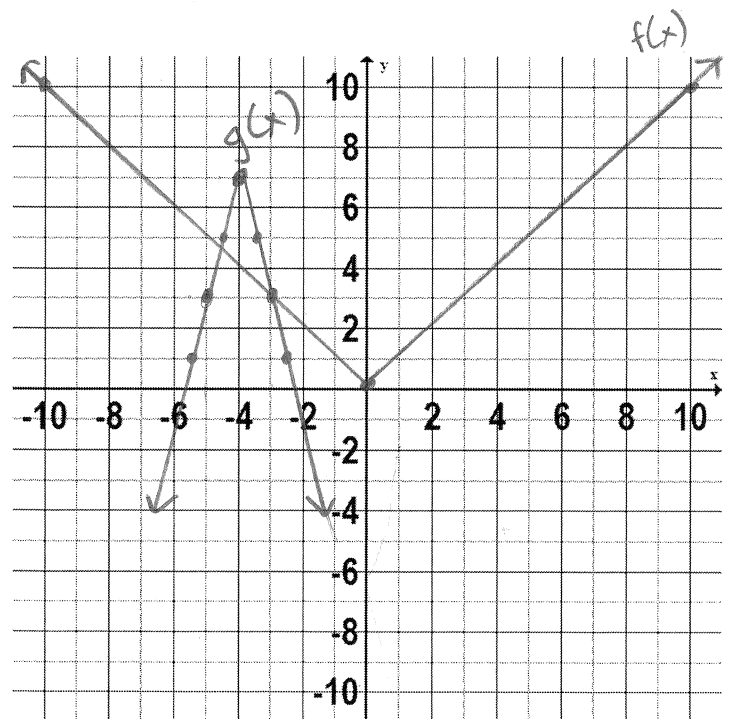
f)  $f(-3) + g(-5)$

$$= [|-3|] + [-2|-2((-5)+4)| + 7]$$

$$= [3] + [-2|-2(-1)| + 7]$$

$$= [3] + [-2|2| + 7]$$

$$= [3] + [-4 + 7] \rightarrow = 3 + 3 = 6$$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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2. For  $f(x) = x^2$ ,
  - a. Graph  $f(x)$  on the grid below.
  - b. Determine the domain and range of  $f(x)$ .
  - c. List the transformations that must be applied to  $f(x)$ , to obtain  $g(x) = -f(4x + 8)$ .
  - d. Graph  $g(x)$  on the grid below.
  - e. Determine the domain and range of  $g(x)$ .
  - f. Determine the equation of  $g^{-1}(x)$ .
  - g. Graph  $g^{-1}(x)$  on the grid below.

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

$a = -1$        $k = 4$        $d = -2$

b)  $f(x)$

domain =  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$   
 range =  $\{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$

c)  $a = -1 \Rightarrow$  ~~was~~ flipped in vertical axis  
 $k = 4 \Rightarrow$  horizontal compression by factor of  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 $d = -2 \Rightarrow$  horizontal shift left 2 units

d)

x	y
-3	9
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	4
3	9

$(-4) + 2$

$\longrightarrow$

x	y
-2.75	-9
-2.5	-4
-2.25	-1
-2	0
-1.75	-1
-1.5	-4
-1.25	-9

$(x-1)$

e)  $g(x)$

domain =  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$   
 range =  $\{g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x) \leq 0\}$

f)

$$y = -(4(x+2))^2$$

$$x = -\frac{(4(y+2))^2}{-1}$$

$$\sqrt{-x} = \sqrt{(4(y+2))^2}$$

$$\frac{4(y+2)}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{4}$$

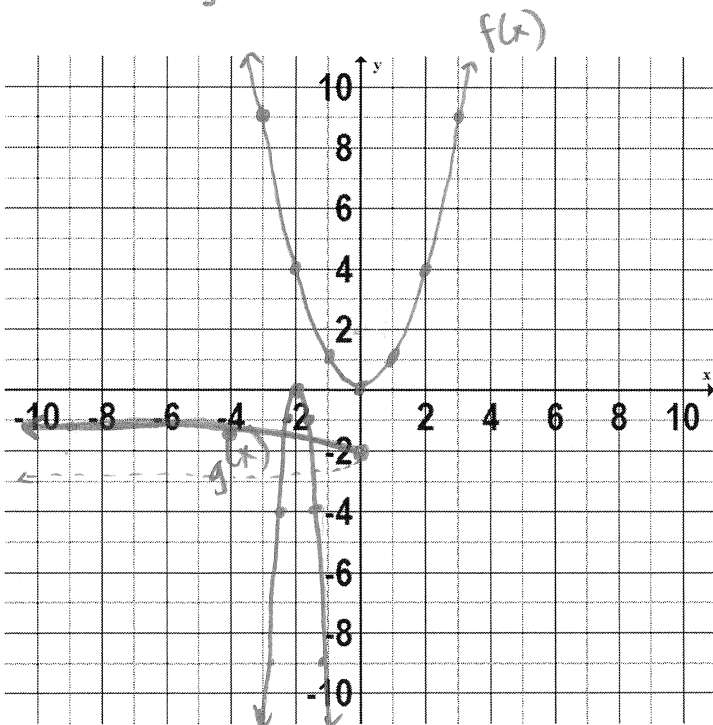
$$y+2 = \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{4} - 2$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{4} - 2$$

not flipped upside down, graph top half

$g^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{-1(x)} - 2$

\*  $x \leq 0$



3. For  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,
  - a. Graph  $f(x)$  on the grid below.
  - b. Determine the domain and range of  $f(x)$ .
  - c. List the transformations that must be applied to  $f(x)$ , to obtain  $g(x) = -f(-3x + 3) + 4$ .
  - d. Graph  $g(x)$  on the grid below.
  - e. Determine the domain and range of  $g(x)$ .
  - f. Determine the value of  $g(-2) - f(4)$ .
  - g. Determine the equation of  $g^{-1}(x)$ .
  - h. Graph  $g^{-1}(x)$  on the grid below.

$$g(x) = -f[-3(x-1)] + 4$$

$a = -1$     $k = -3$     $d = 1$     $c = 4$

b)  $f(x)$   
 domain =  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$    range =  $\{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$

- c)  $a = -1 \Rightarrow$  flipped on x-axis  
 $k = -3 \Rightarrow$  horizontal compression by a factor of  $\frac{1}{3}$ , reflected in y-axis  
 $d = 1 \Rightarrow$  horizontal shift right 1 unit  
 $c = 4 \Rightarrow$  vertical shift up 4 units

d)

x	y
0	0
1	1
4	2
9	3

$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \text{x-values} \\ (-3)+1 \\ \text{y-values} \\ (x-1)+4 \end{matrix}}$

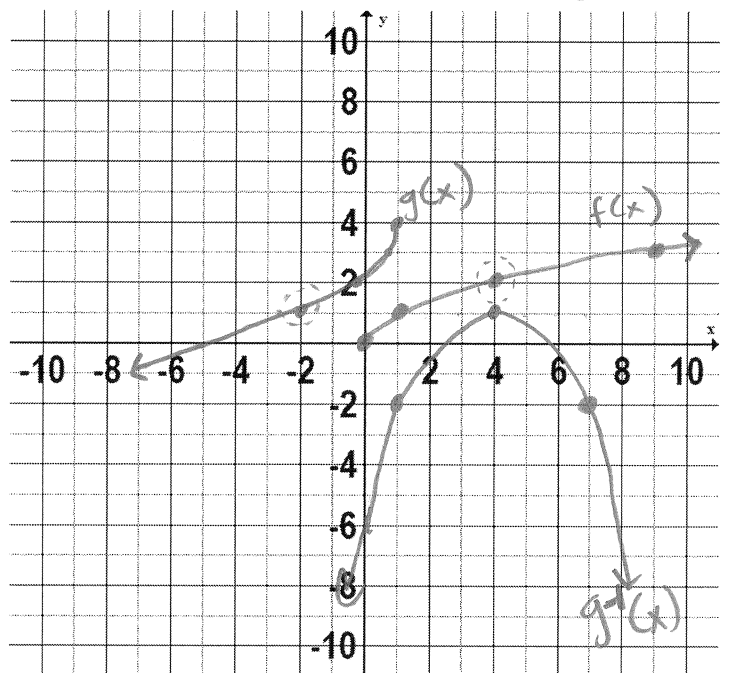
x	y
1	4
$\frac{2}{3}$	3
$-\frac{1}{3}$	2
-2	1

e)  $g(x)$   
 domain =  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 1\}$   
 range =  $\{g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x) \leq 4\}$

f)  $g(-2) - f(4)$   
 $= (-\sqrt{-3((-2)-1)} + 4) - (\sqrt{4})$   
 $= (-\sqrt{-3(-3)} + 4) - (2)$   
 $= (-\sqrt{9} + 4) - (2)$   
 $= (-3 + 4) - (2)$   
 $= (1) - (2)$   
 $= -1$

\* look at graph...  
 $g(-2) = 1$   
 $f(4) = 2$

g)  $y = -\sqrt{-3(x-1)} + 4$   
 $x = -\sqrt{-3(y-1)} + 4$   
 $x - 4 = -\sqrt{-3(y-1)}$   
 $(-x + 4)^2 = (-\sqrt{-3(y-1)})^2$   
 $(-x + 4)^2 = \frac{-3(y-1)}{-3}$   
 $\frac{(-x + 4)^2}{-3} = y - 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{(-x + 4)^2}{-3} + 1$   
 OR  $y = -\frac{1}{3}(-1(x-4))^2 + 1$



4. For  $f(x) = x^2$ ,
  - a. Graph  $f(x)$  on the grid below.
  - b. Determine the domain and range of  $f(x)$ .
  - c. List the transformations that must be applied to  $f(x)$ , to obtain  $g(x) = f(3-x) + 3$ .
  - d. Graph  $g(x)$  on the grid below.
  - e. Determine the domain and range of  $g(x)$ .
  - f. Determine and list any invariant points on your graph.
  - g. Determine the equation of  $g^{-1}(x)$ .
  - h. Graph  $g^{-1}(x)$  on the grid below.
  - i. Determine the value of  $f(2) - g(2)$ .

$$g(x) = f(-1(x-3)) + 3$$

$k = -1$        $d = 3$        $c = 3$

b) domain =  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$       range =  $\{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$

c)  $k = -1 \Rightarrow$  reflected in y-axis  
 $d = 3 \Rightarrow$  horizontal shift right 3 units  
 $c = 3 \Rightarrow$  vertical shift up 3 units

f) There is an invariant point at (2, 4)

d)

x	y
-3	9
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	4
3	9

$x\text{-values}$   
 $(-1) + 3$   


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 $y\text{-values}$   
 $+3$

x	y
6	12
5	7
4	4
3	3
2	4
1	7
0	12

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

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

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

$\frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{-1} = \frac{-1(y-3)}{-1}$

$-\sqrt{x-3} = y - 3$

$y = -\sqrt{x-3} + 3$

(graph the bottom half!)  
(flipped upside down)

e) domain =  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$   
 range =  $\{g(x) \in \mathbb{R} \mid g(x) \geq 3\}$

h)  $f(2) - g(2) = 0$

(look at the graphs!)

$= (2)^2 - ((-1(2-3))^2 + 3)$

$= (4) - ((-1(-1))^2 + 3)$

$= (4) - (1+3)$

$= 4 - 4$

$= 0$

