Chapter 1 Review

Function Transformations

1. The graph y = f(x) contains the point (3, 4). After a transformation, the point (3, 4) is transformed to (5, 5). Which of the following is a possible equation of the transformed function?

A
$$y + 1 = f(x + 2)$$
 B $y + 1 = f(x - 2)$ **C** $y - 1 = f(x + 2)$ **D** $y - 1 = f(x - 2)$

2. The graph of y = |x| is transformed by a vertical stretch by a factor of 3 about the *x*-axis, and then a horizontal translation of 3 units left and a vertical translation up 1 unit. Which of the following points is on the transformed function?

A (0, 0) **B** (1, 3) **C** (-3, 1) **D** (3, 1)

3. Which of the following transformations would produce a graph with the same *x*-intercepts as y = f(x)?

A
$$y = -f(x)$$
 B $y = f(-x)$ **C** $y = f(x+1)$ **D** $y = f(x) + 1$

- 4. Given the graph of y = f(x), what is the invariant point under the transformation y = f(-2x)?
 - A (-1, 0) B $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ C (1, 1)D (3, 1) y = f(x) y = f(x)
- 5. What will the transformation of the graph of y = f(x) be if y is replaced with -y in the equation y = f(x)?
 - A It will be reflected in the x-axis.BIt will be reflected in the y-axis.C It will be reflected in the line y = x.DIt will be reflected in the line y = -1.

Short Answer

- 6. If the range of function y = f(x) is $\{y \mid y \ge 4\}$, state the range of the new function g(x) = f(x+2) 3.
- 7. As a result of the transformation of the graph of y = f(x) into the graph of y = -3f(x + 2) 5, the point (2, 5) becomes point (*x*, *y*). Determine the value of (*x*, *y*).
- 8. The graph of f(x) is stretched horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ about the *y*-axis and then stretched vertically by $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ factor of about the *x*-axis. Determine the equation of the transformed function.

Extended Response

9. Copy the graph of each relation. Then, sketch the graph of the inverse relation.

b)



- **10.** The graphs of y = f(x) and y = g(x) are shown.
 - a) If the point (1, 1) on y = f(x) maps onto the point (1, 2) on y = g(x), describe the transformation and state the equation of g(x).

b) If the point (4, 2) on y = f(x) maps onto the point (1, 2) on y = g(x), describe the transformation and state the equation of g(x).

- **11.** Consider the graph of the function y = f(x).
 - a) Describe the transformation of y = f(x) to y = 3f(-2(x-1)) + 4.
 - **b**) Sketch the graph.
- **12.** A function is defined by f(x) = (x + 2)(x 3).
 - a) If g(x) = kf(x), describe how k affects the y-intercept of the graph of the function y = g(x) compared to y = f(x).
 - **b)** If h(x) = f(mx), describe how *m* affects the *x*-intercepts of the graph of the function y = h(x) compared to y = f(x).
- **13.** Complete the following for the quadratic function $f(x) = x^2 2x + 1$.
 - **a**) Write the equation of f(x) in the form $y = a(x h)^2 + k$.
 - **b**) Determine the coordinates of the vertex of x = f(y).
 - c) State the equation of the inverse.
 - **d**) Restrict the domain of y = f(x) so that its inverse is a function.





