

7.6 Quadratic and Abs. Value Transformations
Pre Cal

Name: Key

Describe in words how the parent graph, $f(x) = x^2$, is transformed into $g(x)$.

1. $g(x) = 2.8(x+16)^2 + 10$ • up 10 • stretch

• left 16

2. $g(x) = -\frac{3}{10}(x-11)^2 + 6$ • up 6 • reflected

• right 11 • stretch

Describe in words how the parent graph, $f(x) = |x|$, is transformed into $g(x)$.

3. $g(x) = 7|x+2|-5$ • down 5 • stretch

• left 2

4. $g(x) = -\frac{1}{8}|x-3| + 4$ • up 4 • reflect

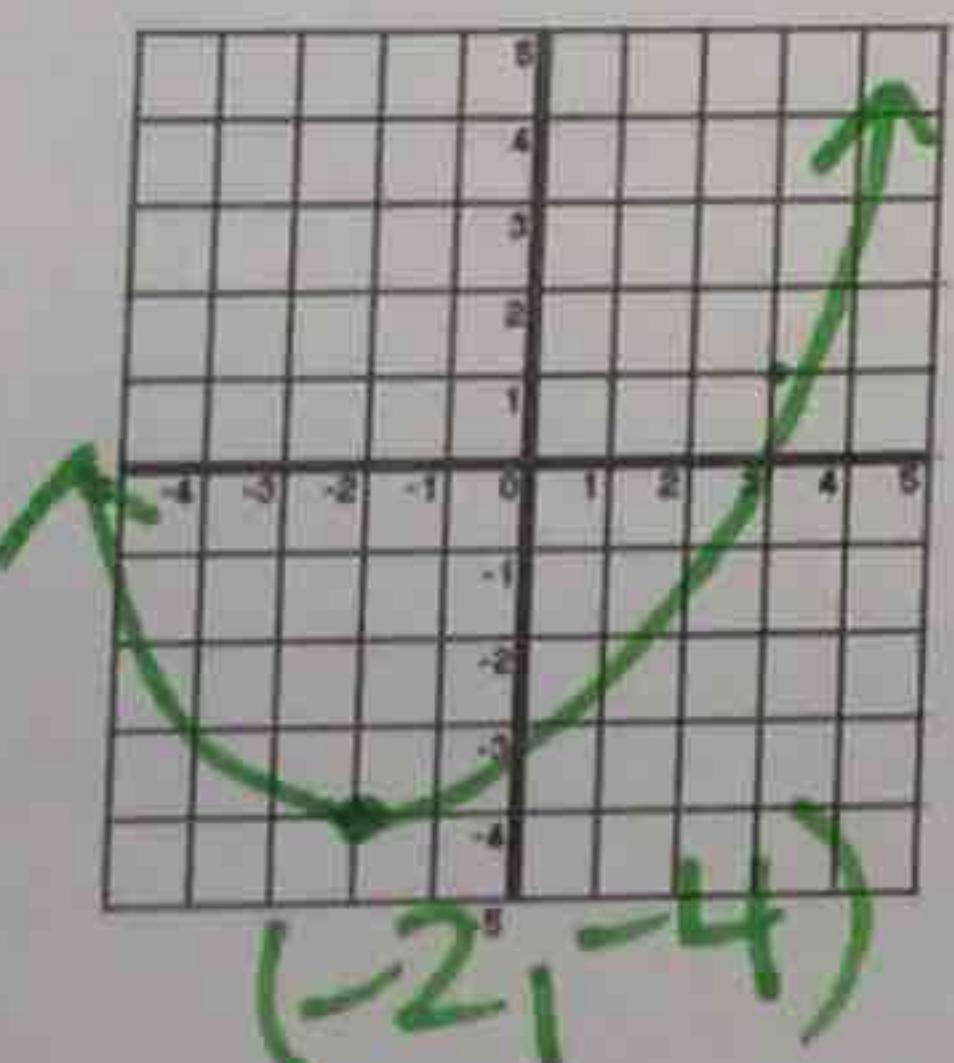
• right 3 • stretch

5. $g(x) = -|x+6| + 7$ • up 7 • reflect

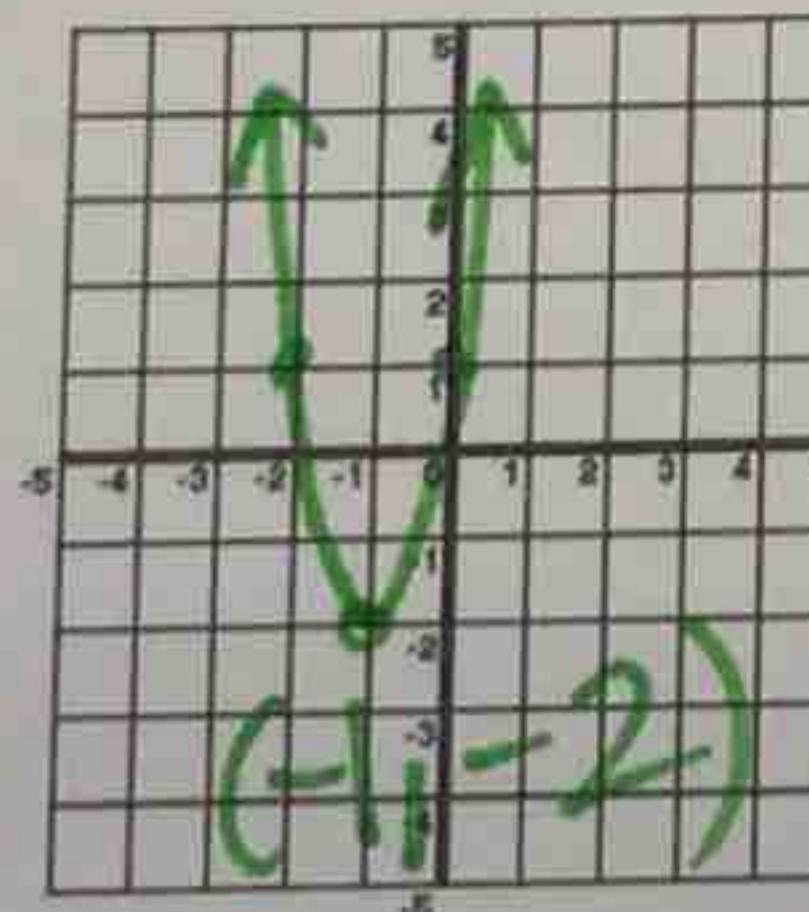
• left 6

#6-8 Sketch the graph of the function. Label each vertex.

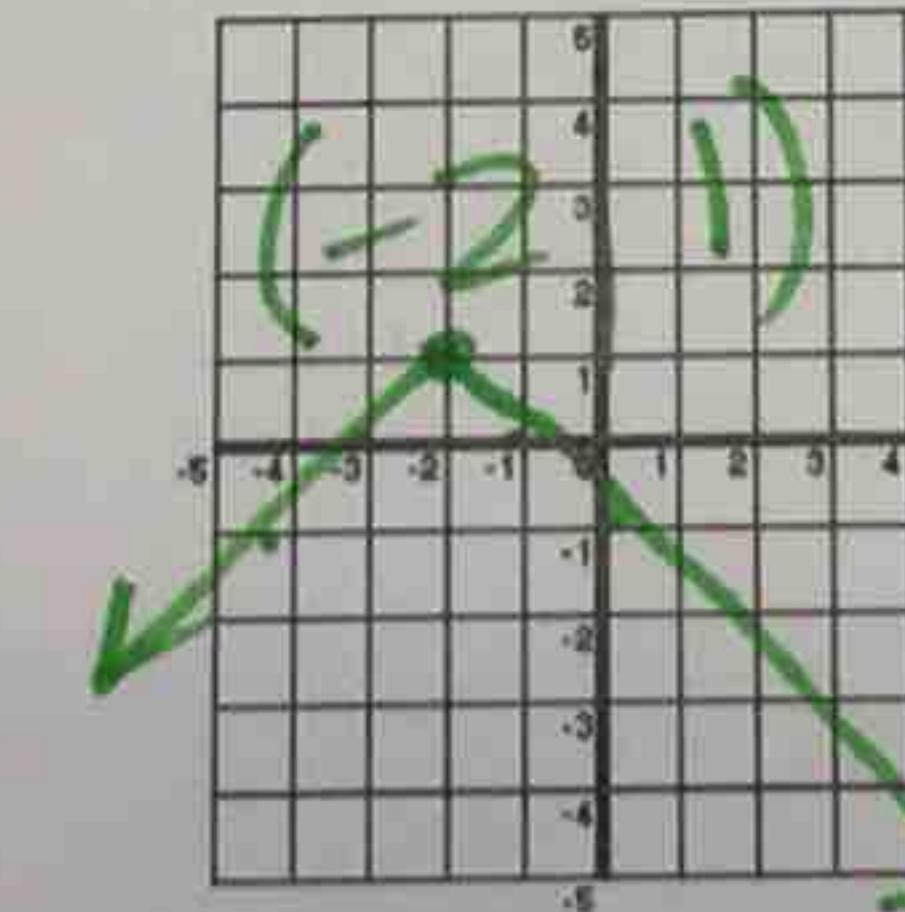
6. $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}(x+2)^2 - 4$



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



8. $h(x) = -|x+2| + 1$



9. Based on the description, write the equation in the form of $y = a \cdot f(x-c) + d$ for the parent graph, $f(x) = |x|$.

- a.) The graph is reflected over the x-axis, widened by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, and translated 3 units to the right.

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}|x-3|$$

- b.) The graph is narrowed by a factor of 3, translated 4 units to the left, and 8 units down.

$$y = 3|x+4|-8$$

10. Record the letters in order from narrowest graph to the widest.

A. $y = -2f(x)$ B. $y = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$ C. $y = 5f(x)$ D. $y = \frac{8}{3}f(x)$ E. $y = -\frac{1}{3}f(x)$

C, D, A, B, E

Describe in words how the parent graph, $f(x) = x^2$, is transformed into $g(x)$.

11. $g(x) = \frac{1}{5}(x-1)^2 + 3$

The graph is shifted up 3, to the right 1, and widened by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{5}$.

12. $g(x) = -7(x-11)^2 + 2$

The graph is reflected over the x-axis, shifted up 2 and right 11, and stretched by a factor of 7.

Describe in words how the parent graph, $f(x) = |x|$, is transformed into $g(x)$.

13. $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x+4|-9$ • down 9 • stretched
• left 4

14. $g(x) = -5|x-3| + 4$ • up 4 • reflected
• right 3 • stretched

15. $g(x) = 2|x|-7$ • down 7 • stretched