

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

Student #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

T.A. #: \_\_\_\_\_

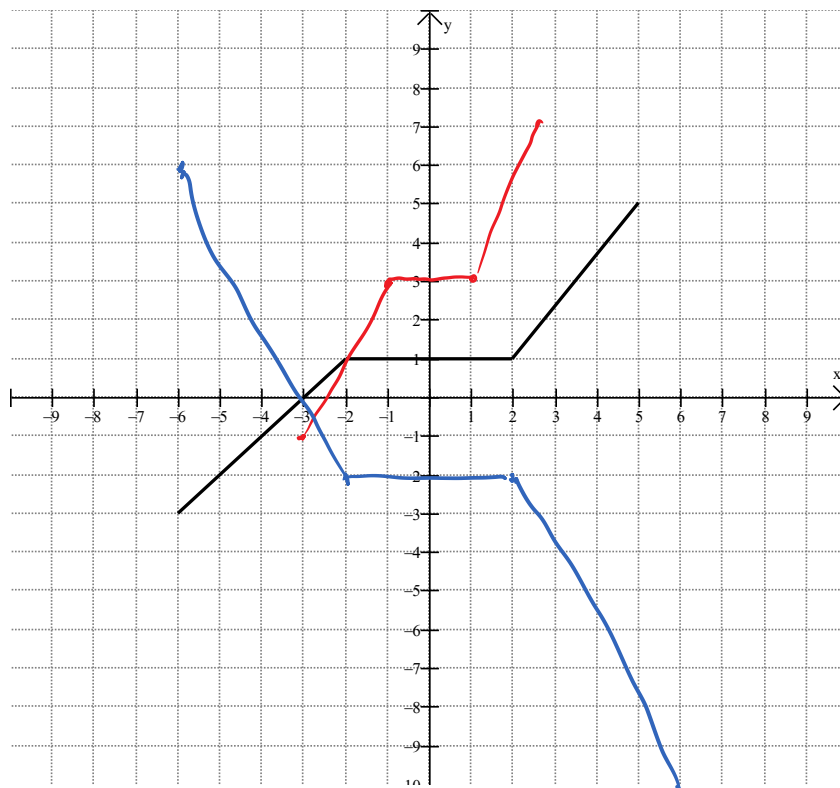
## Mathematics 12 Pre-Calculus LEARNING GUIDE 2 TEST – TRANSFORMATIONS

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**\*Full marks may NOT be given for the final answer only.**

When using a calculator, you should provide a decimal answer that is correct **to at least two decimal places** (unless otherwise indicated). Such rounding should occur **only** in the final step of the solution.

1. Using the graph of  $y = f(x)$  below, sketch and label the graphs of: (2 marks)
  - a)  $f(2x) + 2$  —
  - b)  $-2f(x)$  —



2. Give the location of any invariant point(s) in the transformations you did in #1b. (1 mark)

(-3, 0)

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3. Describe what happens to the graph of a function if you make each change to its equation:

(2 marks each)

a) replace  $y$  with  $-y$ , then replace  $x$  with  $x + 1$

REFLECT IN THE X AXIS , LEFT 1

b) replace  $x$  with  $x - 2$  and  $y$  with  $y - 5$ .

RIGHT 2 UP 5

c) replace  $x$  with  $\frac{1}{2}x$  and  $y$  with  $3y$ .

HE BAFO 2 VC BAFO  $\frac{1}{3}$

d) replace  $x$  with  $-2x$  and  $y$  with  $\frac{1}{3}y$ , then  $y$  with  $y + 1$

REFLECT IN THE Y AXIS , HC BAFO  $\frac{1}{2}$  , VE BAFO 3 , DOWN 1

4. Describe what happens to the equation of a function if you make each change to its graph:

(2 marks each)

a) reflect the graph about the line  $y = x$ .

X & y VALUES ARE SWITCHED

$$\text{OR } y = f^{-1}(x)$$

b) stretch (expand) horizontally by a factor of 3 and vertically by a factor of 4.

X IS REPLACED WITH  $\frac{1}{3}x$  AND y IS REPLACED WITH  $\frac{1}{4}y$

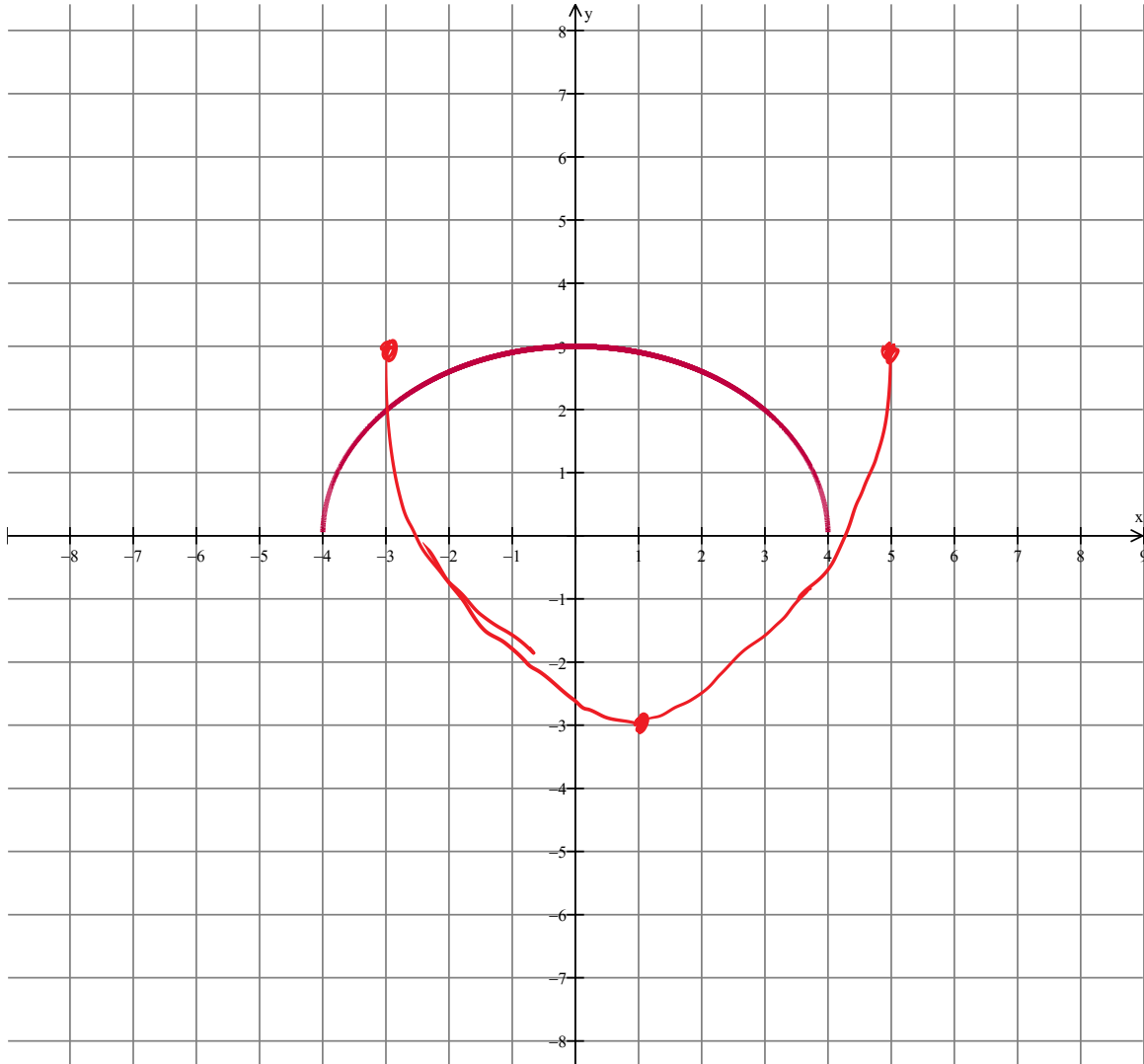
$$\text{OR } y = 4f\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)$$

c) stretch (compress) vertically by a factor of  $\frac{1}{5}$  and translate 2 units up.

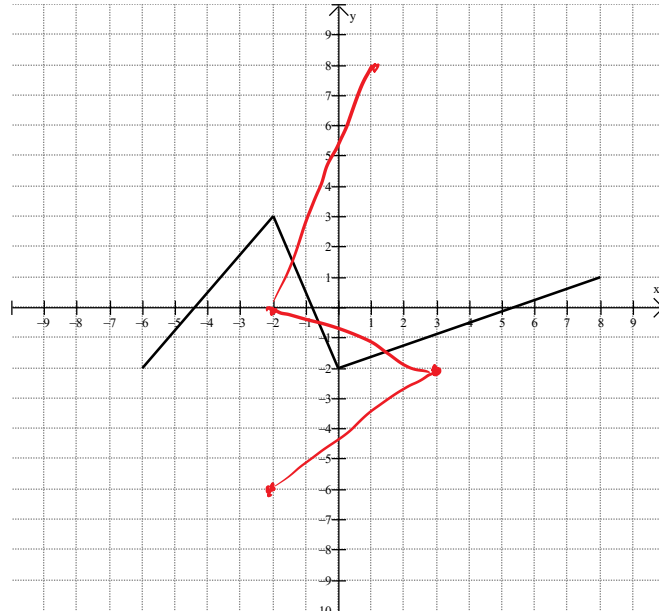
*y* IS REPLACED WITH  $5y$  AND THEN *y* IS REPLACED WITH  $y-2$ .

$$\text{OR } y = \frac{1}{5} f(x) + 2$$

5. Given the graph of  $y = f(x)$ , sketch the graph of  $y = -2f(x - 1) + 3$ . (2 marks)



6. a) Given the graph of  $f(x)$  below, sketch and label the graph of  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ . (3 marks)



- b) How do you tell by looking at the graph of  $f(x)$  that the inverse will not be a function? (1 mark)

DOES NOT PASS HORIZONTAL LINE TEST.

- c) How could you restrict the domain of  $f(x)$  so that the inverse would be a function? (1 mark)

POSSIBLE DOMAINS:  $-6 \leq x \leq -2$

$-2 \leq x \leq 0$  OR ANY PORTION OF THESE.

$0 \leq x \leq 8$

7. What is the inverse of the relation  $y = (x+1)^3$ ?

(2 marks)

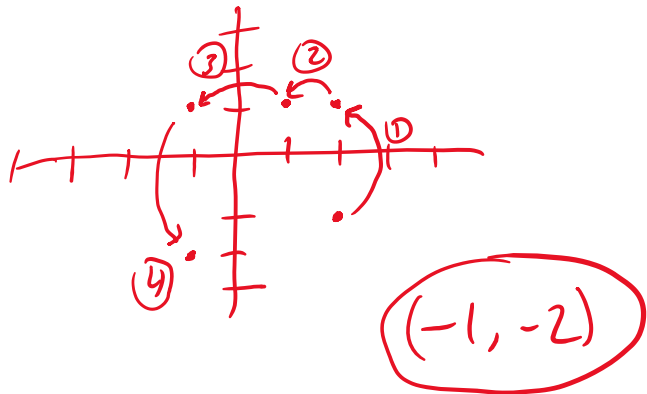
$$x = (y+1)^3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x} = y+1$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x} - 1$$

8. If  $(2, -1)$  is a point on the graph of  $y = f(x)$ , what must be a point on the graph of  $y = -f(2(x+2)) - 3$ ? (2 marks)

- ①  $(2, 1)$  REFLECT  $x$
- ②  $(1, 1)$  HC DAFD  $\frac{1}{2}$
- ③  $(-1, 1)$  LEFT 2
- ④  $(-1, -2)$  DOWN 3



9. Give the equation of the new relation if the graph of  $y = x^2 - x + 1$  were stretched (expanded) vertically by a factor of 2, stretched (compressed) horizontal by a factor of  $\frac{1}{3}$ , reflected in the  $y$  axis, and moved down 1. (2 marks)

VE DAFD 2  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y = x^2 - x + 1$

HC DAFD  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y = (3x)^2 - 3x + 1$

REFLECT  $\rightarrow y \rightarrow -y$   $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}y = (-3x)^2 + 3x + 1$

DOWN 1  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(y+1) = (-3x)^2 + 3x + 1$

SIMPLIFYING

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(y+1) = 9x^2 + 3x + 1 \\ y+1 = 18x^2 + 6x + 2 \\ y = 18x^2 + 6x + 1 \end{cases}$$

OR  $y = 2(-3x - 0.5)^2 + 0.5$  /6