	LG 2 Ver B
Name:	Student #:
Date:	T.A. #:

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

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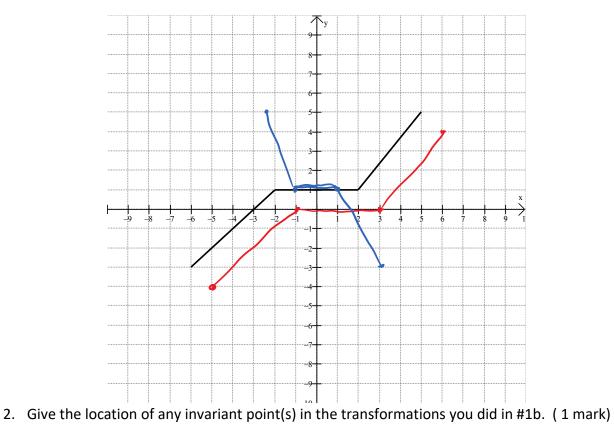
## \*Full marks may NOT be given for the final answer only.

b) f(-2x) -

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(x - 1) - 1

(o, l)



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- 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 - 4.

REFLECT INX, RIGHT 4

- b) replace x with x + 1 and y with y + 5.
  - LEFT 1 Down 5
- c) replace x with 2x and y with  $\frac{1}{3}y$ .
  - HC BAFO 1 VE BAFO 3
- d) replace x with  $-\frac{1}{2}x$  and y with 3y, then y with y + 1REFLECT Y, HE BAFO 2, V(BAFO 1, DOWN)
- 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 Aro y SwitchED

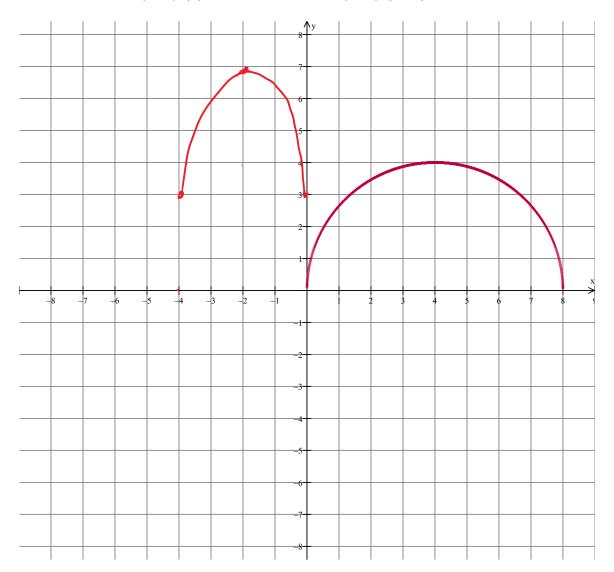
b) stretch (expand) vertically by a factor of 3 and then move down 3.

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

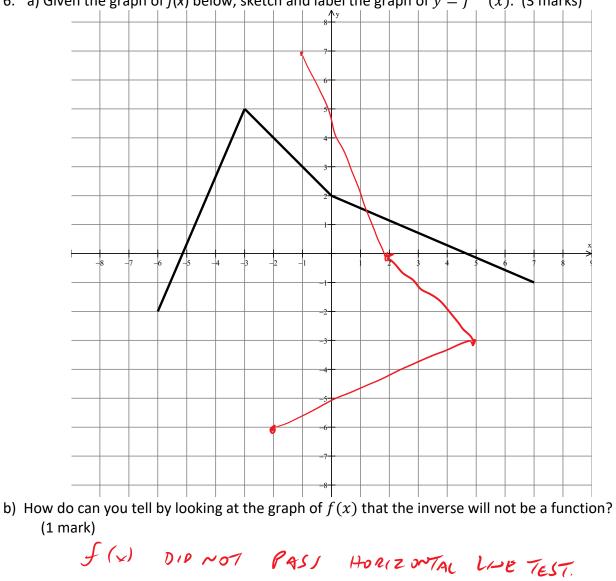
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$$

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



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

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

$$Possieus Domaws: -66XE-3$$

$$-3EXE7$$

$$-3EXE0 /5$$

$$0E \times E7$$

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7. What is the inverse of the relation  $y = \frac{x-2}{3}$ ?

(2 marks)

$$X = \frac{y-2}{j}$$

$$3x = y-2$$

$$Y = 3x + y$$

8. If (-6, 3) is a point on the graph of y = f(x), what must be a point on the graph of y = 2f(-x) - 1? (2 marks)

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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  $\frac{1}{2}$  and moved down 1. (2 marks)

$$\frac{1}{2}y = x^{2} - x - 1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}(y + 1) = (2x)^{2} - 2x - 41$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(y + 1) = (2x)^{2} - 2x - 41$$