3.2 — Vertical & Horizontal Reflections

Past due on: _____ Period: _____

Name:

- 1. The graph of y = f(x) contains the point (-1, 8). What point must lie on the reflected graph if the graph is reflected...
 - a. About the *y*-axis? b. About the *x*-axis?
- 2. Suppose that the *x*-intercepts of the graph of y = f(x) are -5 and 3. What are the *x*-intercepts on the graph of y = f(-x).
- 3. The graph of f(x) contains the point (-1, 8). What point must be on the graph of... a. f(x-3) - 2? b. f(-x) + 5? c. -f(x+4)? d. -f(-x)?
- 4. The function h(x) has domain [-3, 6] and range [-5, 4]. What is the domain & range of y = -h(x + 4)?

Use the graph of y = f(x) to match the function with its graph.

5. y = f(x + 5)6. y = f(x) - 57. y = -f(-x) - 28. y = -f(x - 4)9. y = f(x + 6) + 210. y = f(x - 1) + 3



Functions *f* and *g* are graphed in the same rectangular coordinate system. Describe the sequence of graphing transformations made to the given graph of f(x) to obtain the graph of g(x). Give a formula, in terms of *f*, for the graph of the function g(x).



14. The graphs of f(x), u(x), & v(x) are given (below). The functions u(x) & v(x) are transformations of f(x). Find formulas for u(x) & v(x) in terms of f(x).



15. The functions in (a) and (b) are transformations of f(x). Describe the sequence of transformations and find formulas the functions in (a) and (b) for in terms of f(x).

