## 3.3 – Vertical Stretches & Compressions

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

Past due on: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_

- 1. Let y = f(x). Write a formula for the transformation that both increases the *y*-value by a factor of 10 and shifts the graph to the right by 2 units.
- 2. The points (-12, 20) & (0, 6) lie on the graph of *f*. The graph of *h* is found by shifting the graph of *f* to the left 3 units, stretching it vertically by a factor of 2, then shifting it up 6 units.
  - a. Find a formula for *h* in terms of *f*.
  - b. Determine the coordinates of the corresponding two points on the graph of h.
- 3. Suppose (-3, 5) is a point on the graph of y = g(x). What point is on the graph of y = -3g(x - 4) + 3?
- 4. The function h(x) has domain [-3, 6] and range [-5, 4]. What is the domain and the range of y = 3h(x + 4) - 1?

Match the function with its graph. Use your knowledge of graphing transformations and not a calculator. The parent function, y = |x|, is shown first.



14. Use the graph of f(x) to find a possible formula for the transformation of f shown.



Chapter 3: Transformations of Functions

The graph of the parent function y = f(x) is shown (below). The functions g(x) & h(x) are transformations of f(x). Find formulas for g(x) & h(x) in terms of f(x).



Describe the transformation(s) that have been applied to the graph of f(x). Then write a formula in terms of f(x) for the graph shown.



Match the transformation of the function y = f(x) with a graph.

21.  $y = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$ 20. y = 2f(x)22. y = -f(x+1)

23. y = f(x + 2) + 1

(b)





x



24. y = f(-x)



y

x

