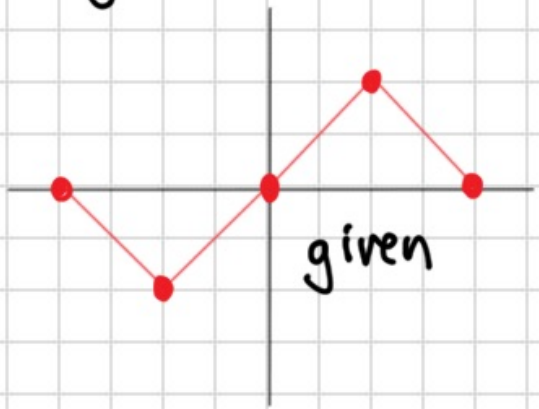
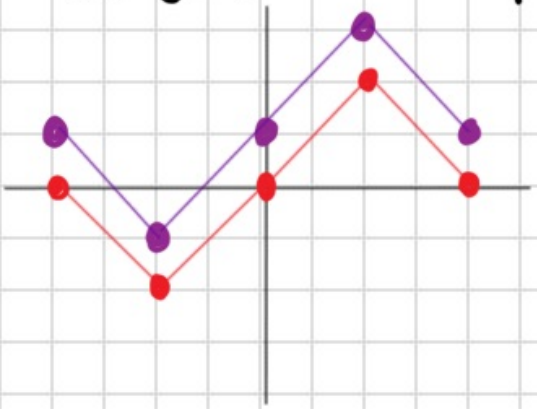
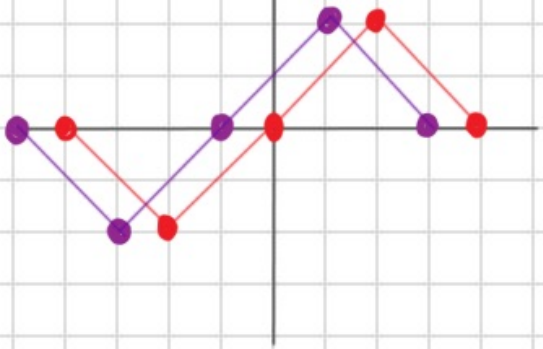
Page 241 evens



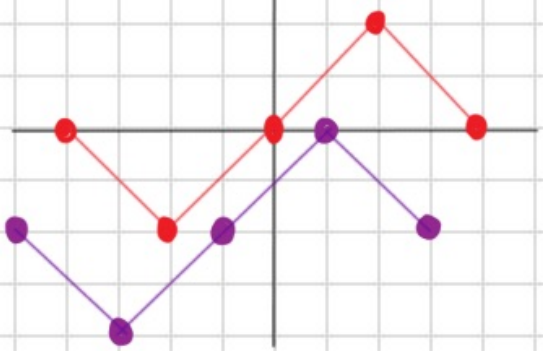
(18) $f(x)+1$ shift up one



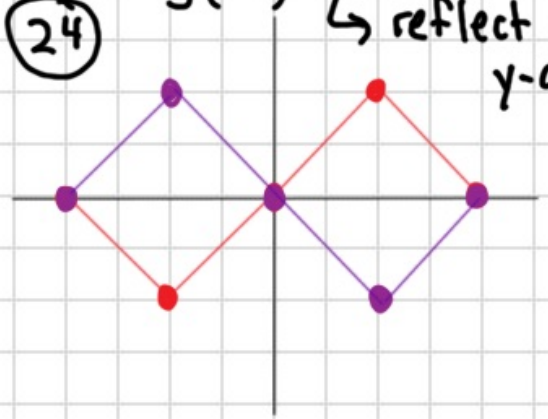
(20) $f(x+1)$ shift left one



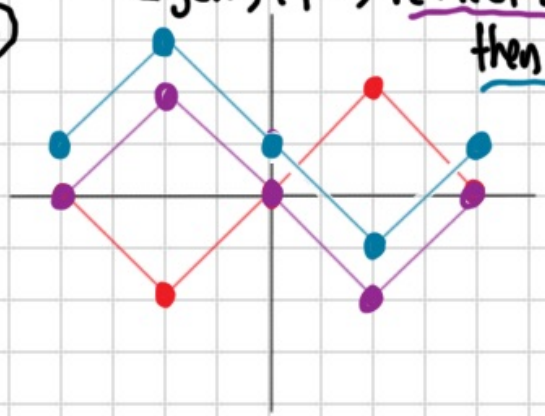
(22) $f(x+1)-2 \rightarrow$ shift left, down 2



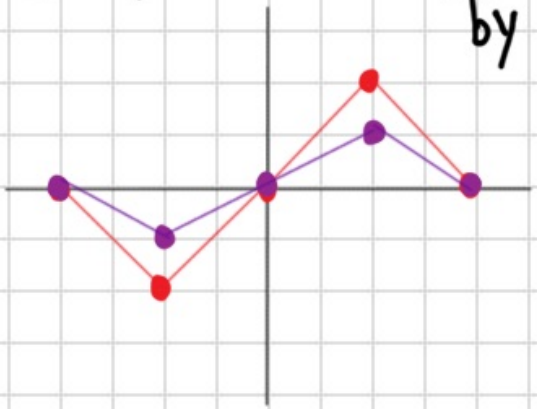
(24) $f(-x)$ ↳ reflect over y-axis.



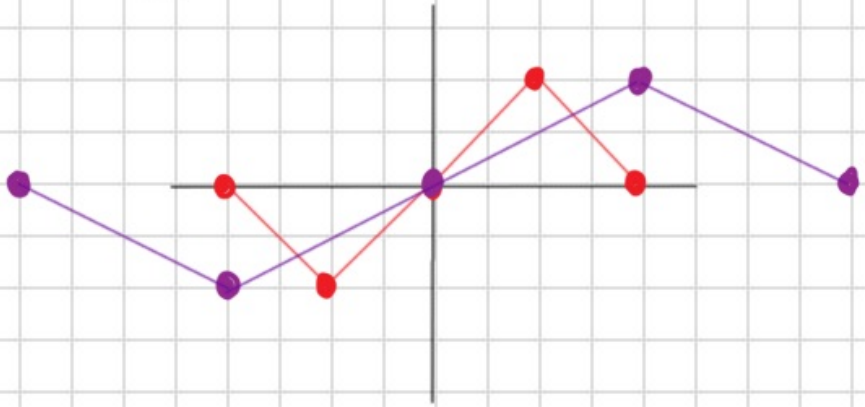
(26) $-f(x)+1$ → reflect over x-axis, then shift up one



(28) $\frac{1}{2}f(x)$ multiply all "y" values by $\frac{1}{2}$

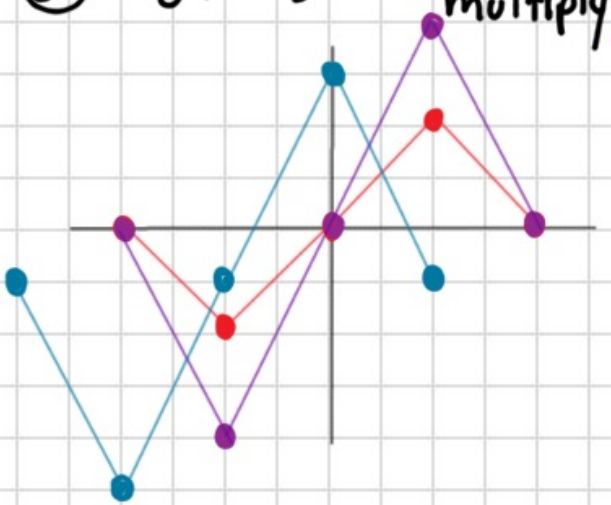


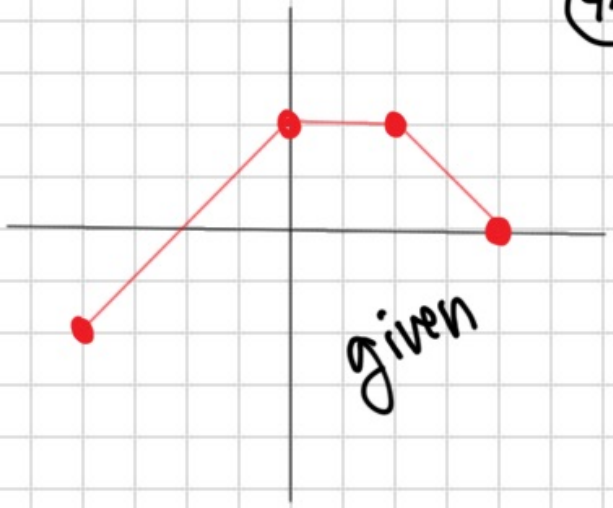
(30) $f(\frac{1}{2}x)$ divide all "x" $\frac{1}{2}$



(32) $2f(x+2)-1$

multiply "y" values by 2, then shift 2 left and 1 down

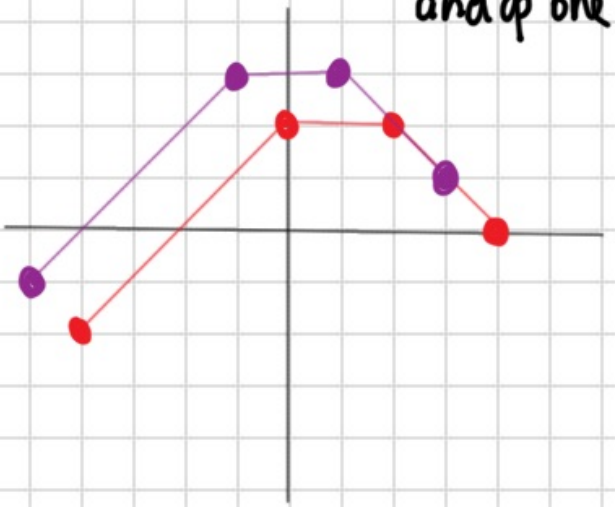


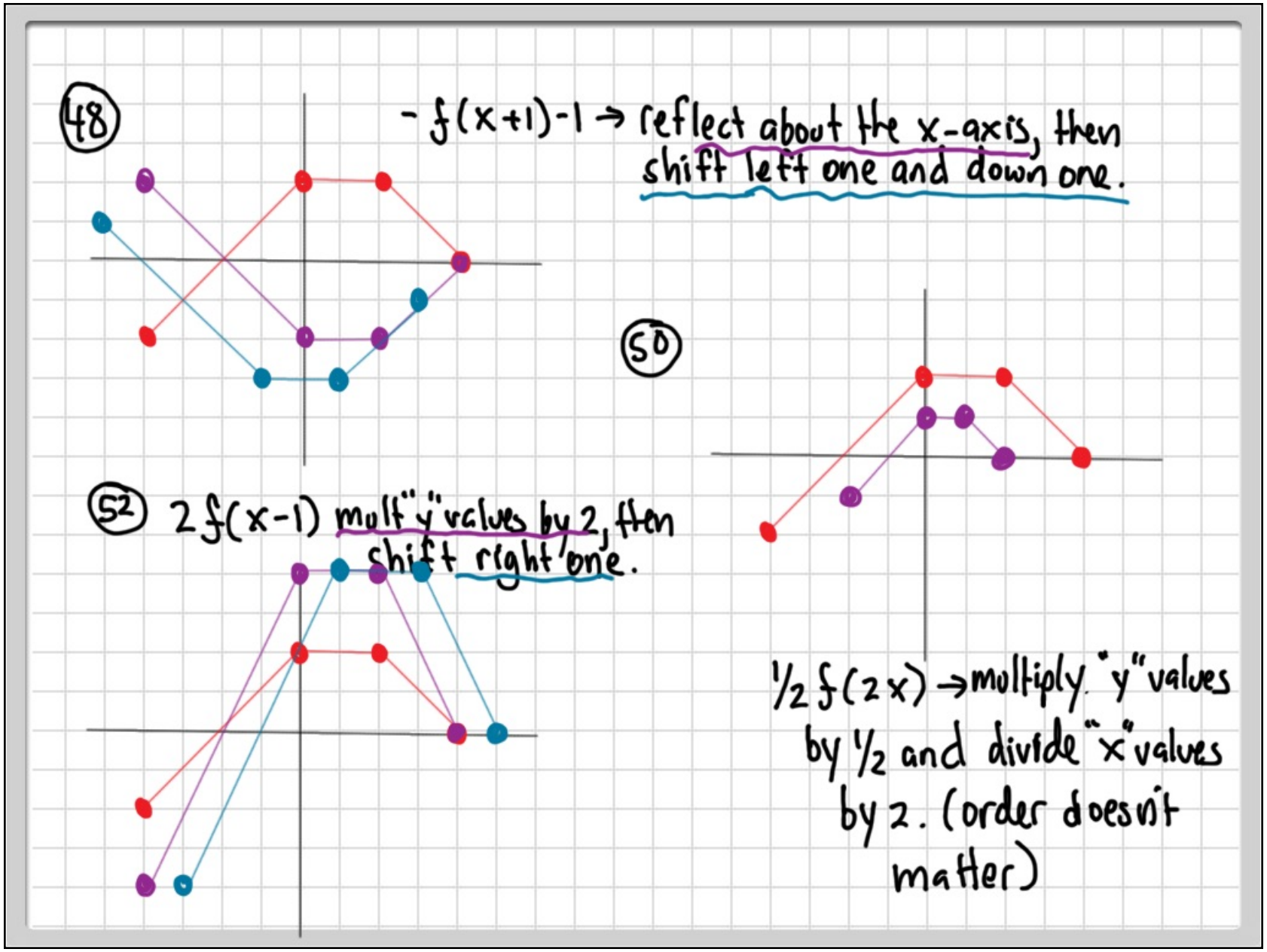


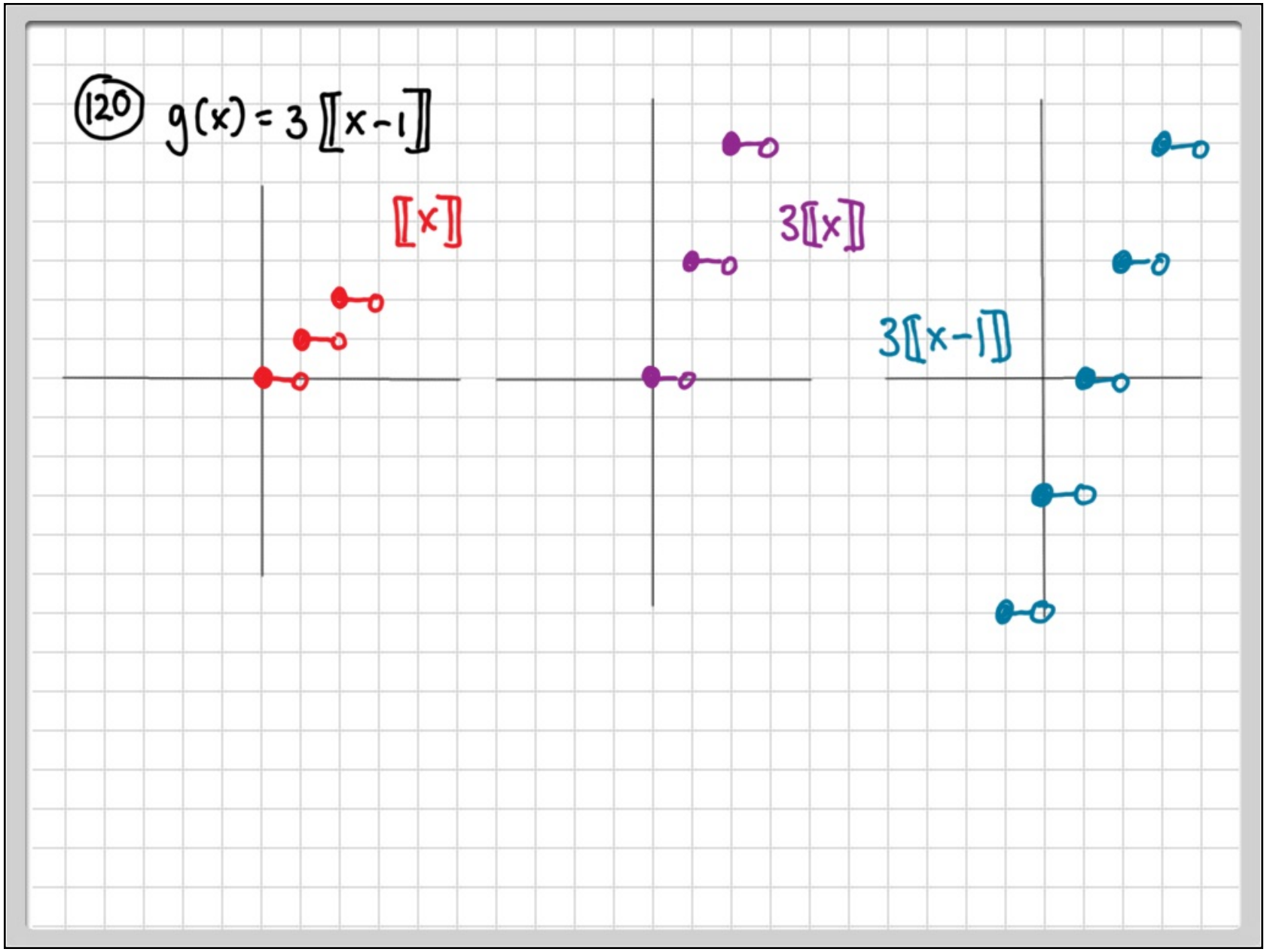
given

(46)

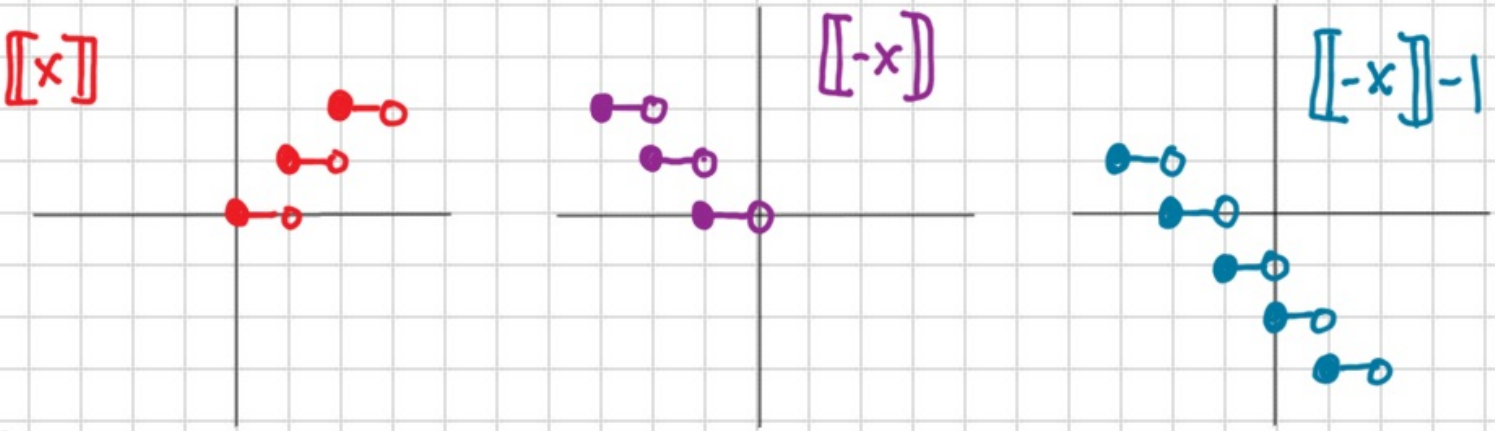
$f(x+1)+1$ shift left one and up one.




48
$-f(x+1)-1$ → reflect about the x-axis, then shift left one and down one.
50
52
$2f(x-1)$ mult "y" values by 2, then shift right one.
$\frac{1}{2}f(2x)$ → multiply "y" values by ½ and divide "x" values by 2. (order doesn't matter)


120
g(x) = 3[[x-1]]
[[x]]
3[[x]]
3[[x-1]]

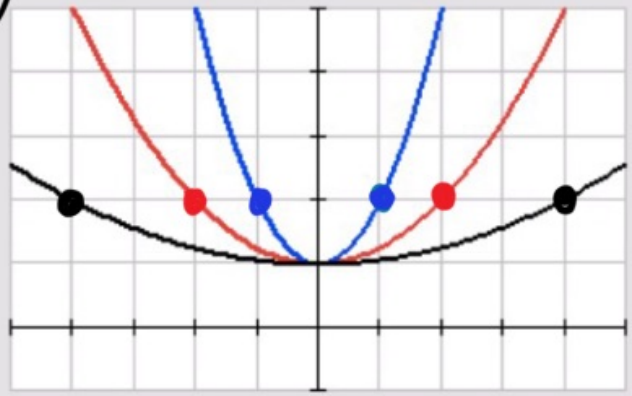
122 $h(x) = [\![-x]\!] - 1$



124 $f(x) = -x^3 + 2$

126 $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2} + 1$

136



a and b

$f(x) = x^2 + 1$

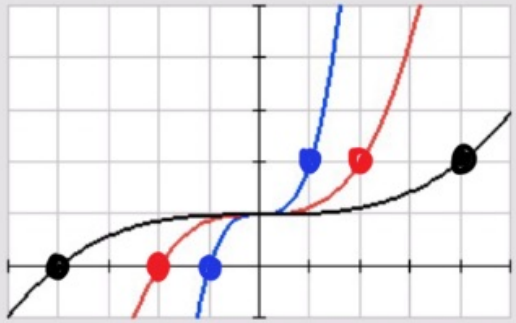
$f(\frac{1}{2}x) = (\frac{1}{2}x)^2 + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1$

$f(\frac{1}{4}x) = (\frac{1}{4}x)^2 + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{16}x^2 + 1$

c. all the x-values are divided by a "c" value in $f(cx)$

d. if the "c" value in $f(cx)$ is $0 < c < 1$ then the parabola will be wider

e.



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

$f(\frac{1}{2}x) = (\frac{1}{2}x)^3 + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{8}x^3 + 1$

$f(\frac{1}{4}x) = (\frac{1}{4}x)^3 + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{64}x^3 + 1$