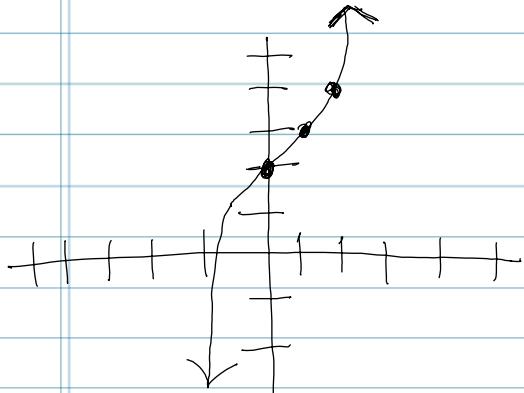
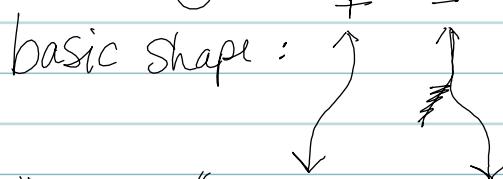


* Sept. 21, 2012
 REVIEW

Ex. $y = (x - 1)^3 + 3$



* formula: $y = a(x - h)^3 + k$



"vertex":
 $(h, k) = (1, 3)$

$a = 1$ + up hill
 | neutral

D: $(-\infty, \infty)$

R: $(-\infty, \infty)$

X	Y
-1	-5
0	2
1	3
2	4

$y = -2|x + 1| - 3$

* formula: $y = a|x - h| + k$

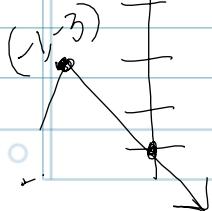
$y = |x|$
 basic shape: $\nearrow \nwarrow$

vertex:

$(h, k) = (-1, -3)$



$a = -2$ — down
 2 stretched
 "narrow"

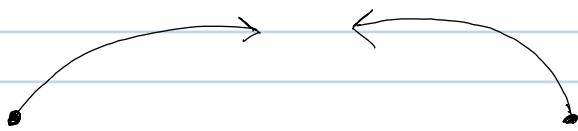


D: TR
 R: $(-\infty, -3]$

$x = 0$
 $y = -2|0 + 1| - 3$
 $y = -2(1) - 3$
 $y = -5$

Sept. 21 CONT. NOTES

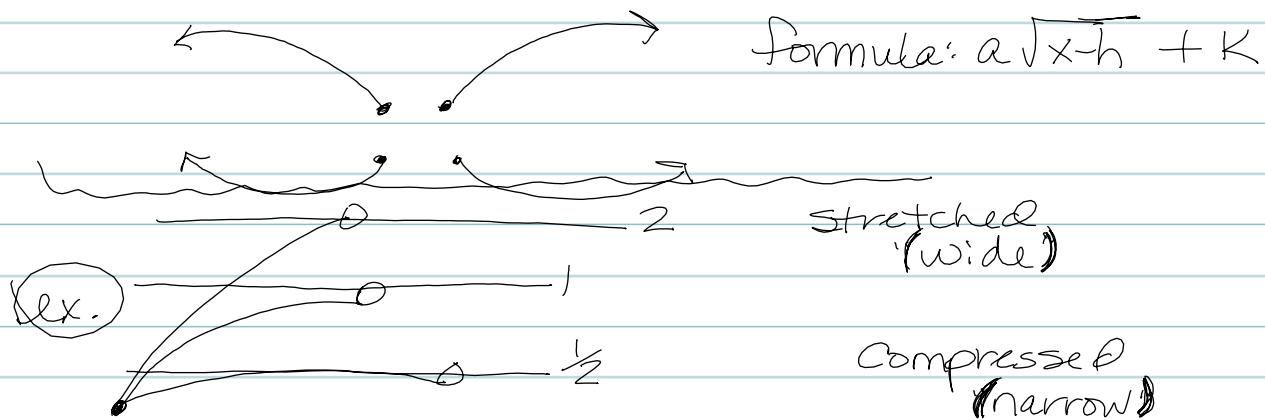
SQUARE ROOT FUNCTION



Sept. 21

NOTES "CONT"

SQUARE ROOT FUNCTION



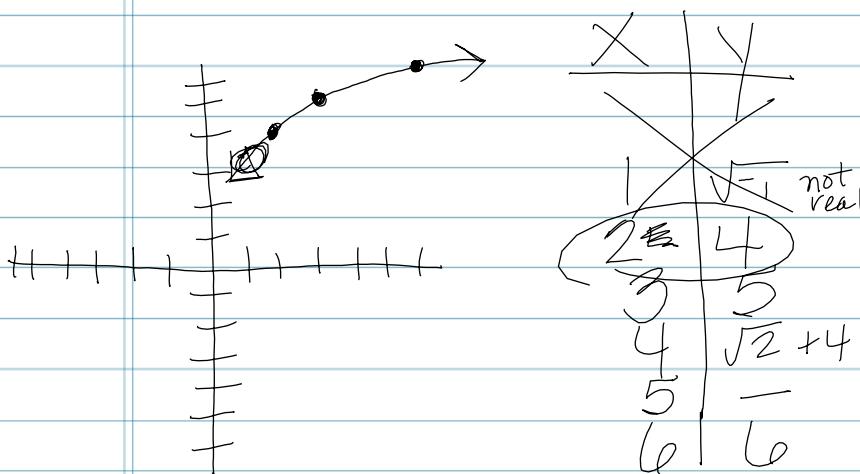
format: $y = \sqrt{a-x} + k$

$$y = \sqrt{x-2} + 4$$

basic shape:

$$\text{vertex} : (2, 4)$$

$$a = 1 \quad + \quad \begin{matrix} \text{up} \\ \text{neutral} \end{matrix}$$



$$D: [2, \infty)$$

$$R: [4, \infty)$$

$$\boxed{y = \sqrt{4-x} + 4}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} y &= \sqrt{6-x} + 4 \\ y &= \sqrt{4} + 4 \\ y &= 2 + 4 \\ y &= 6 \end{aligned}}$$

$$\boxed{y = \sqrt{3-x} + 4}$$

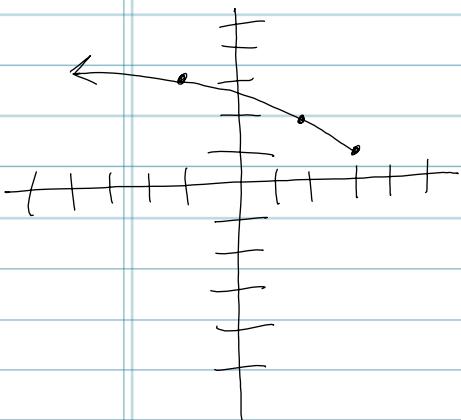
$$y = \sqrt{1} + 4$$

$$y = 1 + 4$$

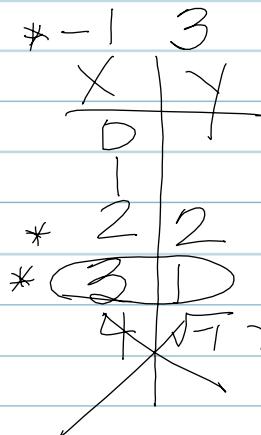
$$y = 5$$

Sept. 21, 2012 NOTES

(ex) $y = \sqrt{3-x} + 1$



basic shape: ↗
 vertex:



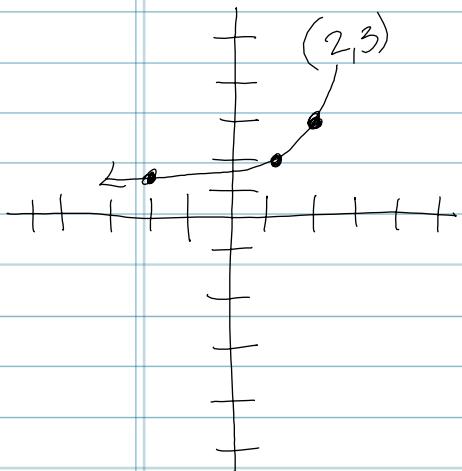
$$(h, k) = (3, 1)$$

$a = 1$ + up
 | neutral

$$D: (-\infty, 3]$$

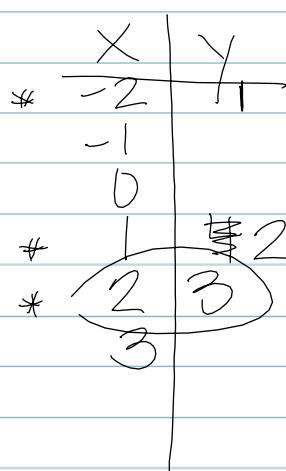
$$R: [1, \infty)$$

(ex) $y = -\sqrt{2-x} + 3$



basic shape: ↘
 vertex:

$$(h, k) = (2, 3)$$



$a = -1$ - down
 | neutral

$$-x = \text{left}$$

final shape - ↗
 $(2, 3)$

$$D: (-\infty, 2]$$

$$R: (-\infty, 3]$$

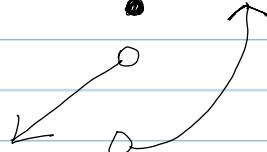
Sept. 21, 2012 NOTES "CONT"

* Piece wise Function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+3 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 5 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ x^2 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

find: $f(4) = (4)^2 = 16$

3rd part



(HW)

$$y = (x-3)^2 + 2$$

need: Basic Shape

vertex (h, k)

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} |x+1| - 4$$

a

$$y = \sqrt{3-x} + 6$$

up/down

width

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

left/right

$$y = x^2 + 3$$

final shape

$$y = -\sqrt{x+1} - 4$$

Domain

Range