Section 1.7

Transformations: Shifts, Reflections, and Scalings

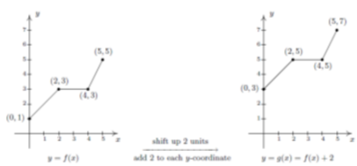
Vertical Shifts

- Suppose f is a function and k is a positive number
- To graph y = f(x) + k, shift the graph of y = f(x) up k units by adding k to the y-coordinates of the points on the graph of f
- To graph y = f(x) - k, shift the graph of y = f(x) down k units by subtracting k from the y-coordinates of the points on the graph of f

Shift Up

- g(x)= f(x) + 2

x	$f(x)$	$g(x) = f(x) + 2$	$(x, g(x))$
0	$f(0) = 1$	$g(0) = 3$	(0, 1)
2	$f(2) = 3$	$g(2) = 5$	(2, 3)
4	$f(4) = 3$	$g(4) = 5$	(4, 3)
5	$f(5) = 5$	$g(5) = 7$	(5, 5)



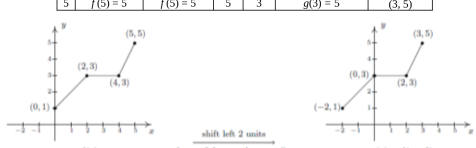
Horizontal Shifts

- Suppose f is a function and h is a positive number.
- To graph y = f(x + h), shift the graph of y = f(x) left h units by subtracting h from the x-coordinates of the points on the graph of f.
- To graph y = f(x - h), shift the graph of y = f(x) right h units by adding h to the x-coordinates of the points on the graph of f.

Shift Left

- g(x)= f(x+2)

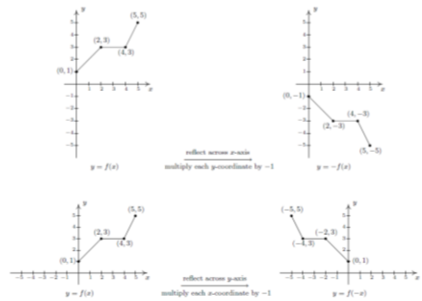
Left Graph		Right Graph				
x	$f(x)$	$f(x+2)$	$x+2$	x	$g(x) = f(x+2)$	$(x, g(x))$
0	$f(0) = 1$	$f(0) = 1$	0	-2	$g(-2) = 1$	(-2, 1)
2	$f(2) = 3$	$f(2) = 3$	2	0	$g(0) = 3$	(0, 3)
4	$f(4) = 3$	$f(4) = 3$	4	2	$g(2) = 3$	(2, 3)
5	$f(5) = 5$	$f(5) = 5$	5	3	$g(3) = 5$	(3, 5)



Reflections

- Suppose f is a function.
- To graph y = -f(x), reflect the graph of y = f(x) across the x-axis by multiplying the y-coordinates of the points on the graph of f by -1.
- To graph y = f(-x), reflect the graph of y = f(x) across the y-axis by multiplying the x-coordinates of the points on the graph of f by -1.

Example



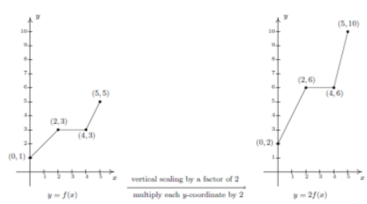
Vertical Scaling

- Suppose *f* is a function and *a > 0.*
- To graph *y = a f(x),* multiply all of the *y*-coordinates of the points on the graph of *f* by *a.*
- We say the graph of *f* has been vertically scaled by a factor of *a.*
  - If *a > 1*, we say the graph of *f* has undergone a vertical stretch (expansion, dilation) by a factor of a.
  - If *0 < a < 1*, we say the graph of *f* has undergone a vertical shrink (compression, contraction) by a factor of *1/a.*

Vertical Scaling

Graph g(x) = 2f(x)

x	$f(x)$	$g(x) = 2f(x)$	$(x, g(x))$
0	$f(0) = 1$	$g(0) = 2$	(0, 2)
2	$f(2) = 3$	$g(2) = 6$	(2, 6)
4	$f(4) = 3$	$g(4) = 6$	(4, 6)
5	$f(5) = 5$	$g(5) = 10$	(5, 10)



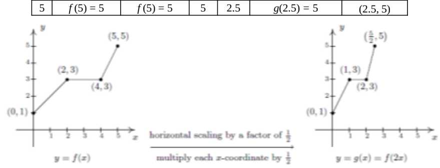
Horizontal Scaling

- Suppose f is a function and b > 0.
- To graph y = f(bx), divide all of the x-coordinates of the points on the graph of f by b.
- We say the graph of f has been horizontally scaled by a factor of 1/b.
  - If 0 < b < 1, we say the graph of f has undergone a horizontal stretch (expansion, dilation) by a factor of 1/b.
  - If b > 1, we say the graph of f has undergone a vertical shrink (compression, contraction) by a factor of b.

Horizontal Scaling

- Graph *g(x) = f(2x)*

Left Graph		Right Graph				
x	$f(x)$	$f(2x)$	$2x$	x	$g(x) = f(2x)$	$(x, g(x))$
0	$f(0) = 1$	$f(0) = 1$	0	0	$g(0) = 1$	(0, 1)
2	$f(2) = 3$	$f(2) = 3$	2	1	$g(1) = 3$	(1, 3)
4	$f(4) = 3$	$f(4) = 3$	4	2	$g(2) = 3$	(2, 3)
5	$f(5) = 5$	$f(5) = 5$	5	2.5	$g(2.5) = 5$	(2.5, 5)



Algorithm for Transformations

Suppose *f* is a function. To graph $g(x) = Af(Bx+H)+K$

1. Subtract H from each of the x-coordinates of the points on the graph of f. This results in a horizontal shift to the
   - left if H > 0 (positive H)
   - right if H< 0 (negative H)
2. Divide the x-coordinates of the points on the graph obtained in Step 1 by B. This results in a horizontal scaling, but may also include a reflection about the y-axis if B < 0 (negative B)
3. Multiply the y-coordinates of the points on the graph obtained in Step 2 by A. This results in a vertical scaling, but may also include a reflection about the x-axis if A < 0 (negative A)
4. Add K to each of the y-coordinates of the points on the graph obtained in Step 3. This results in a vertical shift
   - up if K > 0 (positive K)
   - down if K< 0 (negative K)