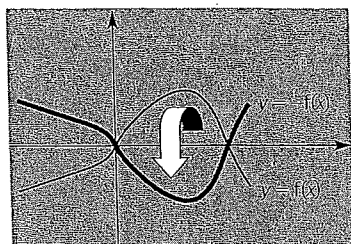
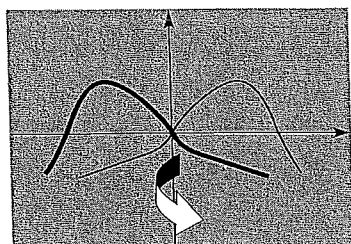


### Transformations of curves

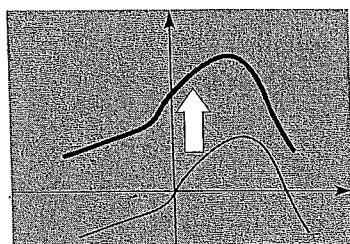
The curve  $y = -f(x)$  is the reflection in the  $x$ -axis of the curve  $y = f(x)$ .



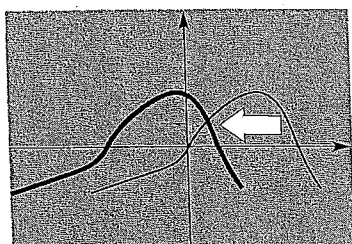
The curve  $y = f(-x)$  is the reflection in the  $y$ -axis of the curve  $y = f(x)$ .



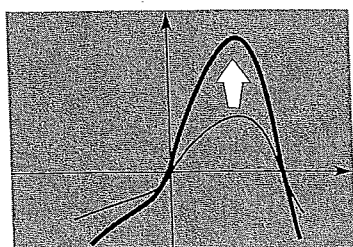
The curve  $y = f(x) + a$  is the translation of the curve  $y = f(x)$  by  $a$  units up the  $y$ -axis. If  $a$  is negative the curve moves down.



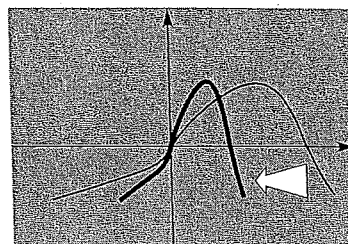
The curve  $y = f(x + a)$  is the translation of the curve  $y = f(x)$  by  $a$  units back along the  $x$ -axis. If  $a$  is negative, the curve moves forward along the  $x$ -axis.



The curve  $y = af(x)$  is a one-way stretch of the curve  $y = f(x)$  by  $a$  units parallel to the  $y$ -axis. When  $a < 1$ , the curve shrinks parallel to the  $y$ -axis.



The curve  $y = f(ax)$  is a one-way reduction of the curve  $y = f(x)$  by  $a$  units parallel to the  $x$ -axis. When  $a < 1$ , the curve expands parallel to the  $x$ -axis.

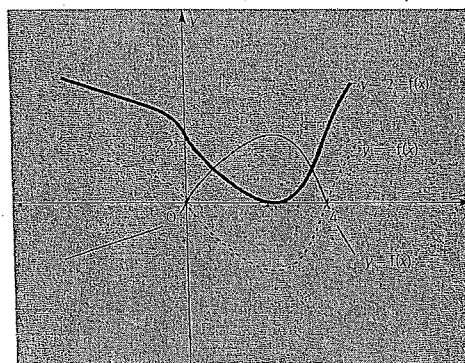


### Compound transformations

To sketch a compound transformation of a curve  $y = f(x)$ , start with a sketch of  $y = f(x)$ , then identify the order of the transformations and apply them to the given curve in that order,

e.g. to sketch the curve  $y = 2 - f(x)$

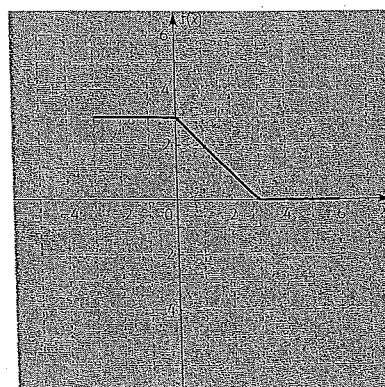
you need to recognise that  $y = 2 - f(x)$  is the compound transformation 'reflect  $y = f(x)$  in the  $x$ -axis then translate it two units up the  $y$ -axis'. Start by sketching  $y = f(x)$ , reflect it in the  $x$ -axis to give  $y = -f(x)$ , then lift this 2 units.



### Question

The diagram shows a sketch of  $y = f(x)$ . Sketch the curve

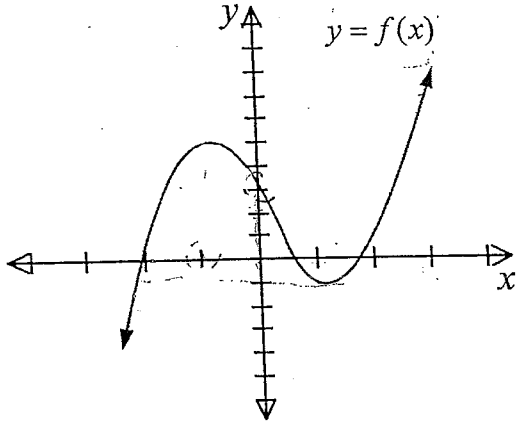
- a  $y = f(x + 2)$
- b  $y = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$
- c  $f(3x) - 2$



LOCI

Exercise 8: Transformation Of Graphs

Q2 The graph of  $y = f(x)$  is drawn below. By drawing a quick sketch in each case, match up the following equations with their corresponding graphs.



(i)  $y = f(x) + 3$

(vi)  $y = f(x-2) + 2$

(ii)  $y = f(x) - 3$

(vii)  $y = 2f(x)$

(iii)  $y = f(x+2)$

(viii)  $y = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$

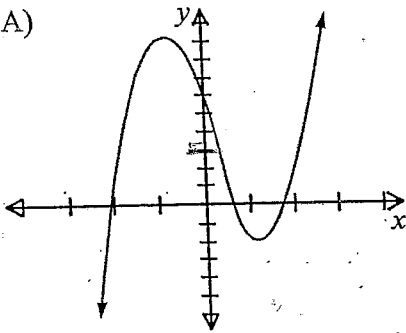
(iv)  $y = f(x-2)$

(ix)  $y = -f(x)$

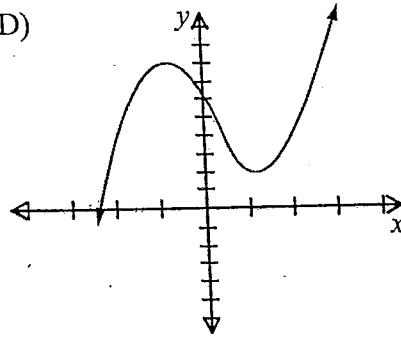
(v)  $y = f(x+2) - 3$

ANSWERS

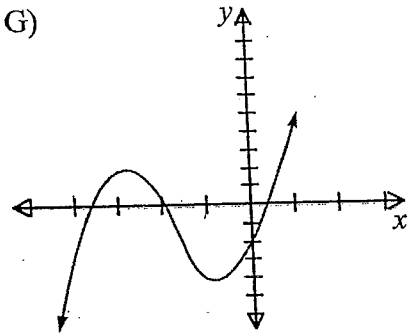
A)



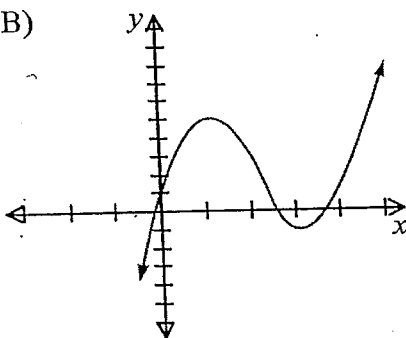
D)



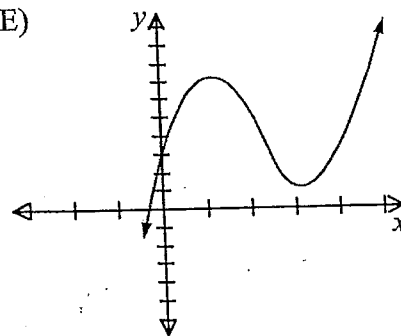
G)



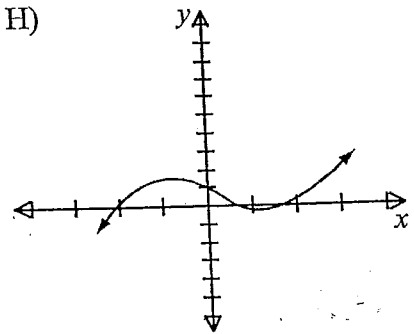
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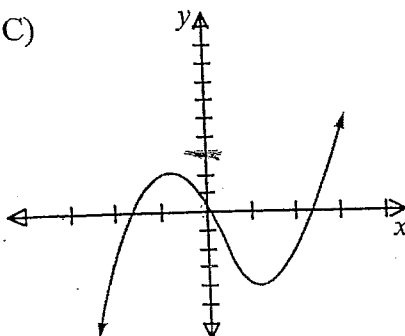
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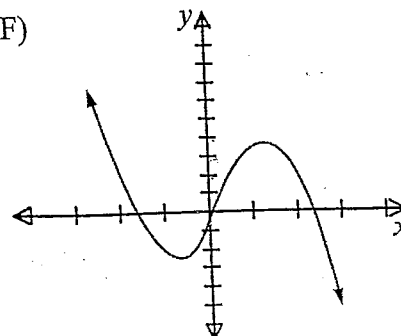
H)



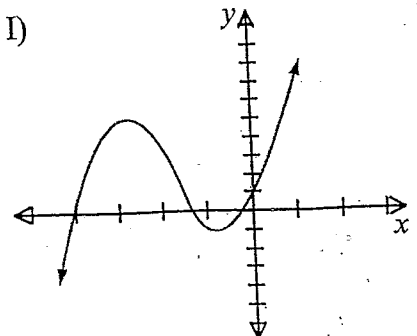
C)



F)



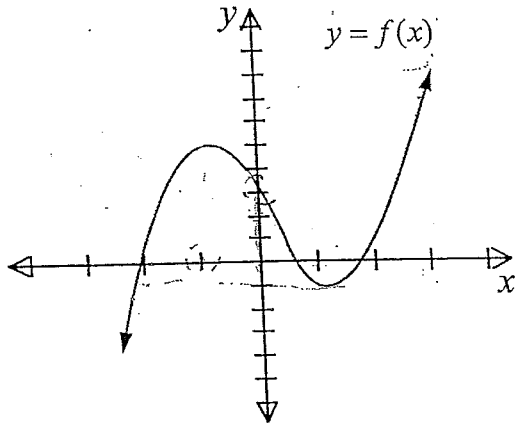
D)



LOCI

Exercise 8: Transformation Of Graphs

Q2 The graph of  $y = f(x)$  is drawn below. By drawing a quick sketch in each case, match up the following equations with their corresponding graphs.



- (i)  $y = f(x) + 3$
- (ii)  $y = f(x) - 3$
- (iii)  $y = f(x + 2)$
- (iv)  $y = f(x - 2)$
- (v)  $y = f(x + 2) - 3$
- (vi)  $y = f(x - 2) + 2$
- (vii)  $y = 2f(x)$
- (viii)  $y = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$
- (ix)  $y = -f(x)$

ANSWERS

