

Graph transformations

Q1

The graph of a function $y = f(x)$ is sketched below in Fig. 2.

Brackets first

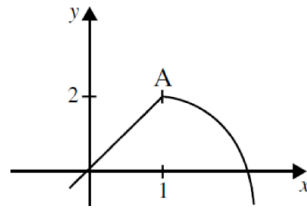


Fig. 2

On separate diagrams sketch the graphs of:

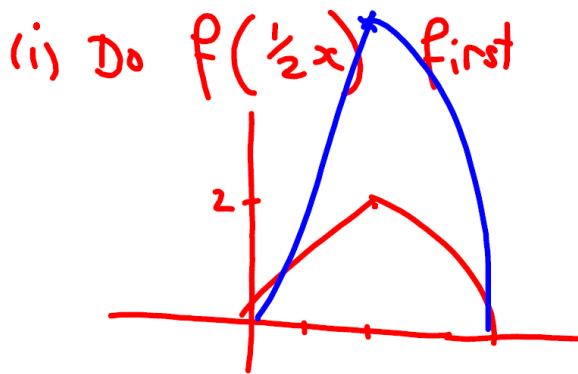
(i) $y = 3f(\frac{1}{2}x)$

[2]

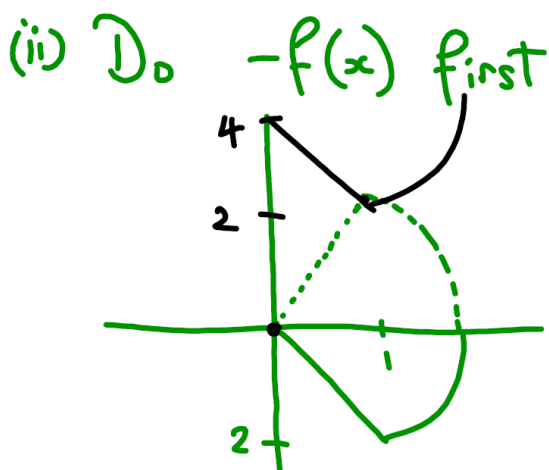
(ii) $y = 4 - f(x)$

[2]

indicating the coordinates of the images of the point A.



then $3f(\frac{1}{2}x)$
means $\times 3$ y number,
 $A = (2, 6)$



then $-f(x) + 4$
add 4 on the y numbers
 A is $(2, 2)$

Q2

The graph of a function $y = f(x)$ is sketched below in **Fig. 1**.

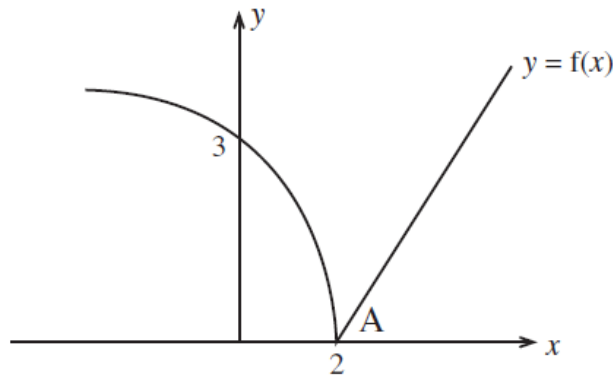


Fig. 1

On separate diagrams sketch the graphs of:

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

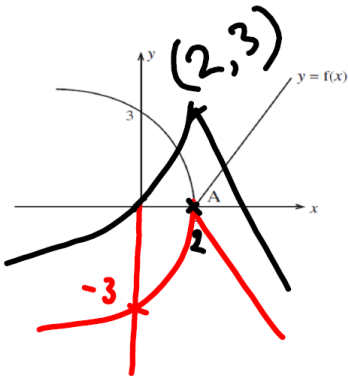
[2]

(ii) $y = f(2x - 1)$

[2]

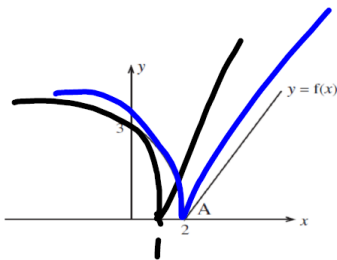
indicating the coordinates of the images of point A.

(i)



$-f(x)$ in RED

then $+3$ Point A = (2, 3)



$f(2x-1)$

$f(2x)$ is squashed in $\rightarrow \leftarrow$
A is (1, 0)

then $f(2x-1)$ is Bounced to the right
A is (2, 0)

Q3

Fig. 1 below shows a sketch of the graph of the function $y = f(x)$.

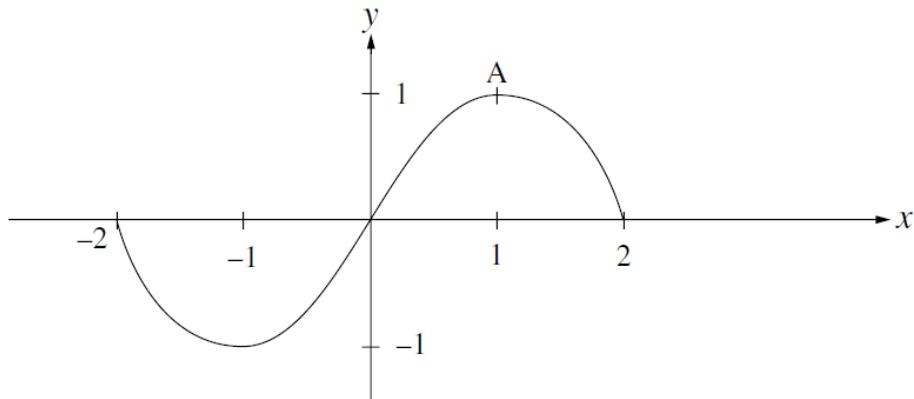


Fig. 1

On separate diagrams sketch the graphs of:

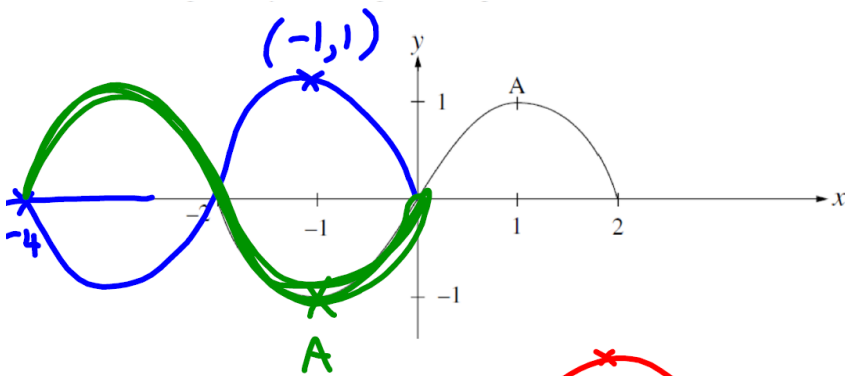
(i) $y = -f(x + 2)$;

[2]

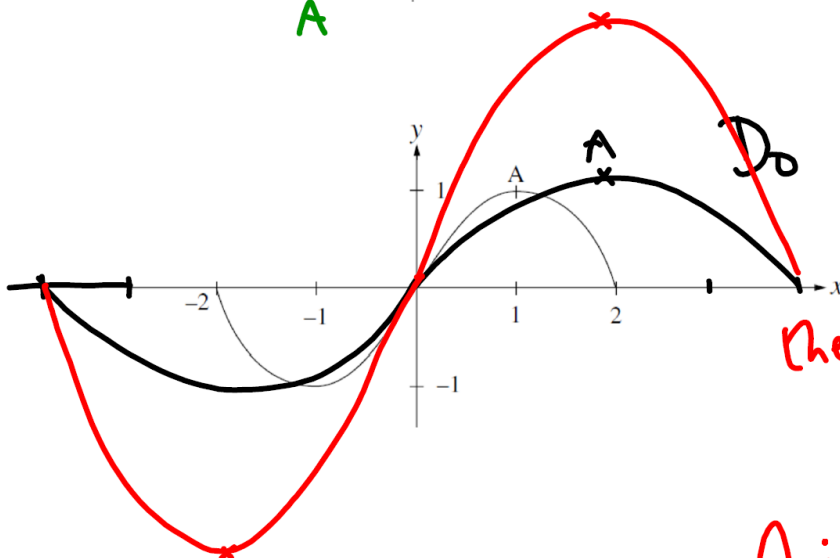
(ii) $y = 3f(\frac{1}{2}x)$

[2]

marking clearly the image of the point A on each sketch.



Do BRACKETS first
 $f(x+2)$ Beyoncé
 then $-f(x+2)$
 Flips across x axis
 A is $(-1, -1)$



Do $f(\frac{1}{2}x)$ first
 Stretches $\leftarrow \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow$
 then $3f(\frac{1}{2}x)$
 means $\times 3$ ynumbers
 A is $(2, 3)$

Q4

The graph of the function $y = f(x)$ is sketched in **Fig. 1** below.

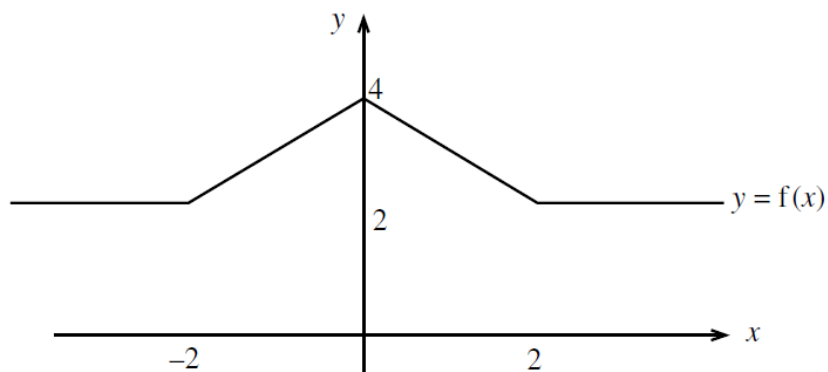


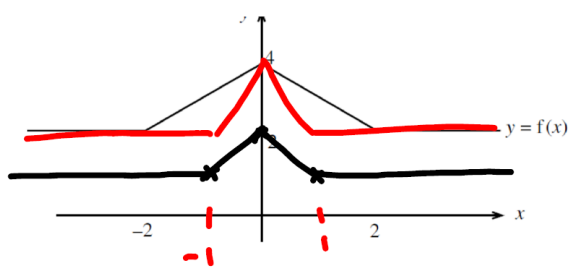
Fig. 1

On separate diagrams sketch the graphs of

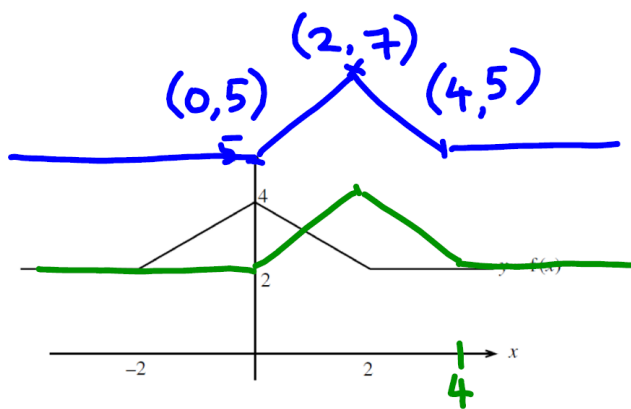
(i) $y = \frac{1}{2}f(2x)$ [3]

(ii) $y = f(x - 2) + 3$ [3]

marking on the axes the relevant values of x and y .



Do $f(2x)$ first
then $\frac{1}{2}f(2x)$
cross $(0, 2)$



$f(x-2)$ Beyoncé
to the right
then
 $f(x-2) + 3$
translates 3 up ↑

Q5

(a) The graph of the function $y = f(x)$ is shown in **Fig. 2** below.

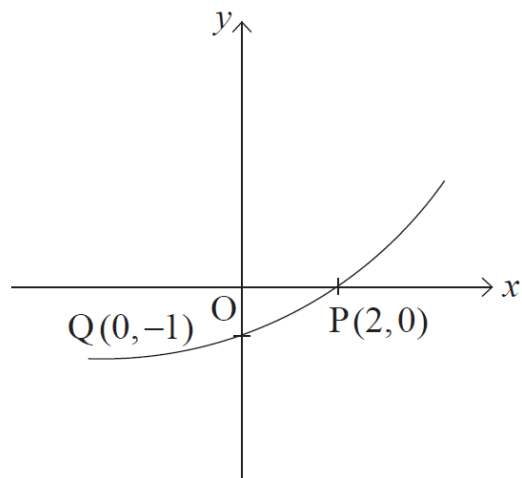
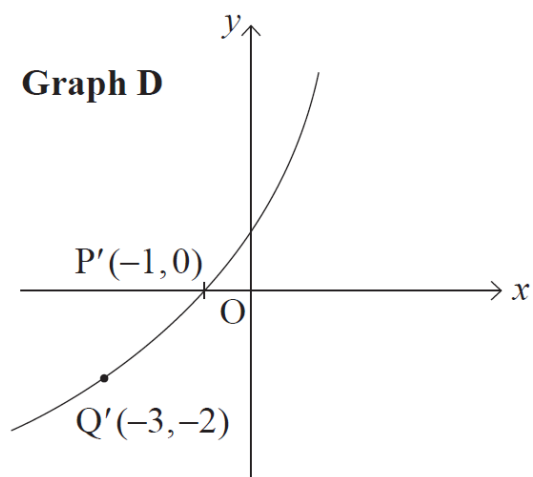
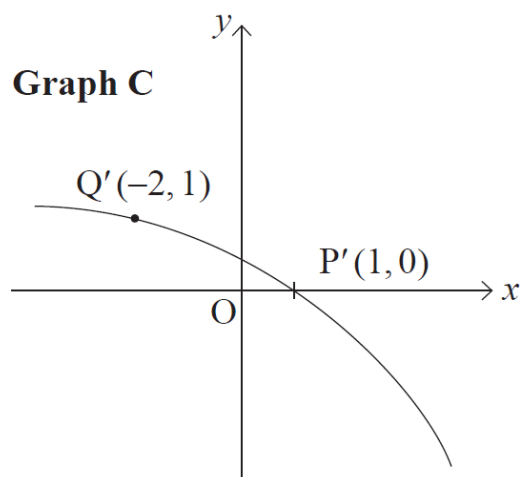
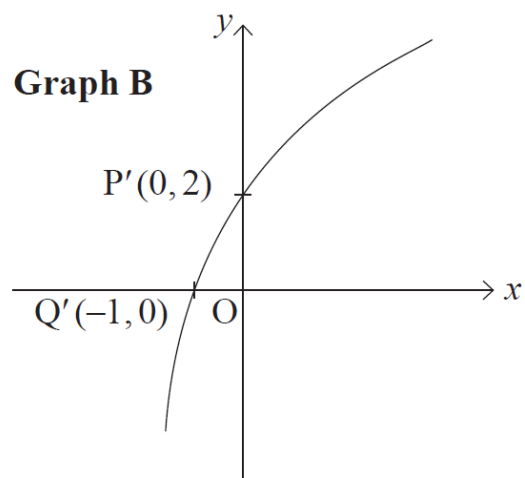
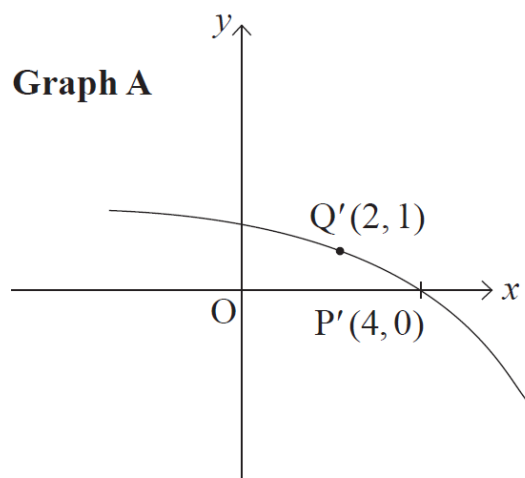
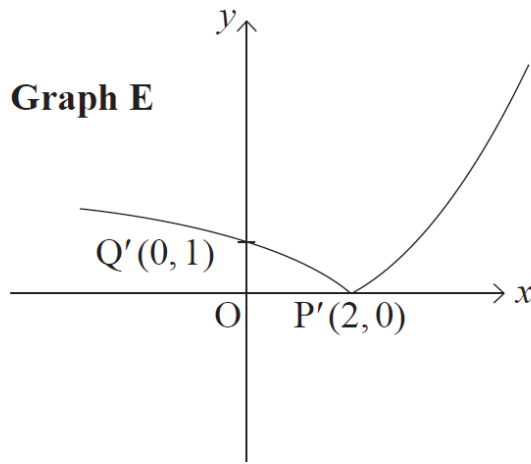


Fig. 2

The curve cuts the axes at $P(2, 0)$ and $Q(0, -1)$.

Fig. 3 below shows five different transformations of $y = f(x)$.





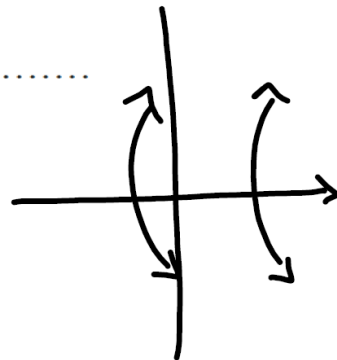
Complete the following statements:

(i) $y = 2f(x + 3)$ is represented by Graph **D** [1]

Beyoncé
3 units left then $\times 2$ in y direction

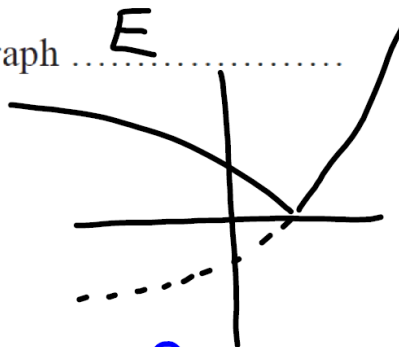
(ii) $y = -f(x - 2)$ is represented by Graph **A** [1]

Beyoncé 2 units right then Flipped



(iii) $y = |f(x)|$ is represented by Graph **E** [1]

$|f(x)|$
All negative $f(x)$
are reflected up



(iv) $y = f^{-1}(x)$ is represented by Graph **B** [1]

$f^{-1}(x)$ is INVERSE FUNCTION
Reflect in line $y = x$

