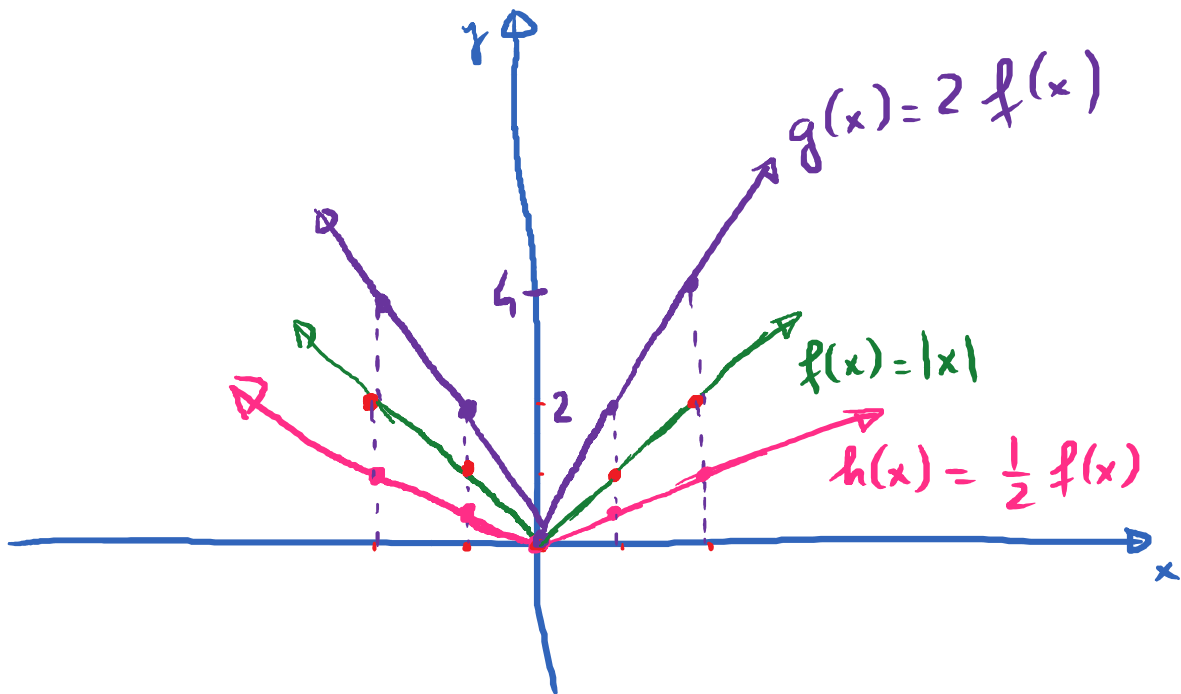


# Vertical Stretching and Vertical Shrinking of Graphs.



$x$	$f(x) =  x $
-2	2
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	2

$$g(x) = 2f(x) = 2|x|$$

$x$	$g(x) = 2f(x)$
-2	4
-1	2
0	0
1	2
2	4

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x|$$

$x$	$h(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$
-2	1
-1	$\frac{1}{2}$
0	0
1	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	1

$y = f(x)$  is a function,  $c$  is a positive number.

If  $c > 1$ , the graph of  $y = c f(x)$  is obtained from the graph of  $y = f(x)$  by vertically stretching the graph of  $y = f(x)$  by a factor of  $c$ . (Multiply each  $y$ -coordinate of every point on the old graph by  $c$ )

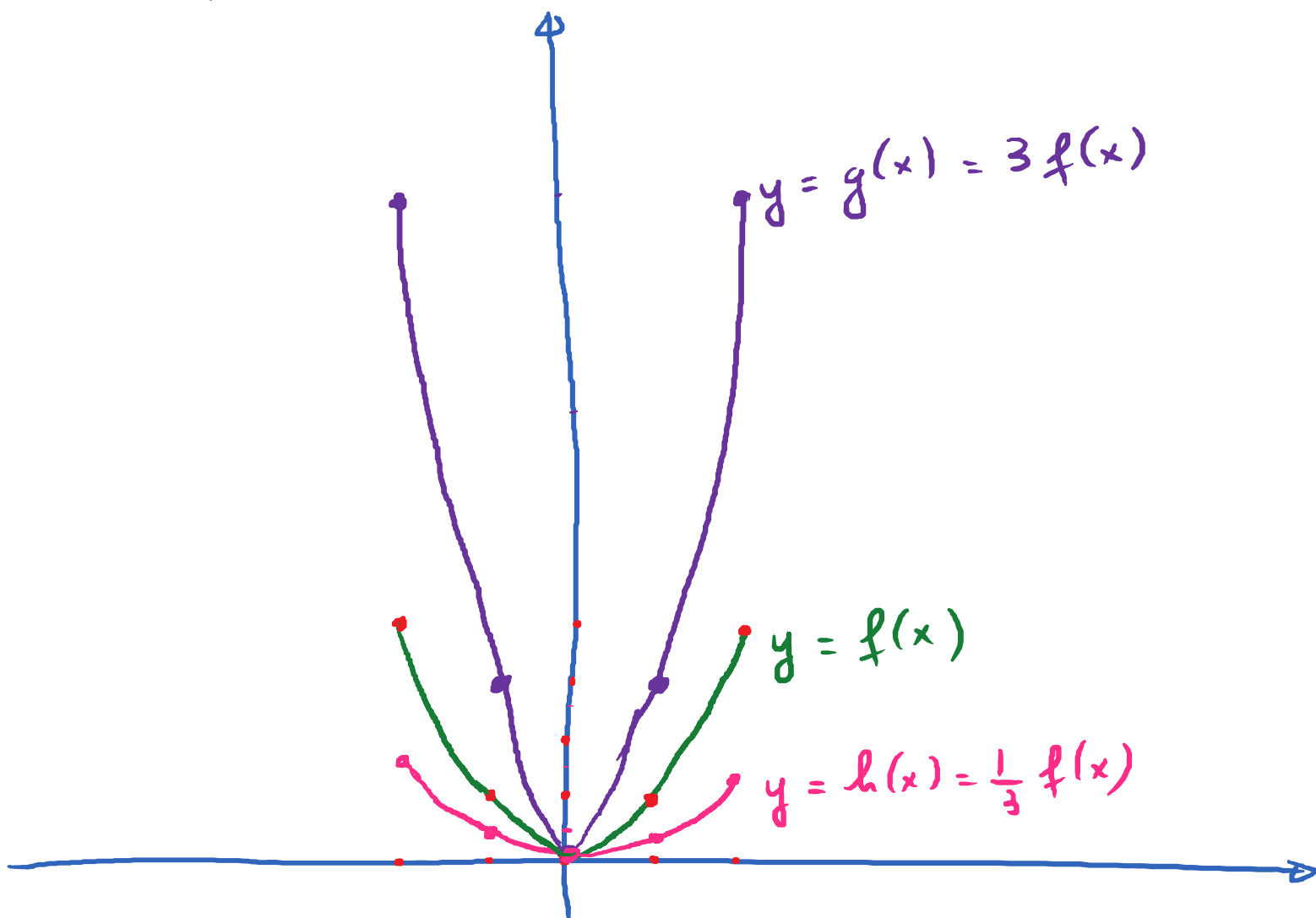
If  $c < 1$ , the graph of  $y = c f(x)$  is the graph of  $y = f(x)$  vertically shrunk by multiplying each  $y$ -coordinate by  $c$ .

E.g.  $f(x) = x^2$ . Graph this function, show 5 key points on the graph.

(a) Use this graph to obtain graph of  $g(x) = 3x^2$

(b) \_\_\_\_\_  $h(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^2$ .



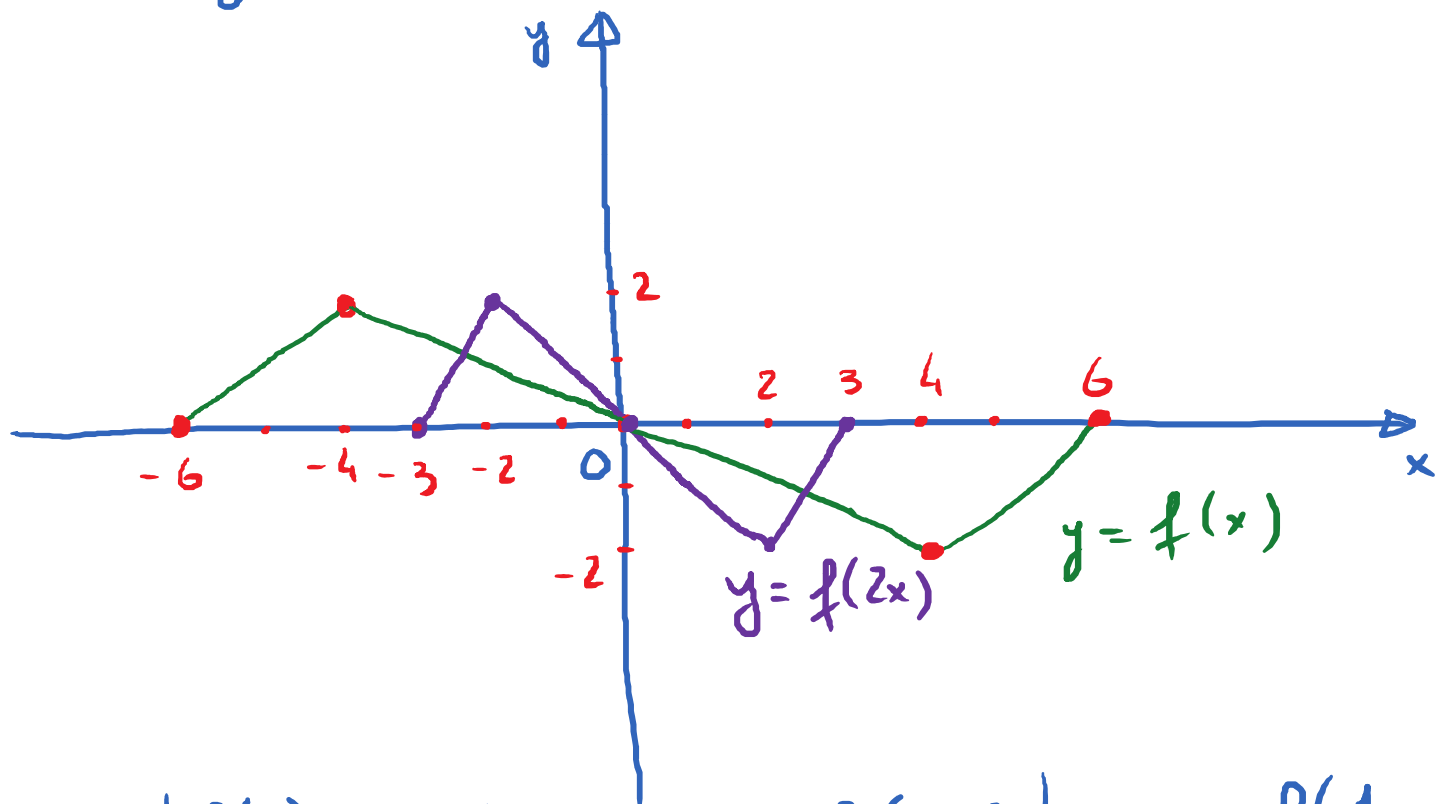


$x$	$y = f(x) = x^2$
0	0
-2	4
-1	1
1	1
2	4

$x$	$y = g(x) = 3f(x)$
0	0
-2	12
-1	3
1	3
2	12

$x$	$y = h(x) = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$
0	0
-2	$\frac{4}{3}$
-1	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	$\frac{4}{3}$

# Horizontal Stretching and Shrinking



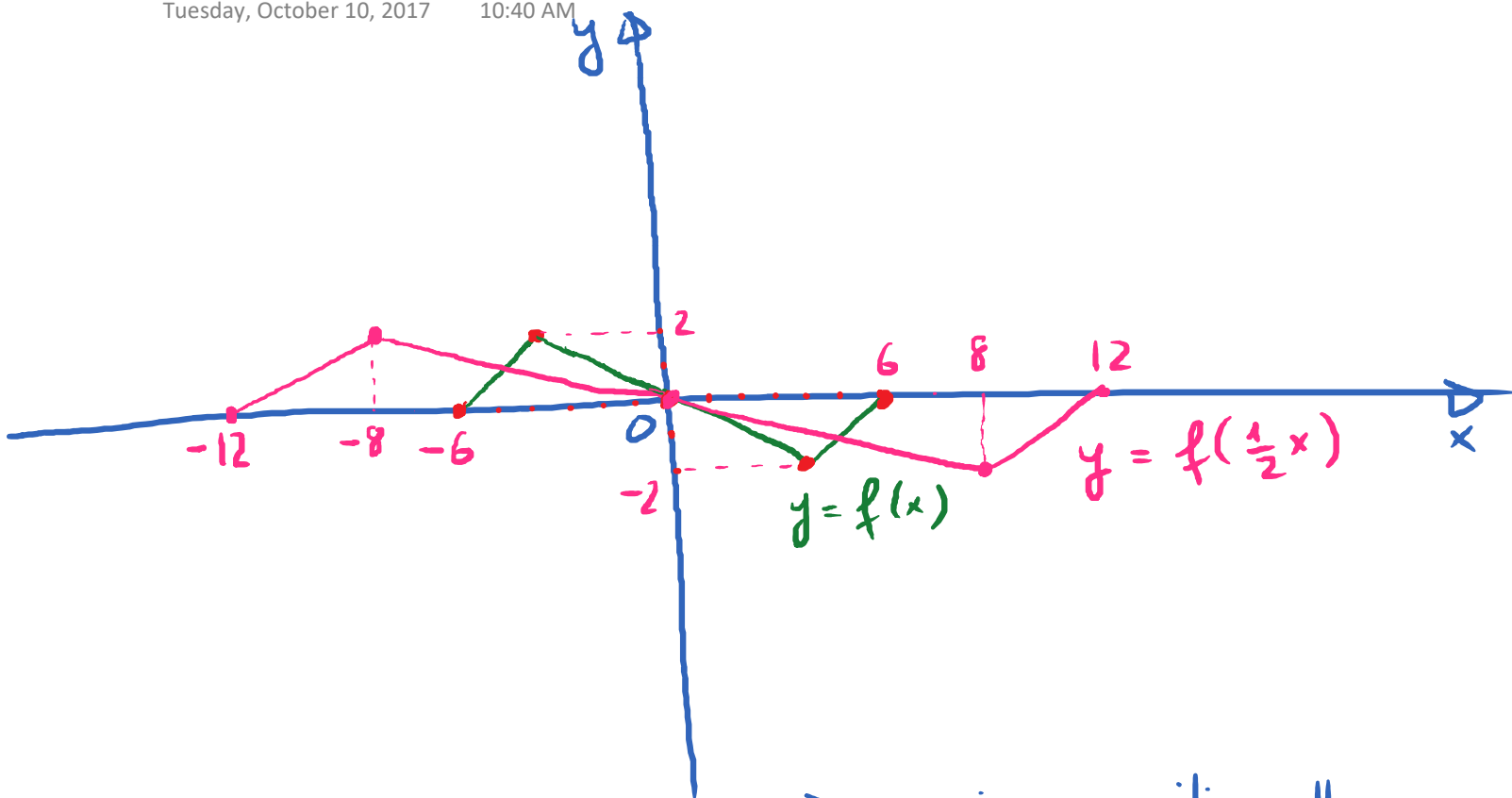
$x$	$f(x)$
-6	0
-4	2
4	-2
6	0
0	0

$$y = f(2x)$$

$x$	$y = f(2x)$
-3	0
-2	2
2	-2
3	0
0	0

$$y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$$

$x$	$y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$
-12	0
-8	2
8	-2
12	0
0	0



$y = f(x)$  is a function.  $c > 0$  is a positive #.

If  $c > 1$ , the graph of  $y = f(cx)$  is the graph of  $y = f(x)$  horizontally shrunk by dividing each  $x$ -coordinates of the points on the old graph by  $c$ .

If  $c < 1$ , the graph of  $y = f(cx)$  is the graph of  $y = f(x)$  horizontally stretch by multiplying each  $x$ -coordinates of the old graph by  $\frac{1}{c}$ .

Ex. Explain the moves (transformations) to obtain the graph of the given function from the basic functions.

Function  
 $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 - 3$

Basic function  
 $f(x) = x^2$

Moves

Shift left 1 unit  
 Shrink vertically by a factor  $\frac{1}{2}$

Flip across x-axis  
 Shift down 3 units

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3\sqrt{x+4}) + 3$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x+4} + 3$$

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

Shift left 4 units  
 Vertically stretch by a factor  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

Move up 3 units

Did HW #13