

# Assignment

## Write

Given a basic function and the equation for a reflection of a basic function, explain how to determine whether the line of reflection will be the  $x$ -axis or the  $y$ -axis.

## Remember

Transformations performed on any function  $f(x)$  can be described by the transformation function  $g(x) = Af(x - C) + D$  where the  $D$ -value translates the function  $f(x)$  vertically, the  $C$ -value translates  $f(x)$  horizontally, and the  $A$ -value vertically stretches or compresses  $f(x)$ .

## Practice

1. Complete the table to determine the corresponding points on  $c(x)$ , given reference points on  $f(x)$ . Then, graph  $c(x)$  on the same coordinate plane as  $f(x)$  and state the domain, range, and asymptotes of  $c(x)$ .

a.  $f(x) = 2^x$

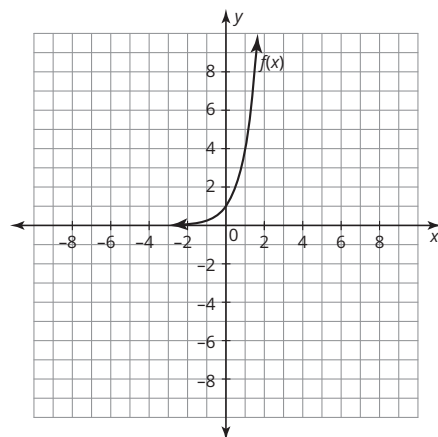
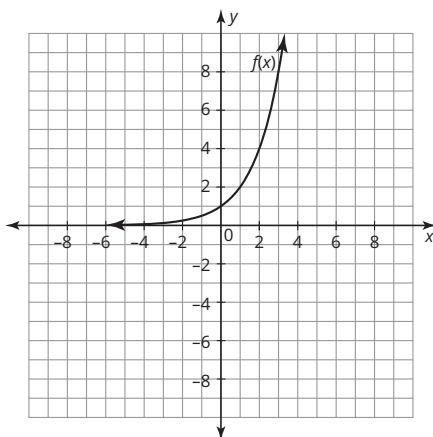
$c(x) = f(x - 1)$

Reference Points on $f(x)$	Corresponding Points on $c(x)$
$(-1, \frac{1}{2})$	
$(0, 1)$	
$(1, 2)$	

b.  $f(x) = 4^x$

$c(x) = -f(x) - 2$

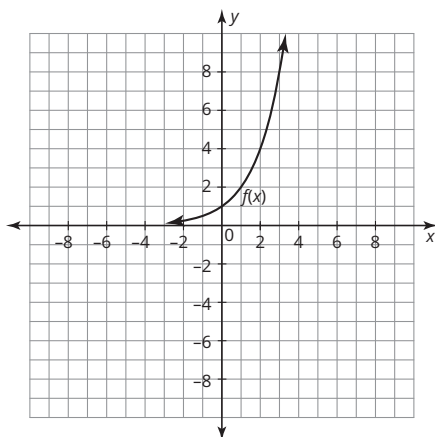
Reference Points on $f(x)$	Corresponding Points on $c(x)$
$(-1, \frac{1}{4})$	
$(0, 1)$	
$(1, 4)$	



c.  $f(x) = 2^x$

$c(x) = 4f(x)$

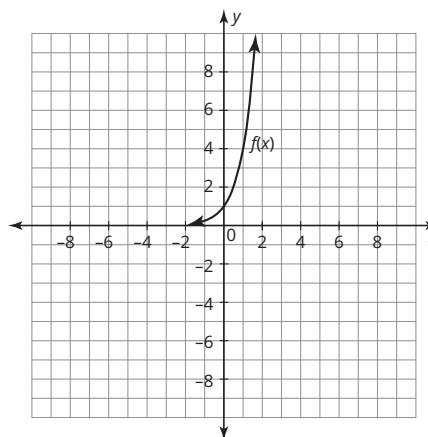
Reference Points on $f(x)$	Corresponding Points on $c(x)$
$(-1, \frac{1}{2})$	
$(0, 1)$	
$(1, 2)$	



d.  $f(x) = 4^x$

$c(x) = f(-x)$

Reference Points on $f(x)$	Corresponding Points on $c(x)$
$(-1, \frac{1}{4})$	
$(0, 1)$	
$(1, 4)$	



2. Describe the transformations performed on  $m(x)$  that produced  $t(x)$ . Then, write an exponential equation for  $t(x)$ .

a.  $m(x) = 3^x$

$t(x) = -m(x + 1)$

b.  $m(x) = 5^x$

$t(x) = 3m(x) - 2$

c.  $m(x) = 4^x$

$t(x) = m(x - 1)$

d.  $m(x) = 7^x$

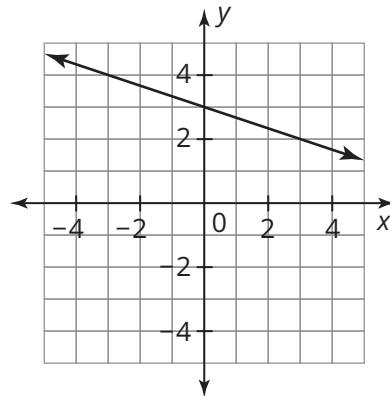
$t(x) = m(x) + 2$

## Stretch

Research real-world examples for which exponential functions provide good models. Write a short paragraph explaining why an exponential model works well for at least one of the examples.

## Review

1. Given  $f(x) = x$ , write  $m(x)$  in terms of a transformation of  $f(x)$ .



2. Solve each equation.

a.  $2^{x+1} = 64$

b.  $4^x = 64$

3. Determine the location of a point labeled  $G$  on the coordinate plane such that the figure  $DEFG$  is a square. Justify your reasoning.

