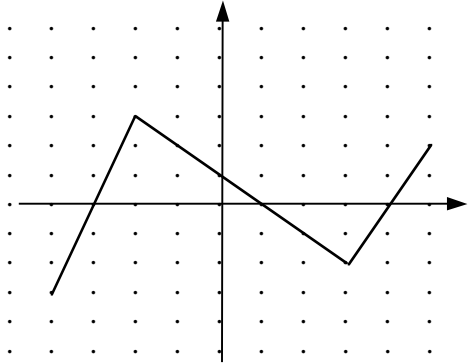


Name: ID#: Sec:

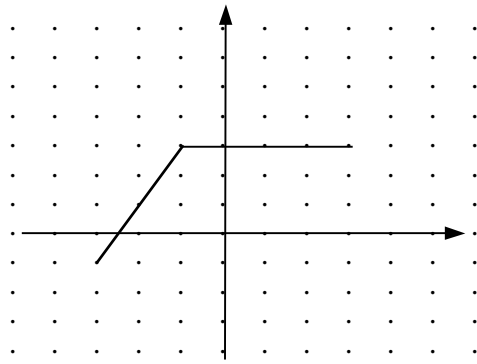
Draw in another color, point by point, very carefully & neatly (use a ruler), the graph of $g(x)$, the transformed function whose parent function is $y=f(x)$. The graph of $y=f(x)$ is drawn for you in each of the coordinate systems below.

1.



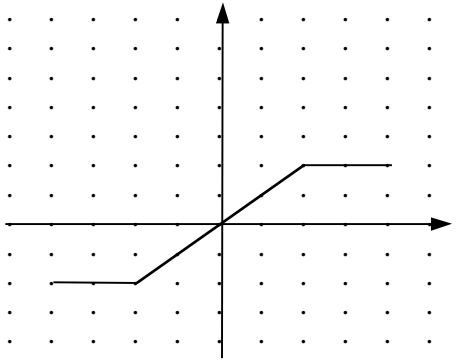
Graph: $g(x) = -f(x)$

2.



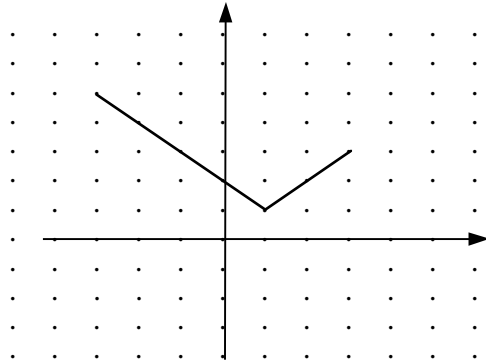
Graph: $g(x) = f(x) + 2$

3.



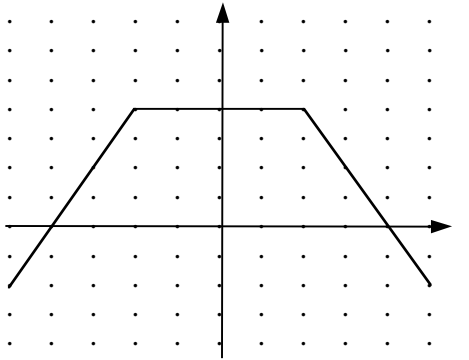
Graph: $g(x) = 2f(x)$

4.



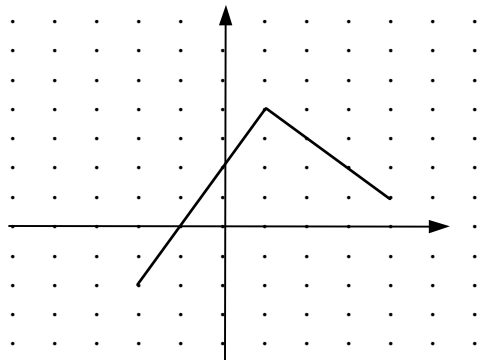
Graph: $g(x) = f(x - 3)$

5.



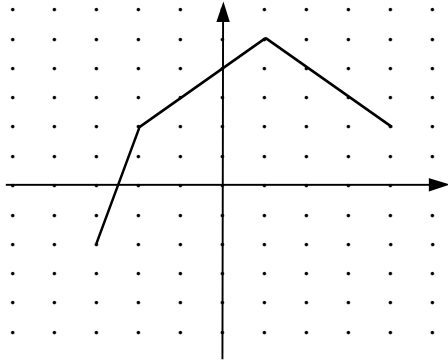
Graph: $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}f(x)$

6.

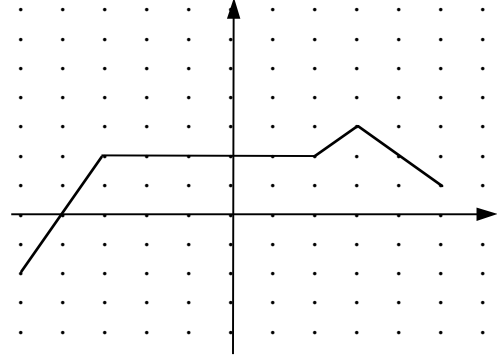


Graph: $g(x) = f(x + 3) - 2$

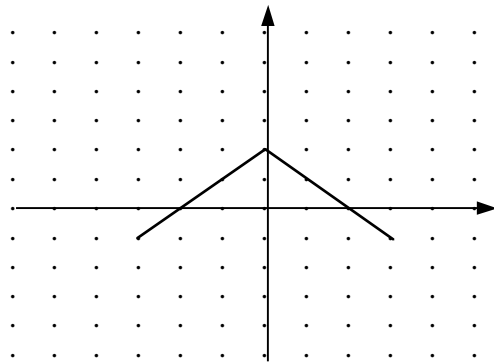
7.

Graph: $g(x) = -f(x+2)$

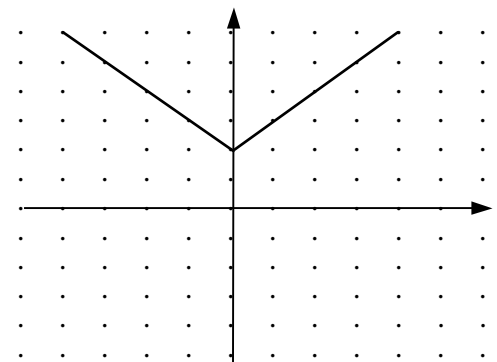
8.

Graph: $g(x) = 2f(x) + 1$

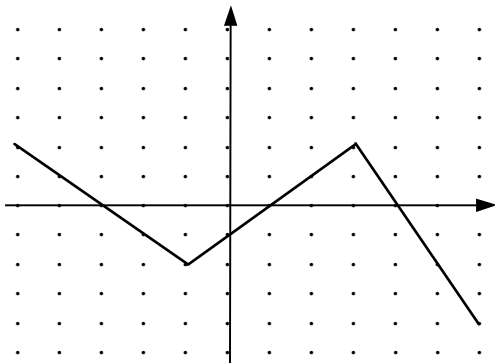
9.

Graph: $g(x) = 2f(x+3) - 1$

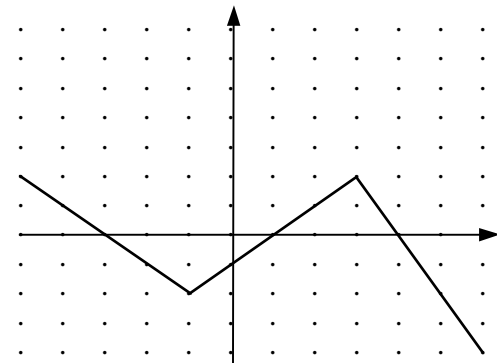
10.

Graph: $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}f(x-1) + 3$

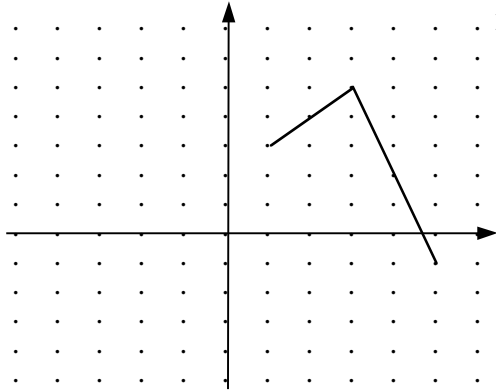
11.

Graph: $g(x) = -|f(x)|$

12.

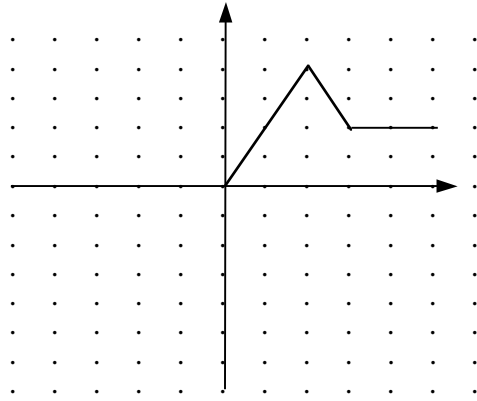
Graph: $g(x) = -|f(-x)|$

13.



Graph: $g(x) = f(-x)$

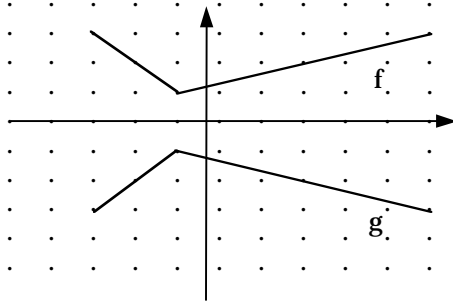
14.



Graph: $g(x) = -f(-x)$

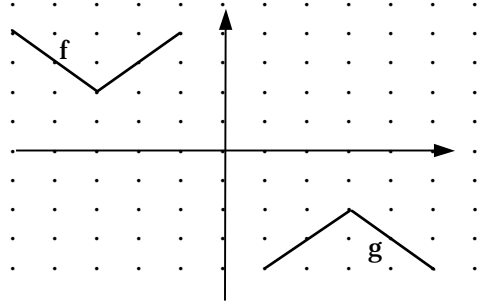
In # 15 through 18, determine the equation of $g(x)$ in terms of $f(x)$. The graphs of $g(x)$ & of $f(x)$ are given in the same coordinate plane.

15.



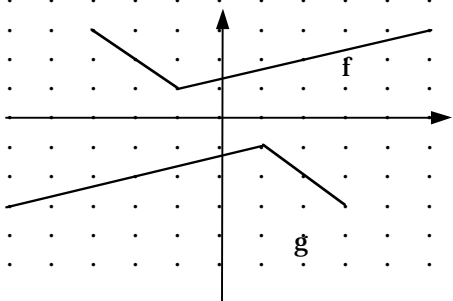
$g(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

16.



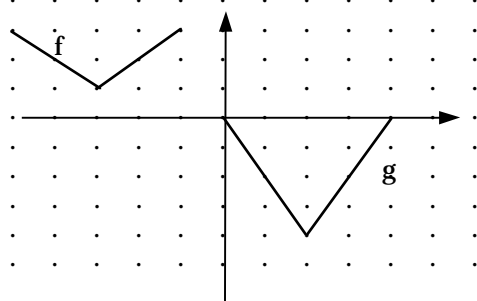
$g(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

17.



$g(x) = \dots\dots\dots$

18.



$g(x) = \dots\dots\dots$