

Exploration of Absolute Value Functions

$$f(x) = a|x-h| + k$$

changes width

$a > 1 \rightarrow$ Vertical stretch (narrows)
"stretches" towards y-axis

$0 < a < 1 \rightarrow$ Vertical compression (wider)
"compressed" away from y-axis

opens up/Down

$a > 0 \rightarrow$ OPENS UP \Uparrow

$a < 0 \rightarrow$ OPENS DOWN \Downarrow

Horizontal Translation

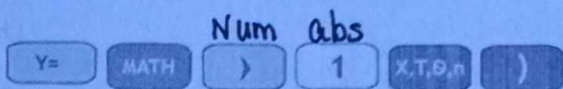
$|x-h| \rightarrow$ moves RIGHT

$|x+h| \rightarrow$ moves LEFT

Vertical Translation

$|x|+k \rightarrow$ moves UP

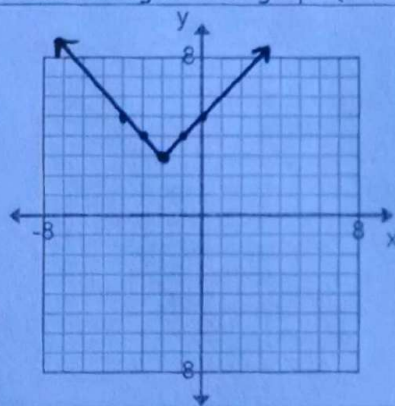
$|x|-k \rightarrow$ moves down



ACURATELY graph the following on each graph (use table to plot points and connect)

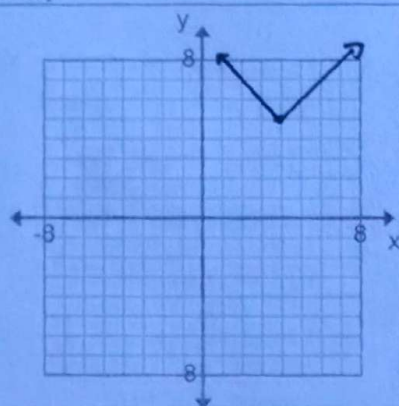
$y = |x+2| - 3$

Vertex: $(-2, -3)$



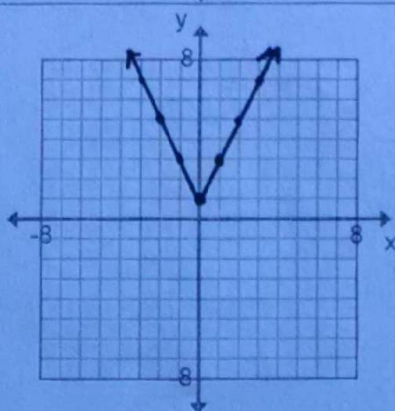
$y = |x-4| + 5$

Vertex: $(4, +5)$



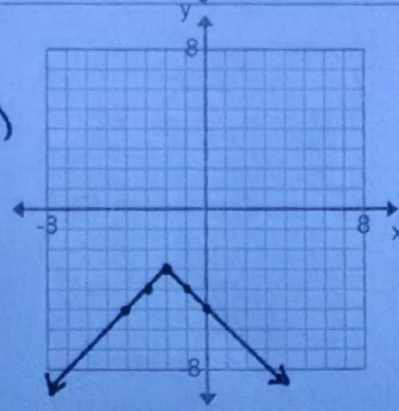
$y = 2|x| + 1$

Vertex: $(0, 1)$

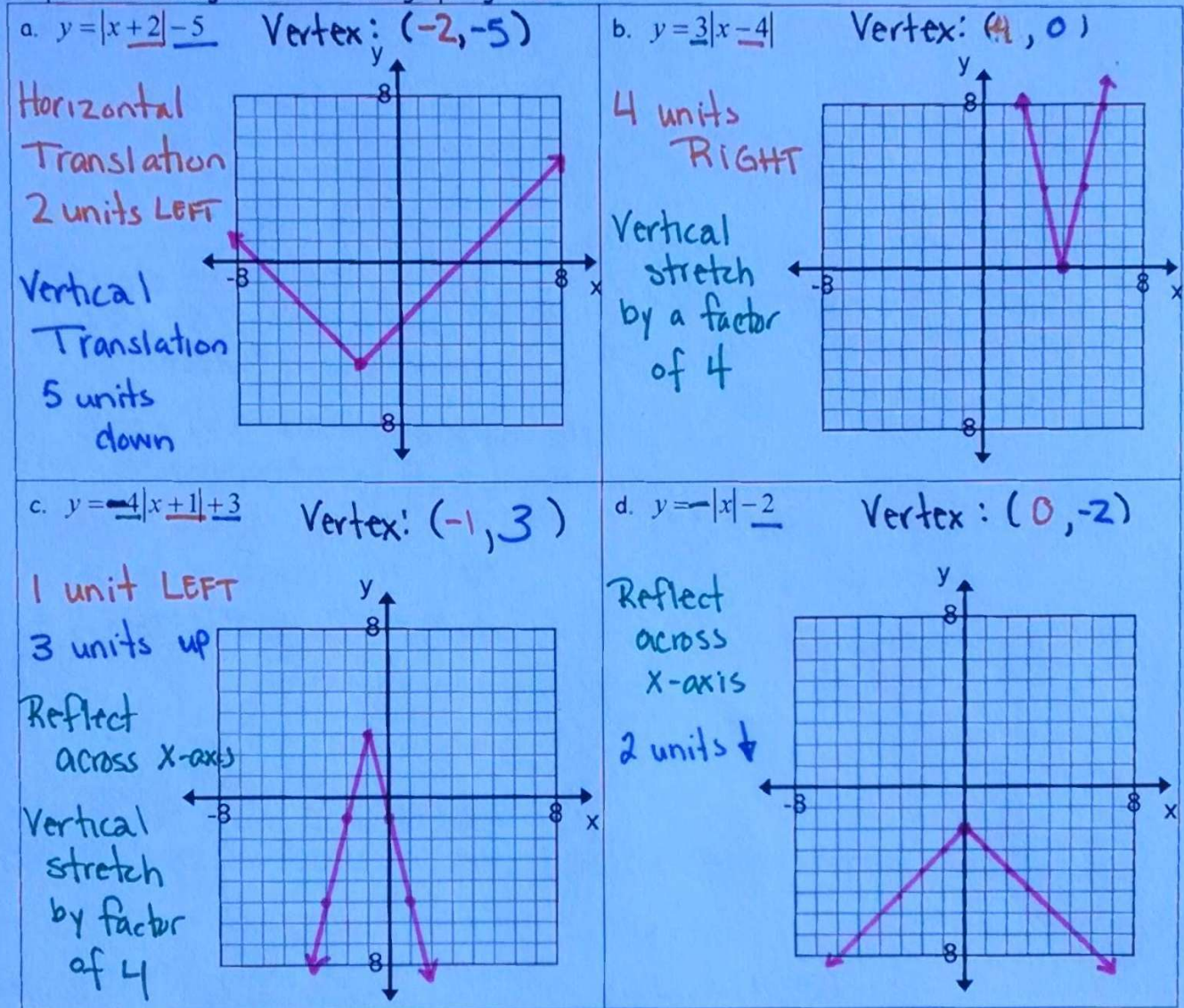


$y = -|x+2| - 3$

Vertex: $(-2, -3)$



Graph the following WITHOUT the graphing calculator.



Example 2: Let $g(x)$ be the indicated transformation of $f(x)$. Write the rule for $g(x)$.

<p>a. $f(x) = x$ translated down 3 units and right 4 units h</p> <p>$g(x) = x-h + k$</p>	<p>b. $f(x) = x$ the vertex is $(-4, -5)$</p> <p>$g(x) = x+4 - 5$</p>	<p>c. $f(x) = x + 2$ reflected across the x-axis $-a$</p> <p>$g(x) = - x + 2$</p>
<p>d. $f(x) = x-2$ stretched vertically by a factor of 2 a</p> <p>$g(x) = 2 x-2$</p>	<p>e. $f(x) = x + 1$ compressed vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{3} a$</p> <p>$g(x) = \frac{1}{3} x + 1$</p>	<p>f. $f(x) = 5 x+3$ reflected across the x-axis and translated 4 units down k</p> <p>$g(x) = -5 x+3 - 4$</p>

GLUE HERE