

2.1 Practice A

In Exercises 1–6, describe the transformation of $f(x) = x^2$ represented by g .

Then graph each function.

1. $g(x) = x^2 - 2$

2. $g(x) = x^2 + 1$

3. $g(x) = (x + 1)^2$

4. $g(x) = (x - 2)^2$

5. $g(x) = (x - 5)^2$

6. $g(x) = (x + 2)^2 - 1$

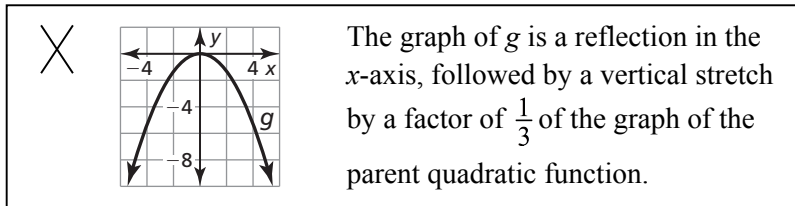
In Exercises 7–9, describe the transformation of $f(x) = x^2$ represented by g . Then graph each function.

7. $g(x) = -2x^2$

8. $g(x) = (-2x)^2$

9. $g(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2$

10. Describe and correct the error in analyzing the graph of $f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2$.



In Exercises 11 and 12, describe the transformation of the graph of the parent quadratic function. Then identify the vertex.

11. $f(x) = 2(x + 3)^2 + 2$

12. $f(x) = -5x^2 - 1$

In Exercises 13 and 14, write a rule for g described by the transformations of the graph of f . Then identify the vertex.

13. $f(x) = x^2$; vertical stretch by a factor of 3 and a reflection in the x -axis, followed by a translation 3 units down

14. $f(x) = 4x^2 + 5$; horizontal stretch by a factor of 2 and a translation 2 units up, followed by a reflection in the x -axis

15. Let the graph of g be a translation 4 units down and 3 units right, followed by a horizontal shrink by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the graph of $f(x) = x^2$.

a. Identify the values of a , h , and k . Write the transformed function in vertex form.

b. Suppose the horizontal shrink was performed first, followed by the translations. Identify the values of a , h , and k , and write the transformed function in vertex form.