Transformations Lesson #6: Stretches about the x- or y-axis - Part Two

Review

Given the function y = f(x):

- replacing x with bx, (*i.e.* $x \rightarrow bx$) describes a horizontal stretch about the y-axis. i.e. y = f(bx) describes a horizontal stretch.
- replacing y with $\frac{1}{a}y$, (*i.e.* $y \rightarrow \frac{1}{a}y$) describes a vertical stretch about the x-axis. i.e. $\frac{1}{a}y = f(x)$ or y = af(x) describes a vertical stretch.

In general, if
$$\frac{1}{a}y = f(bx)$$
 or $y = af(bx)$, then for:
 $a > 0$ - vertical stetch about the *x*-axis by a factor of *a*
 $a < 0$ - vertical stretch about the *x*-axis by a factor of $|a|$
and a reflection in the *x*-axis
 $b > 0$ - horizontal stretch about the *y*-axis by a factor of $\frac{1}{b}$
 $b < 0$ - horizontal stretch about the *y*-axis a by a factor of $\frac{1}{|b|}$
and a reflection in the *y*-axis.





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A polynomial function has the equation P(x) = (x - 4)(x + 3)(x + 6). Determine the zeros and the *y*-intercept if the following transformations are applied.

a)
$$y = -3P(x)$$
 b) $y = P\left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right)$

Complete Assignment Questions #1 - #6



1. Write the equation of the image of

a) y = |x + 1| after a vertical stretch about the *x*-axis by a factor of $\frac{7}{9}$

- **b**) $y = 2^x$ after a horizontal stretch by a factor of 3 about the *y*-axis
- c) $y = \sqrt{x-2}$ after a vertical stretch about the *x*-axis by a factor of 4 and a reflection in the *x*-axis
- **d**) $y = \sqrt{x-2}$ after a horizontal stretch about the *y*-axis by a factor of 4 and a reflection in the *y*-axis

e) $y = \sin x^{\circ}$ after a horizontal stretch about the *y*-axis by a factor of $\frac{3}{4}$ and a vertical stretch about the *x*-axis by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$

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