

Transformation Builder

Transformations include translations, reflections, and stretches and compressions. This Math Builder shows you how to apply transformations of all types to the quadratic parent function, $f(x) = x^2$.



The clear sheets are the overlays. The page beneath them is the base.

BASE

Look at the base. It shows the quadratic parent function, $f(x) = x^2$, and its graph.

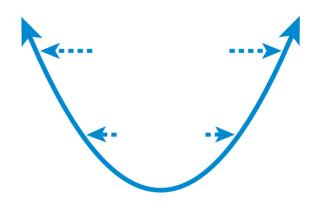
OVERLAY 1

Drop Overlay 1 onto the base. This overlay shows how to apply translations to the graphs of quadratic functions.

OVERLAY 2

Drop Overlay 2 onto the base. This overlay shows how to apply stretches, compressions, and reflections to the graphs of quadratic functions.

OVERLAY 2: Stretch, Compression, and Reflection

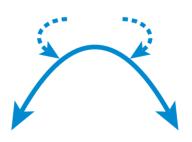


$$h(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 - 3$$

Multiply x by $\frac{1}{2}$ to horizontally stretch the parabola.

$$h(x) = -\frac{1}{3}(x+2)^2$$

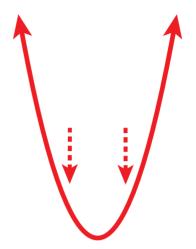
Multiply by $-\frac{1}{3}$ to vertically compress the parabola and reflect it across the *x*-axis.



OVERLAY 1: Translations

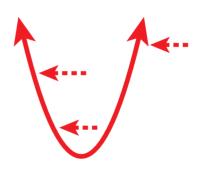
$$g(x) = x^2 - 3$$

Subtract 3 from x^2 to shift (or translate) the parabola 3 units down.



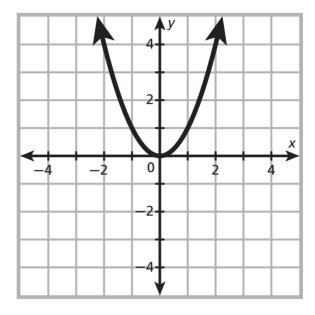
$$g(x) = (x+2)^2$$

Add 2 to *x* to **shift** (or translate) the parabola 2 units left.

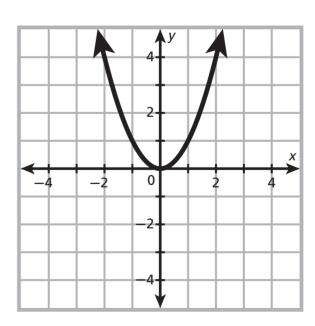


BASE: Quadratic Parent Function

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



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





Transformation Builder

Transformations include translations, reflections, and stretches and compressions. This Math Builder shows you how to apply transformations of all types to one parent exponential function, $f(x) = 2^x$.



The clear sheets are the overlays. The page beneath them is the base.

BASE

Look at the base. It shows the exponential parent function $f(x) = 2^x$ and its graph.

OVERLAY 1

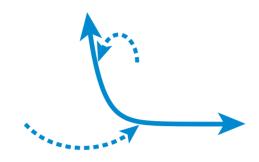
Drop Overlay 1 onto the base. This overlay shows how to apply translations to the graphs of exponential functions.

OVERLAY 2

Drop Overlay 2 onto the base. This overlay shows how to apply stretches, compressions, and reflections to the graphs of exponential functions.

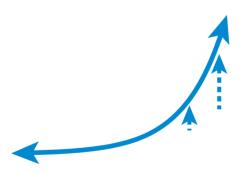
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OVERLAY 2: Stretch, Compression, and Reflection



$$h(x) = 2^{-3x} + 1$$

Multiply x by -3 to horizontally compress the curve and reflect it across the y-axis.



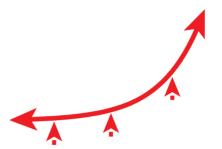
$$h(x) = 3 \cdot 2^{(x-2)}$$

Multiply by 3 to vertically **stretch** the curve.

OVERLAY 1: Translations

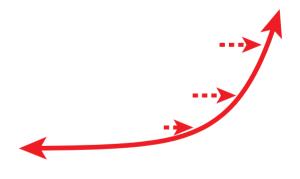
$$g(x) = 2^x + 1$$

Add 1 to vertically shift (or translate) the curve 1 unit up.



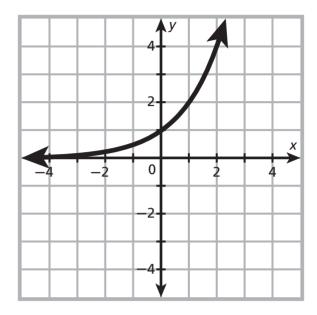
$$g(x)=2^{(x-2)}$$

Subtract 2 from *x* to **shift** (or translate) the curve 2 units right.



BASE: Exponential Parent Function

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



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

