

Sec 3.4 Transformations

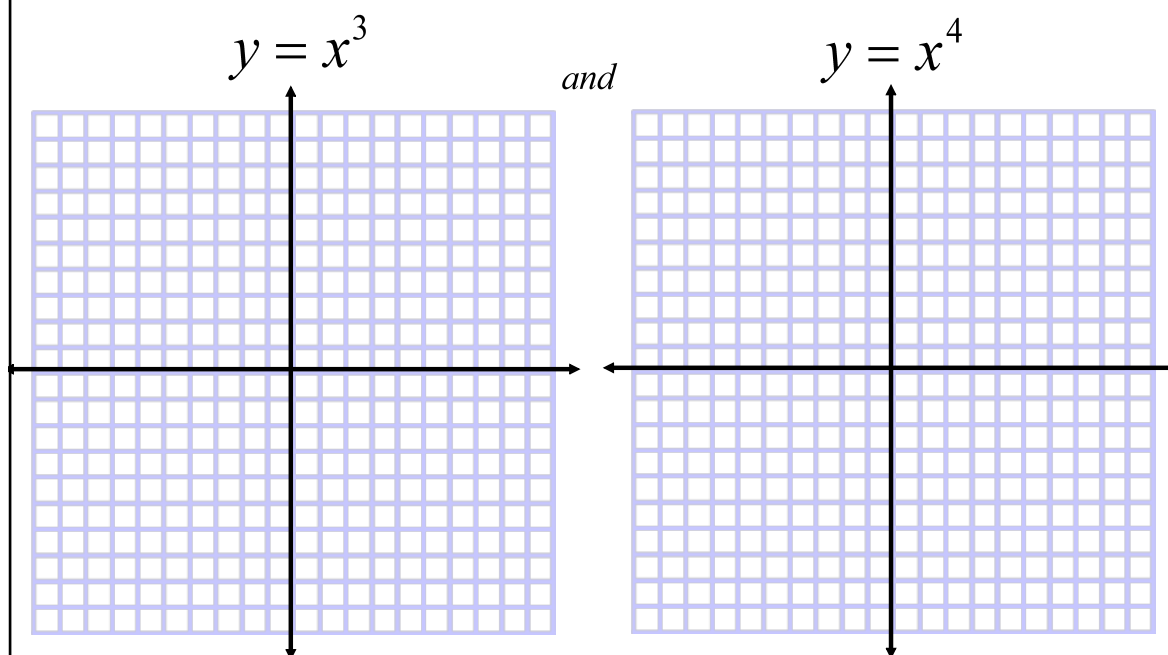
Same old, same old....

Learn the parent and flip, stretch, and move.

$$y = a(k(x-d))^3 + c$$

Oct 8-1:27 PM

Set up t-charts and sketch the parent functions for:



Oct 8-10:39 AM

p155 #1

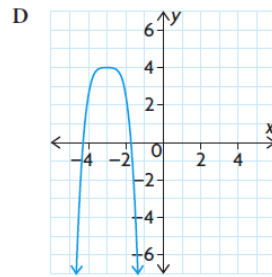
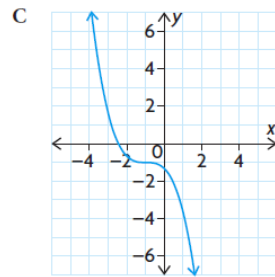
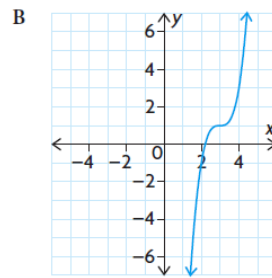
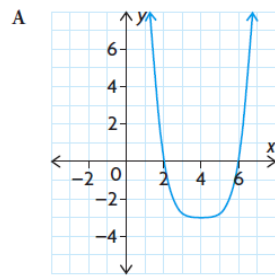
1. Match each function with the most likely graph. Explain your reasoning.

a) $y = 2(x - 3)^3 + 1$

c) $y = 0.2(x - 4)^4 - 3$

b) $y = -\frac{1}{3}(x + 1)^3 - 1$

d) $y = -1.5(x + 3)^4 + 4$



Oct 8-10:44 AM

Intro to long division

$$3 \overline{)456}$$

$$34 \overline{)4456}$$

Oct 8-1:30 PM

Now, what about

$$\frac{x^2 + x}{x}$$

Oct 12-12:24 PM

or:

$$\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x + 2}$$

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What if the numerator is not factorable or not easily factored though?

Use long division:

$$\frac{x^2 + x}{x}$$

\downarrow

$$x \overline{)x^2 + x}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x + 2}$$

\downarrow

$$x + 2 \overline{)x^2 + x - 2}$$

Oct 12-12:26 PM

Homework

p155 #1, 2, 3

p169 #5

Oct 8-1:32 PM