11.17 Quiz: Function transformations

1. The standard form of a linear equation is ax + by = c, where x and y are variables and a, b, and c are parameters (fixed numbers).

The equation of a line is 5x + 3y = -7. Write down the value of each parameter.

- (a) a =
- (b) b =
- (c) c =
- 2. The slope-intercept form of a linear equation is y = mx + b. The parameter m quantifies the slope and b the y-intercept.

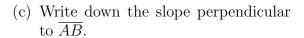
For the equation $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 4$, write down the value of each parameter..

- (a) m =
- (b) b =
- 3. The point-slope form of a linear equation is y k = m(x h). The parameter m represents the slope. The parameters h the k are the coordinates of a point that the line passes through, (h, k).

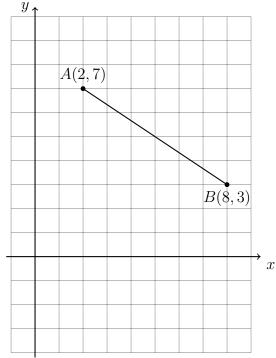
For the equation y-2=-9(x+5), write down the value of each parameter.

- (a) m =
- (b) h =
- (c) k =
- (d) Write down a point that the line passes through as a coordinate pair.
- 4. Rewrite each equation in the specified form.
 - (a) y = 2x 5 in the form ax + by = c (b) $y 2 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 6)$ in the form y = mx + b

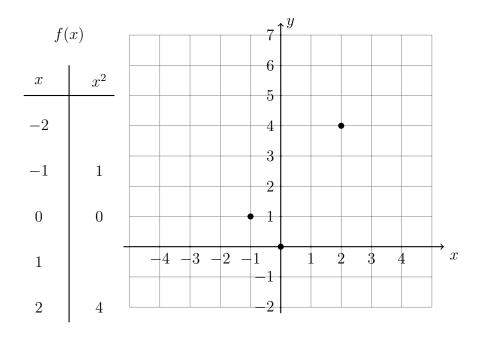
- 5. (a) Find the slope m of the line 6x 2y = 10.
 - (b) Write down the slope perpendicular to the line, m_{\perp} .
- 6. Write down the slope perpendicular to the given slope.
 - (a) $m = -\frac{5}{2}$ $m_{\perp} =$
- (b) m = -1 $m_{\perp} =$
- 7. Write down the equation of the line through (3, -7) with a slope of 5.
- 8. The line segment \overline{AB} , A(2,7) and B(8,3), is shown below.
 - (a) Mark the midpoint M of \overline{AB} . Label it as an ordered pair.
 - (b) Find the slope of \overline{AB} .



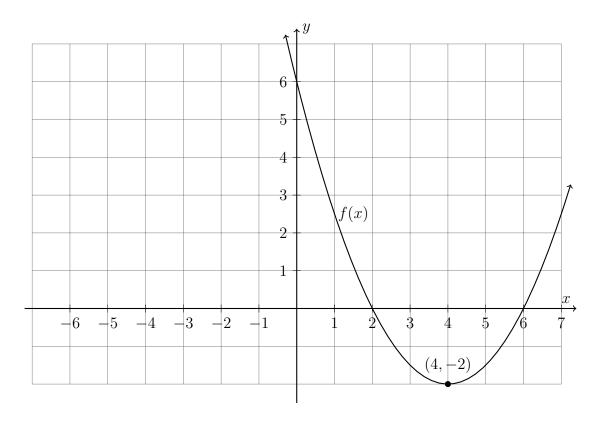
(d) Write down the equation of the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} .



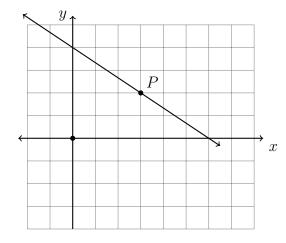
(e) Draw the perpendicular bisector on the graph using a straight edge. 9. Complete the t-table for the parent function f: $y = x^2$, plot the points, and draw f as a smooth curve.



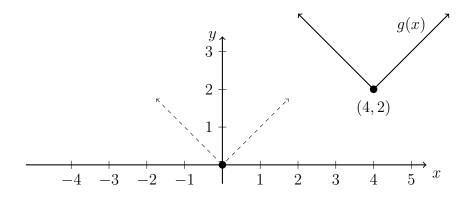
10. The parabola $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-4)^2 - 2$ graphed below. Reflect f across the y-axis. Mark and label the image parabola's x-intercepts and vertex.



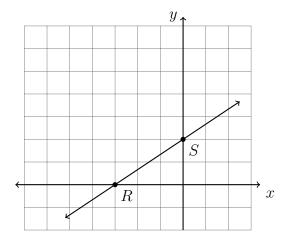
- 11. The line *l* having the equation $y-2=-\frac{2}{3}(x-3)$ is shown below.
 - (a) Write down coordinates of P.
 - (b) Point P is mapped to the origin by $x \to x h$ $y \to y k$ Write down h and k.



- (c) Plot the image of l after the translation.
- 12. The function g: y = |x-4| + 2 is plotted below as a solid line. What translation would map g onto the parent function (dotted)? State your answer in the form $x \to x h$, $y \to y k$.



- 13. The line \overrightarrow{RS} having the equation $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 2$ is shown below.
 - (a) Write down the slope of \overrightarrow{RS} , m =
 - (b) Write down the y-intercept of \overleftrightarrow{RS} , b=
 - (c) Dilate \overrightarrow{RS} by a scale factor k=2 centered at the origin. Mark and label the images R' and S'.
 - (d) Write down the equation of $\overrightarrow{R'S'}$.



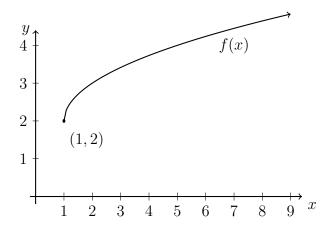
14. The function f is plotted below for $x \ge 1$. Identify the equation of f(x).

(a)
$$f(x) = (x-1)^2 + 2$$

(b)
$$f(x) = |x - 1| + 2$$

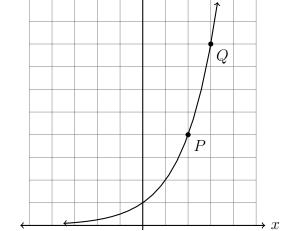
(c)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + 2$$

(d)
$$f(x) = \sin(x-1) + 2$$



15. Part of the exponential function $f: y = 2^x$, is shown below.

- (a) Reflect f across the y-axis.
- (b) Write down the coordinates of P and Q.

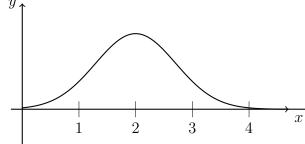


(c) Mark and label the images P' and Q' with their coordinates.

- 16. The function f is plotted below for $x \geq 0$. Identify the function represented by the graph.
 - (a) Reciprocal function $y = \frac{1}{x-2}$



- (b) Principal square root $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$
- (c) Quadratic function $y = (x-2)^2$
- (d) Normal distribution $N(\mu, \sigma)$

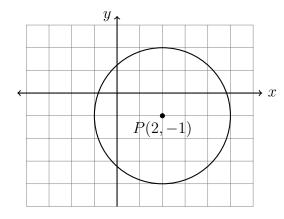


17. The circle with center P shown below can be represented by an equation of the form $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$. Write down the values of the parameters.

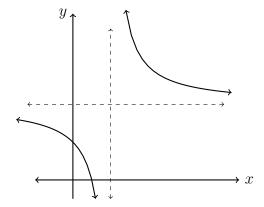




(c)
$$k =$$



- 18. The reciprocal function shown below has the equation $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} 2$. Its asymptotes are plotted as dashed lines.
 - (a) Write down the equation of the horizontal asymptote.
 - (b) Write down the equation of the vertical asymptote.



19. The sine function shown below has the form $f(x) = a \sin x + d$, where the coefficient a is the vertical stretch factor and the parameter d is the vertical translation. f passes through the points $(90^{\circ}, 3)$ and $(270^{\circ}, -1)$.

Write down the parameter values:

(a)
$$a =$$

(b)
$$d =$$

