

**DILATION & REFLECTION**

1. Fill out the tables below for each function, and then graph each function on the same graph.

a.  $f(x) = x$

x	f(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

b.  $g(x) = 2x$

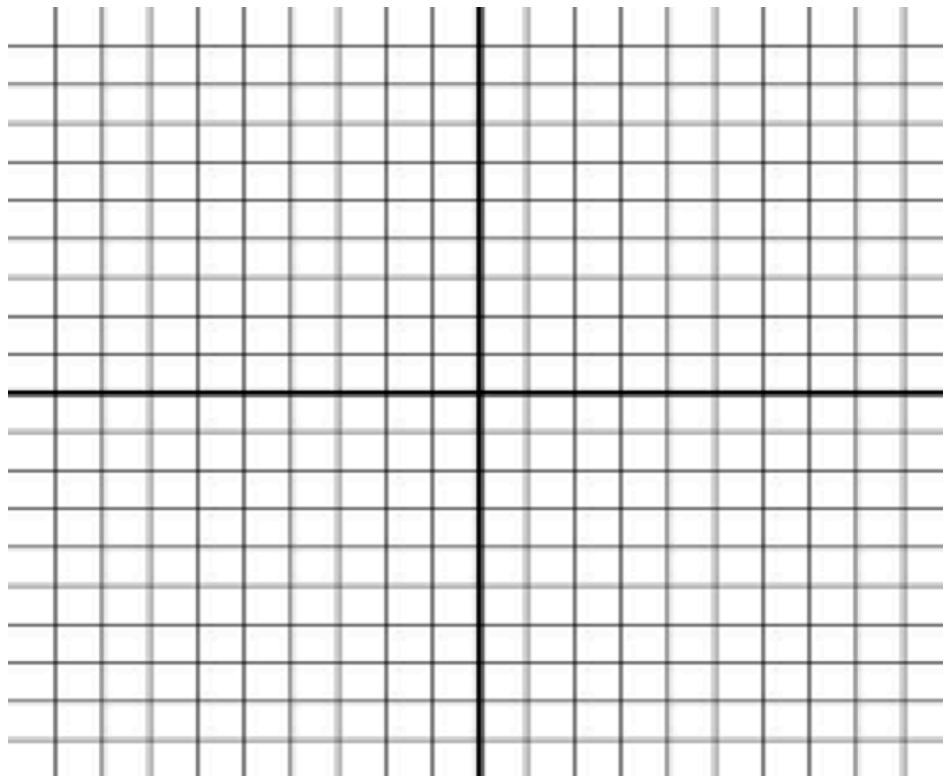
x	g(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

c.  $h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$

x	h(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

d.  $j(x) = -2x$

x	j(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	



Consider the following questions given that  $f(x)$  is the parent function.

2. What did the 2 do to the graph of  $g(x)$ ?
3. What did the  $\frac{1}{2}$  do to the graph of  $h(x)$ ?
4. What did the -2 do to the graph of  $j(x)$ ?

5. Fill out the tables below for each function, and then graph each function on the same graph. Consider the values in the tables when selecting a scale for the graphs

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

x	f(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

b.  $g(x) = 2x^2$

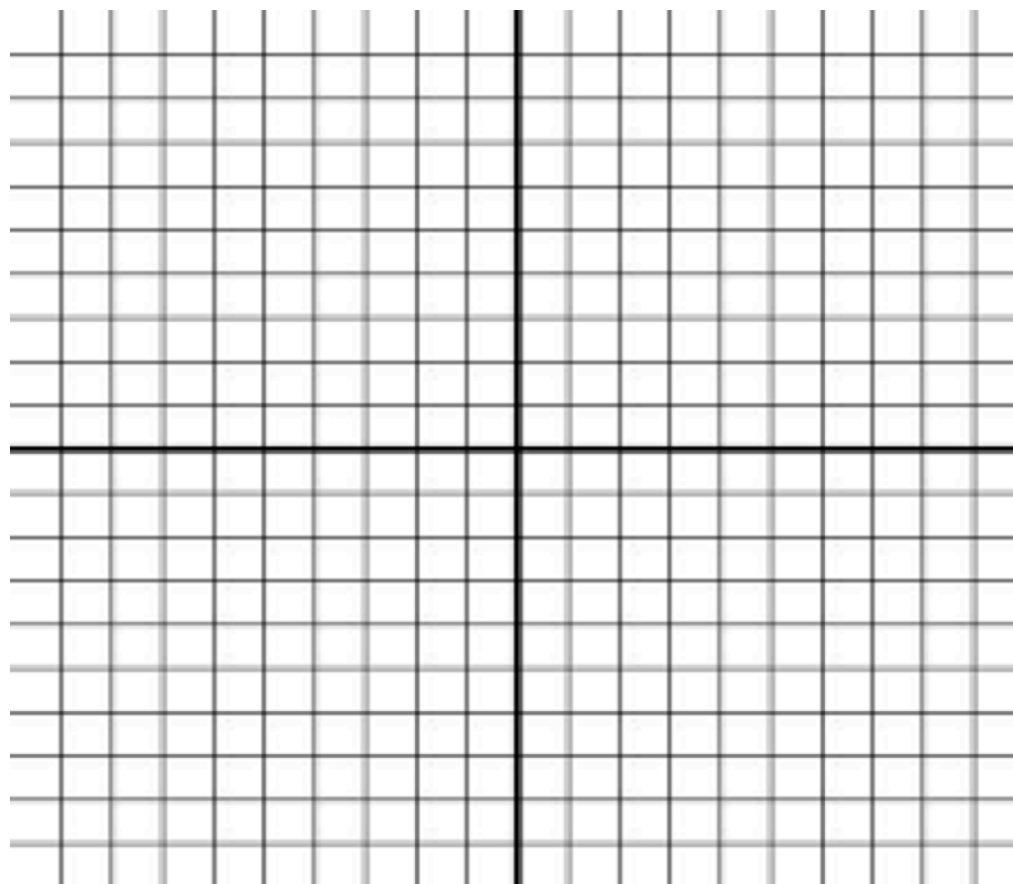
x	g(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

c.  $h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

x	h(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

d.  $j(x) = -2x^2$

x	j(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	



Consider the following questions about the graphs above given that  $f(x)$  is the parent function.

6. What did the 2 do to the graph of  $g(x)$ ?

7. What did the  $\frac{1}{2}$  do to the graph of  $h(x)$ ?

8. What did the -2 do to the graph of  $j(x)$ ?

9. Fill out the tables below for each function, and then graph each function on the same graph.  
 Consider the values in the tables when selecting a scale for the graphs.

a.  $f(x) = x^3$

x	f(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

b.  $g(x) = 2x^3$

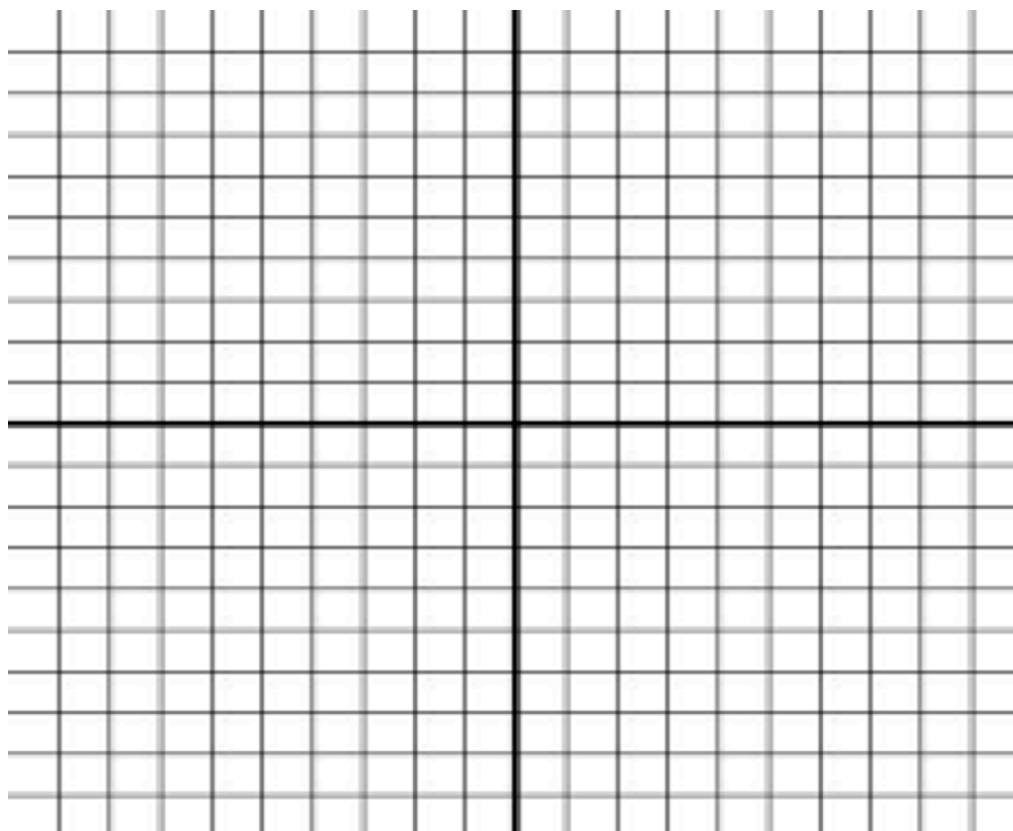
x	g(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

c.  $h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3$

x	h(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	

d.  $j(x) = -2x^3$

x	j(x)
-2	
-1	
0	
1	
2	



Consider the following questions about the graphs above given that  $f(x)$  is the parent function.

12. What did the 2 do to the graph of  $g(x)$ ?

13. What did the  $\frac{1}{2}$  do to the graph of  $h(x)$ ?

14. What did the -2 do to the graph of  $j(x)$ ?

15. Fill out the tables below for each function, and then graph each function on the same graph. Consider the values in the tables when selecting a scale for the graphs.

a.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

x	f(x)
-1	
0	
1	
4	
9	

b.  $g(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$

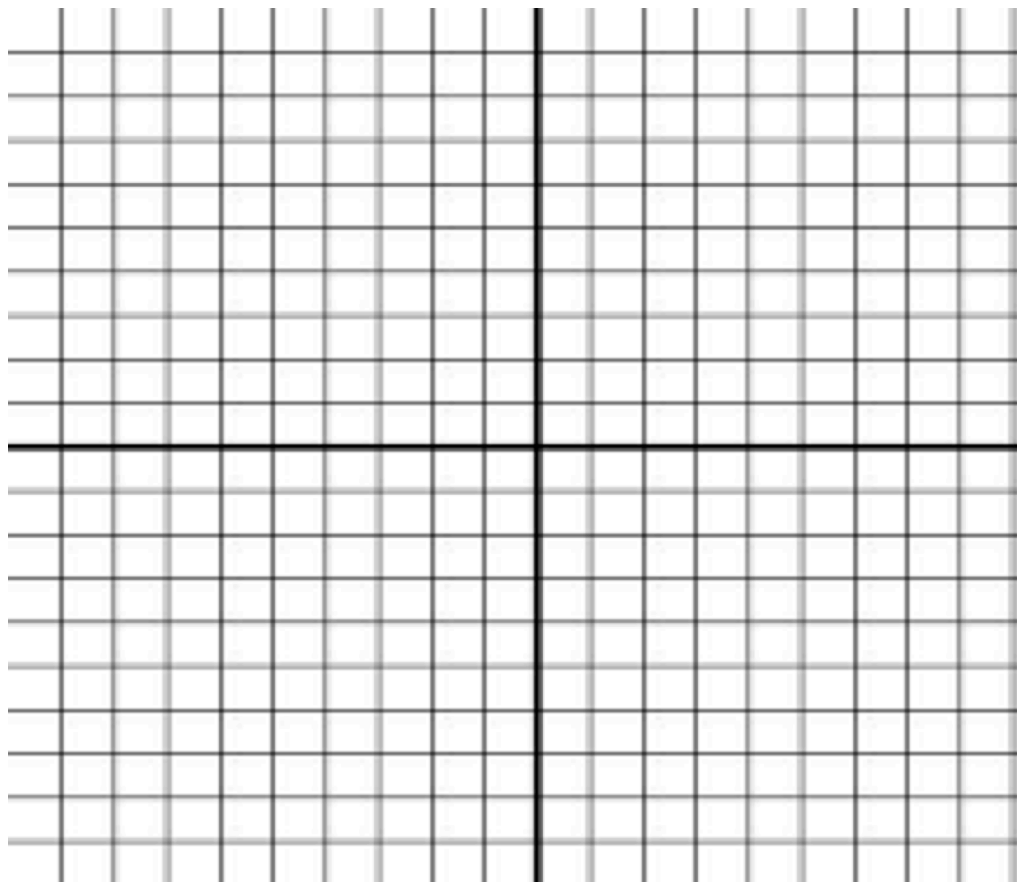
x	g(x)
-1	
0	
1	
4	
9	

c.  $h(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$

x	h(x)
0	
1	
4	
9	
16	

d.  $j(x) = -2\sqrt{x}$

x	j(x)
0	
1	
4	
9	
16	



Consider the following questions about the graphs above given that  $f(x)$  is the parent function.

16. What did the 2 do to the graph of  $g(x)$ ?

17. What did the  $\frac{1}{2}$  do to the graph of  $h(x)$ ?

18. What did the -2 do to the graph of  $j(x)$ ?