DP IB Maths: AA SL

2.5 Transformations of Graphs

Contents

Your notes

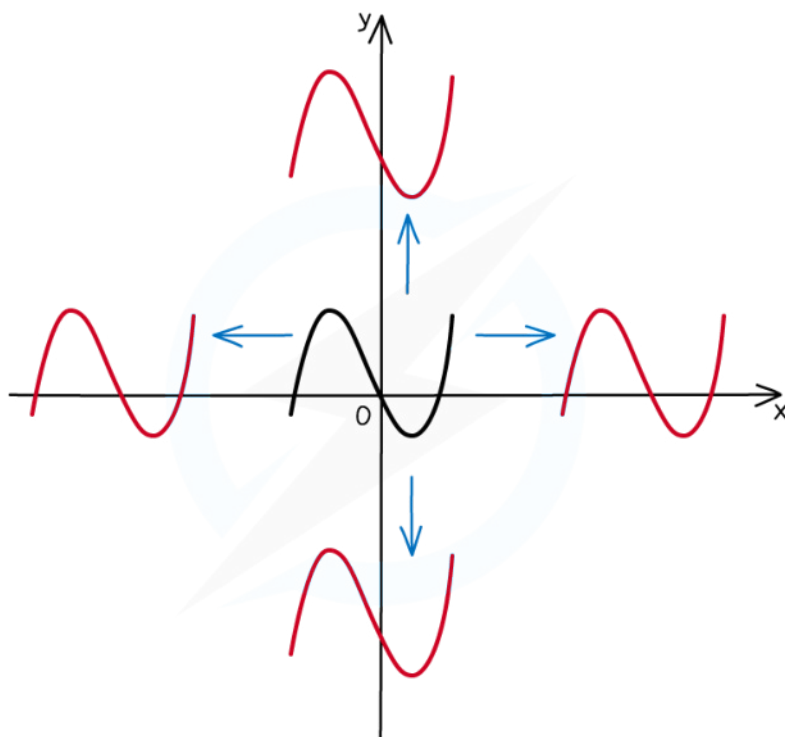## 2.5.1 Translations of Graphs

Your notes

Translations of Graphs

What are translations of graphs?

- When you alter a function in certain ways, the effects on the graph of the function can be described by **geometrical transformations**
- For a **translation**:
  - the graph is **moved** (up or down, left or right) in the xy plane
    - Its position **changes**
  - the shape, size, and orientation of the graph remain **unchanged**

- A particular translation (how far left/right, how far up/down) is specified by a **translation vector** $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$:

  - x is the **horizontal** displacement
    - **Positive** moves **right**
    - **Negative** moves **left**
  - y is the **vertical** displacement
    - **Positive** moves **up**
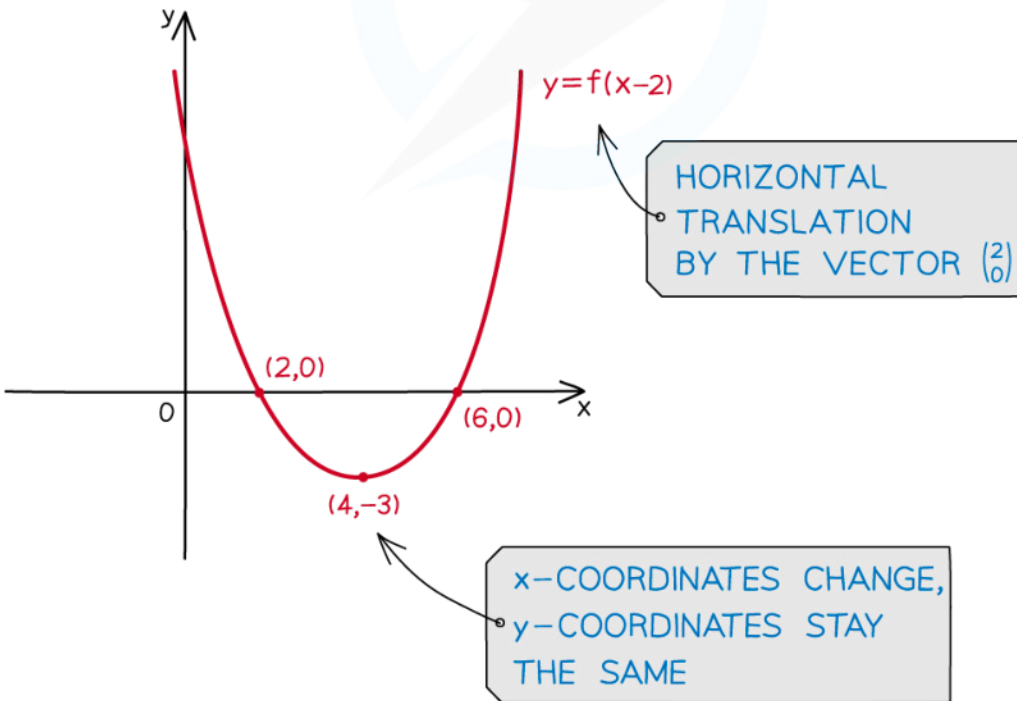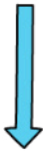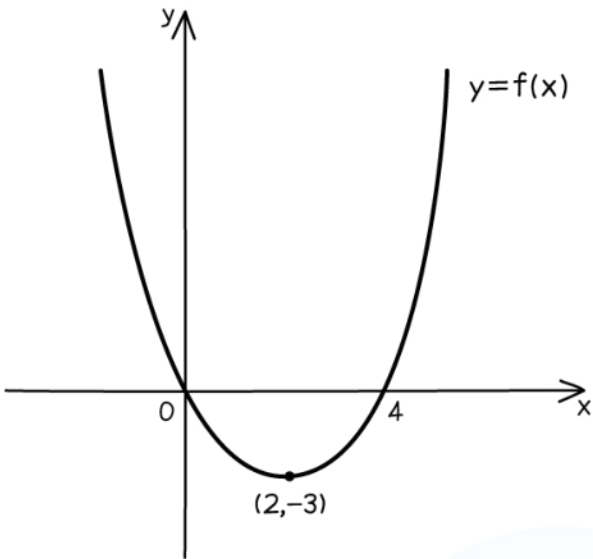   - **Negative** moves **down**

What effects do horizontal translations have on the graphs and functions?

- A **horizontal translation** of the graph $y = f(x)$ by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is represented by

  - $y = f(x - a)$
- The **x-coordinates change**
  - The value a is **subtracted** from them
- The **y-coordinates stay the same**
- The coordinates (x, y) become $(x + a, y)$
- **Horizontal** asymptotes **stay the same**
- **Vertical** asymptotes **change**
  - $x = k$ becomes $x = k + a$

Your notes

What effects do vertical translations have on the graphs and functions?
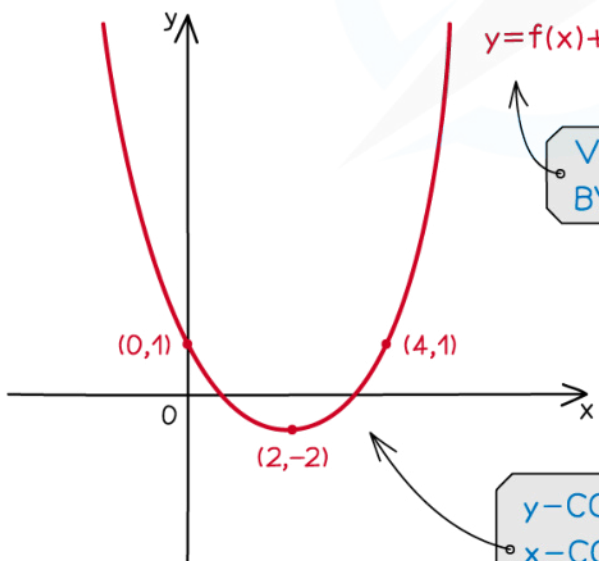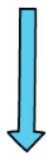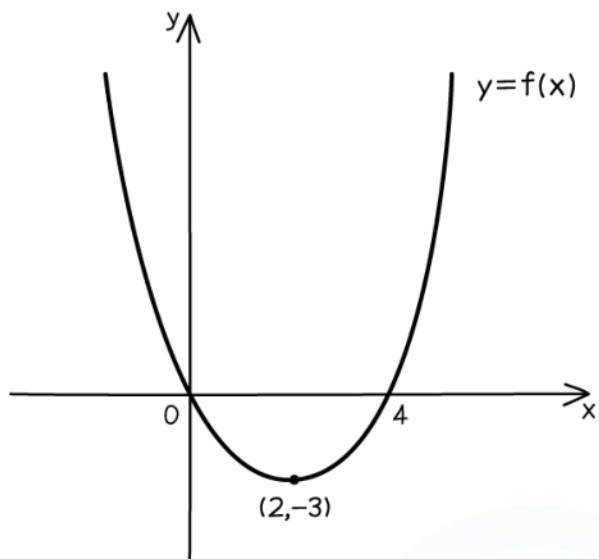
- A **vertical translation** of the graph $y = f(x)$ by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ is represented by

  - $y - b = f(x)$
    - This is often rearranged to $y = f(x) + b$
- The **x-coordinates stay the same**
- The **y-coordinates change**
  - The value b is **added** to them
- The coordinates (x, y) become $(x, y + b)$
- **Horizontal** asymptotes **change**
  - $y = k$ becomes $y = k + b$
- **Vertical** asymptotes **stay the same**

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> 💡 **Examiner Tip**
>
> - To get full marks in an exam make sure you use correct mathematical terminology
>
>   - For example: Translate by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$
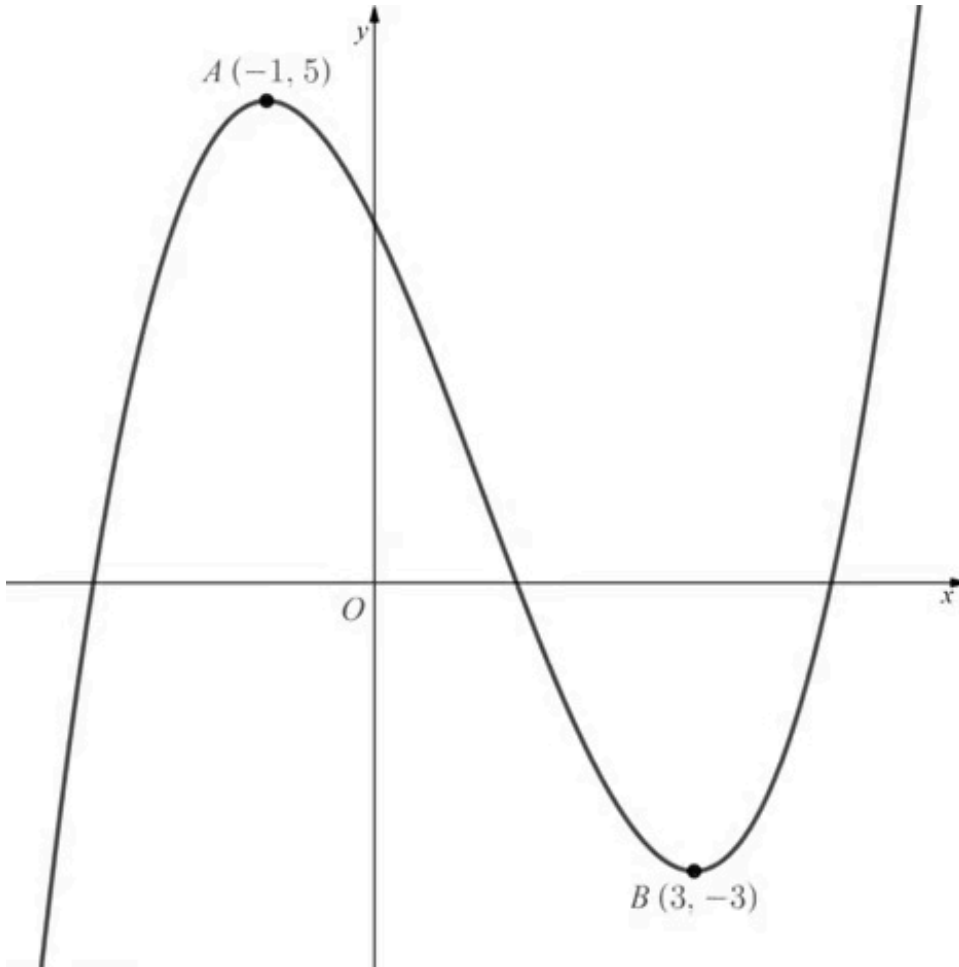
✏️ **Worked example**

The diagram below shows the graph of $y = f(x)$.

a)   Sketch the graph of $y = f(x + 3)$.
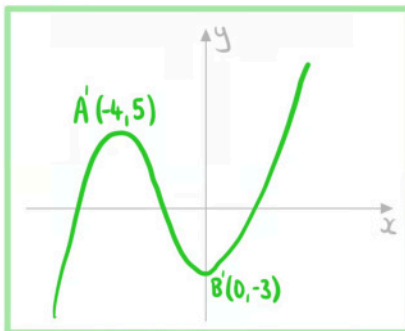
$y = f(x + k)$ translation by $\begin{pmatrix} -k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Translate $y = f(x)$ by $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

A becomes $(-4, 5)$
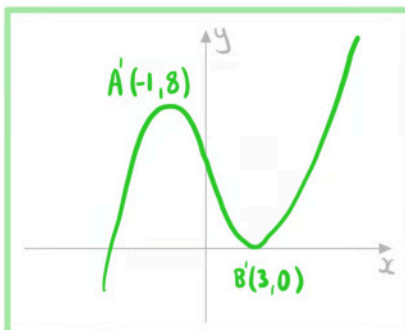
B becomes $(0, -3)$

b) Sketch the graph of $y = f(x) + 3$.

$y = f(x) + k$ translation by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$

Translate $y = f(x)$ by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

A becomes $(-1, 8)$

B becomes $(3, 0)$

2.5.2 Reflections of Graphs

Reflections of Graphs

What are reflections of graphs?

- When you alter a function in certain ways, the effects on the graph of the function can be described by **geometrical transformations**
- For a **reflection**:
    - the graph is **flipped** about one of the coordinate axes
        - Its orientation **changes**
    - the size of the graph remains **unchanged**
- A particular reflection is specified by an **axis of symmetry**:
    - $y = 0$
        - This is the x-axis
    - $x = 0$
        - This is the y-axis
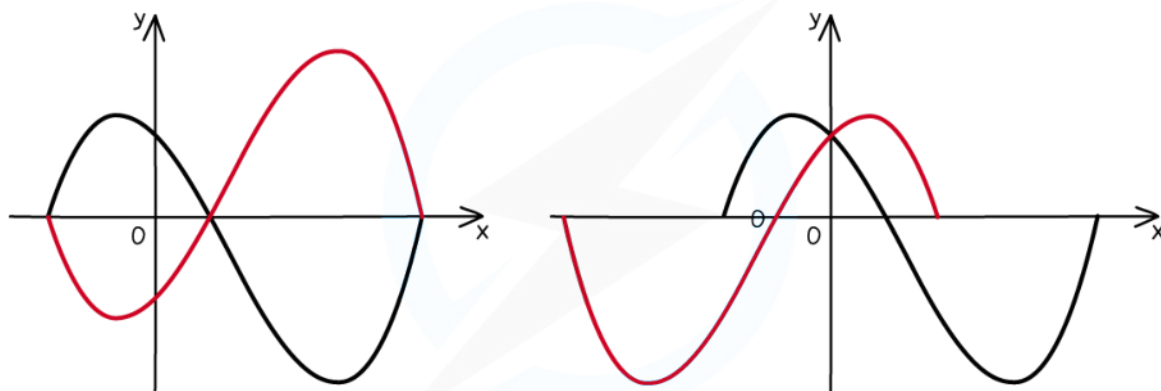
What effects do horizontal reflections have on the graphs and functions?

- A **horizontal reflection** of the graph $y = f(x)$ about the y-axis is represented by
    - $y = f(-x)$
- The **x-coordinates change**
    - Their **sign** changes
- The **y-coordinates stay the same**
- The coordinates (x, y) become $(-x, y)$
- **Horizontal** asymptotes **stay the same**
- **Vertical** asymptotes **change**
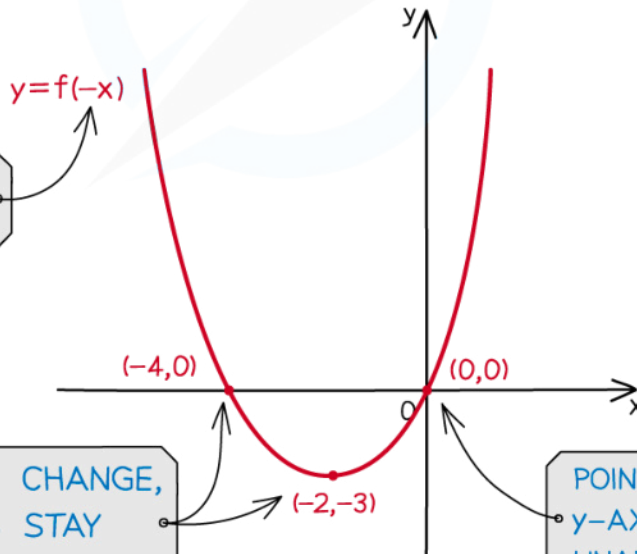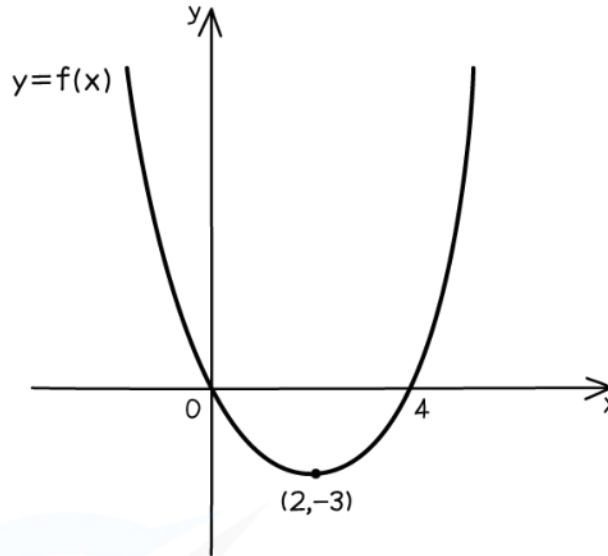
- $x = k$ becomes $x = -k$

What effects do vertical reflections have on the graphs and functions?

- A **vertical reflection** of the graph $y = f(x)$ about the *x*-axis is represented by
    - $-y = f(x)$
        - This is often rearranged to $y = -f(x)$
- The **x-coordinates stay the same**
- The **y-coordinates change**
    - Their **sign** changes
- The coordinates (x, y) become $(x, -y)$
- **Horizontal** asymptotes **change**
    - $y = k$ becomes $y = -k$
- **Vertical** asymptotes **stay the same**

Your notes

Your notes
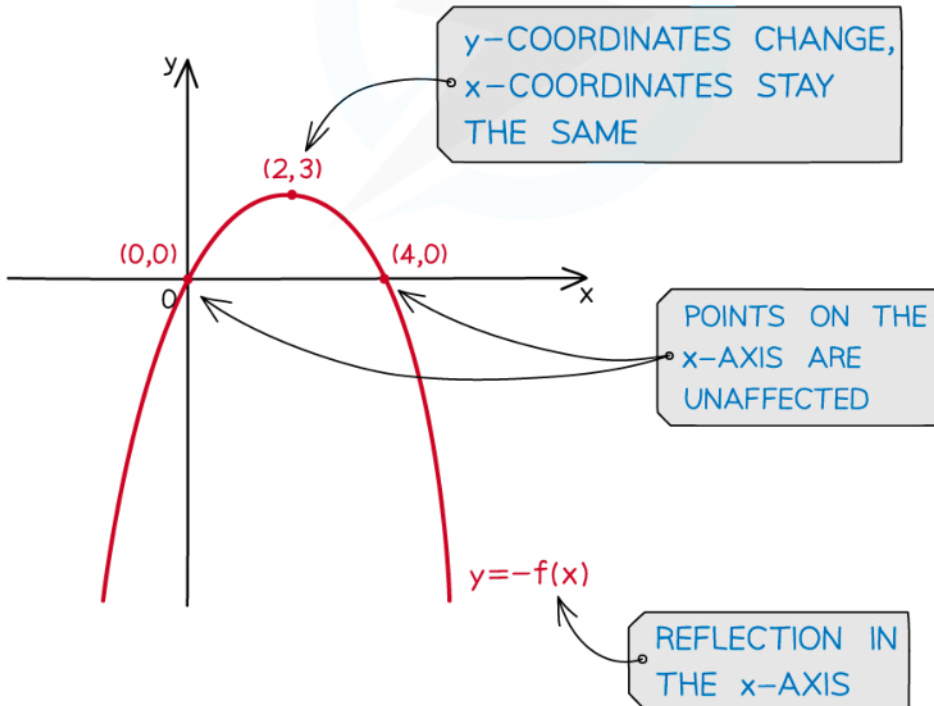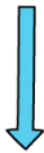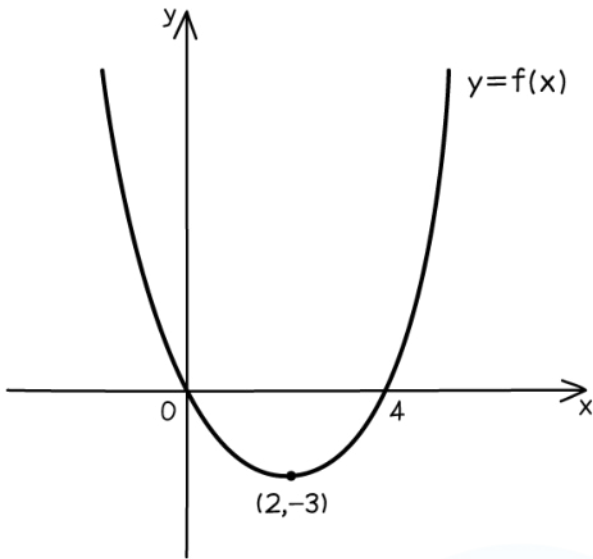
🖉 **Worked example**

The diagram below shows the graph of $y = f(x)$.

$A(-1, 5)$

O

$B(3, -3)$
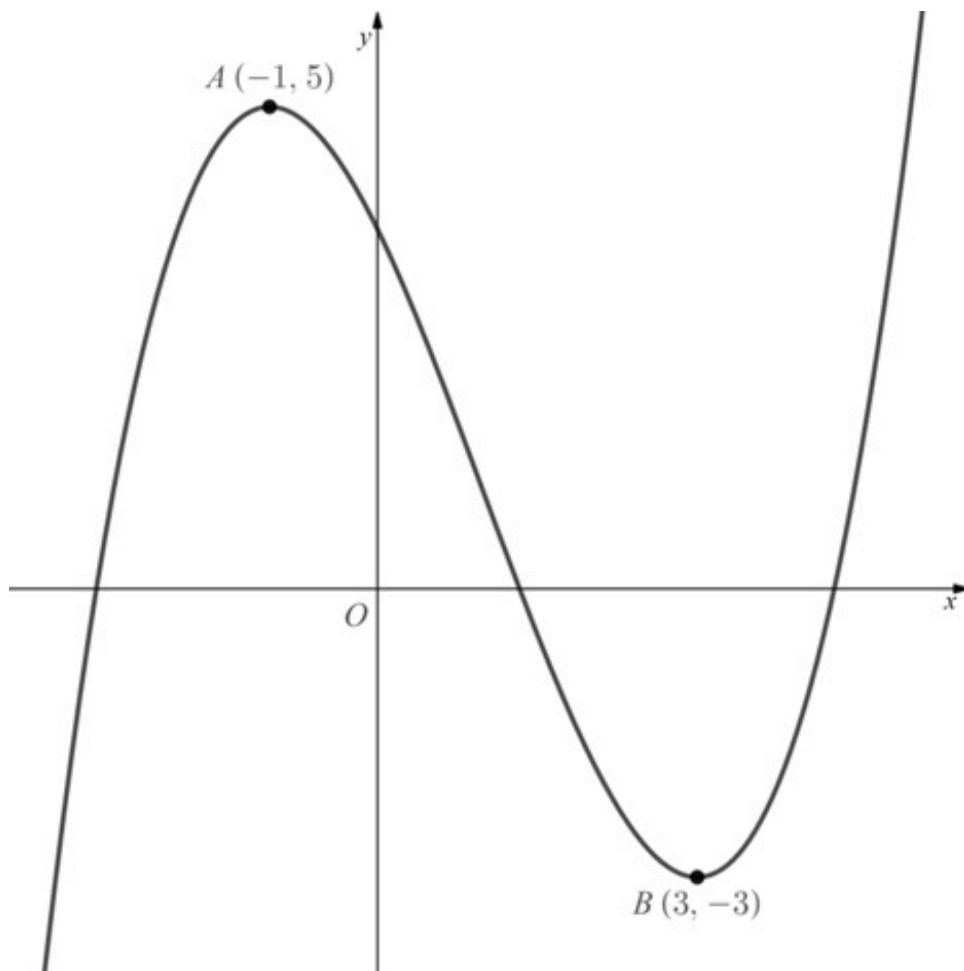
a) Sketch the graph of $y = -f(x)$.

$y = -f(x)$ reflection in x-axis

A becomes $(-1, -5)$

B becomes $(3, 3)$

b)   Sketch the graph of $y = f(-x)$.

$y = f(-x)$ reflection in y-axis

A becomes $(1, 5)$

B becomes $(-3, -3)$

2.5.3 Stretches of Graphs

Stretches of Graphs

What are stretches of graphs?

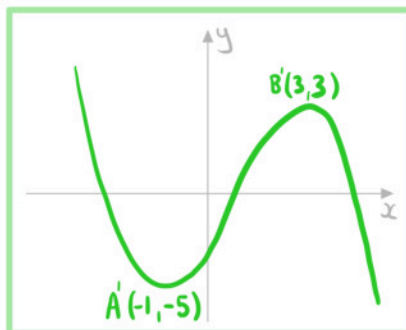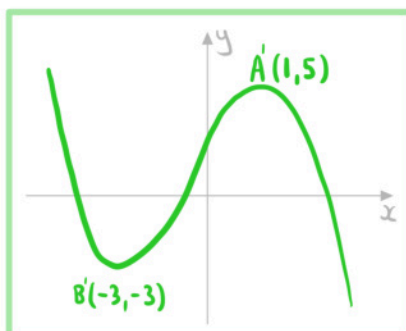- When you alter a function in certain ways, the effects on the graph of the function can be described by **geometrical transformations**
- For a **stretch**:
  - the graph is **stretched** about one of the coordinate axes by a scale factor
    - Its size **changes**
  - the orientation of the graph remains **unchanged**
- A particular stretch is specified by a **coordinate axis** and a **scale factor**:
  - The **distance** between a **point** on the graph and the **specified coordinate axis** is **multiplied** by the **constant scale factor**
  - The graph is stretched in the **direction** which is **parallel** to the **other coordinate axis**
  - For scale factors **bigger than 1**
    - the points on the graph get **further away** from the **specified coordinate axis**
  - For scale factors **between 0 and 1**
    - the points on the graph get **closer** to the **specified coordinate axis**
    - This is also sometimes called a **compression** but in your exam you must use the term **stretch** with the appropriate scale factor
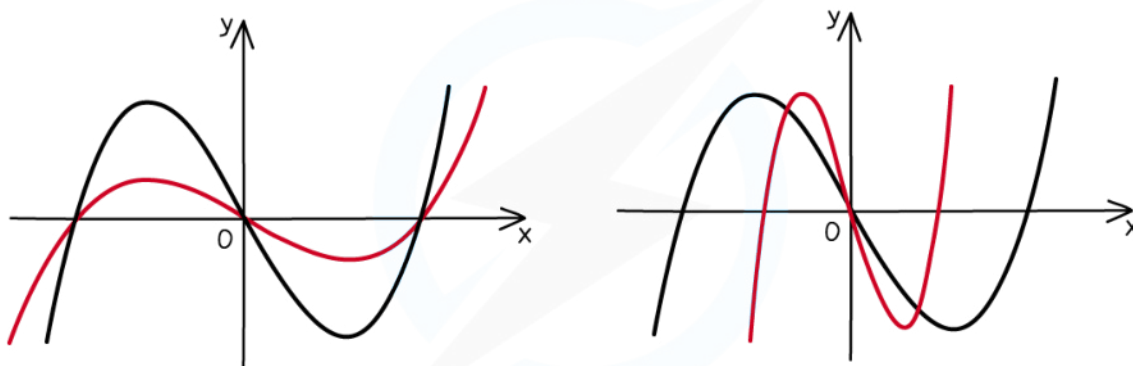
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What effects do horizontal stretches have on the graphs and functions?

- A **horizontal stretch** of the graph $y = f(x)$ by a scale factor q centred about the y-axis is represented by

Your notes

- $y = f\left(\dfrac{x}{q}\right)$
- The **x-coordinates change**
    - They are **divided** by *q*
- The **y-coordinates stay the same**
- The coordinates $(x,\ y)$ become $(qx,\ y)$
- **Horizontal** asymptotes **stay the same**
- **Vertical** asymptotes **change**
    - $x = k$ becomes $x = qk$

Your notes

$y = f(x)$

0

4

$(2, -3)$

$y = f(2x)$

HORIZONTAL STRETCH, SCALE FACTOR $\frac{1}{2}$

POINTS ON THE y-AXIS ARE UNAFFECTED

$(0,0)$

0

$(2,0)$

$(1,-3)$

x-COORDINATES CHANGE, y-COORDINATES STAY THE SAME

Your notes
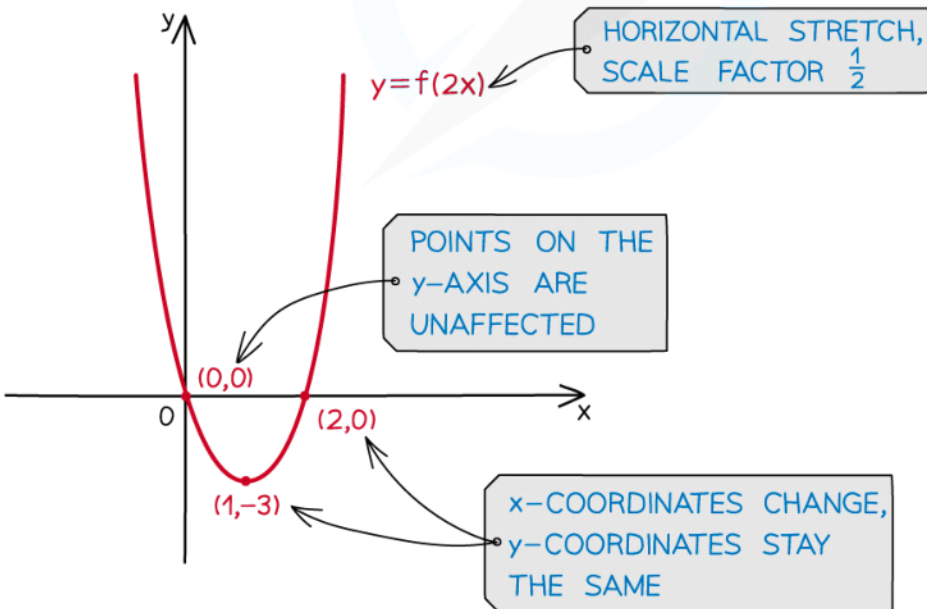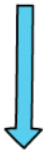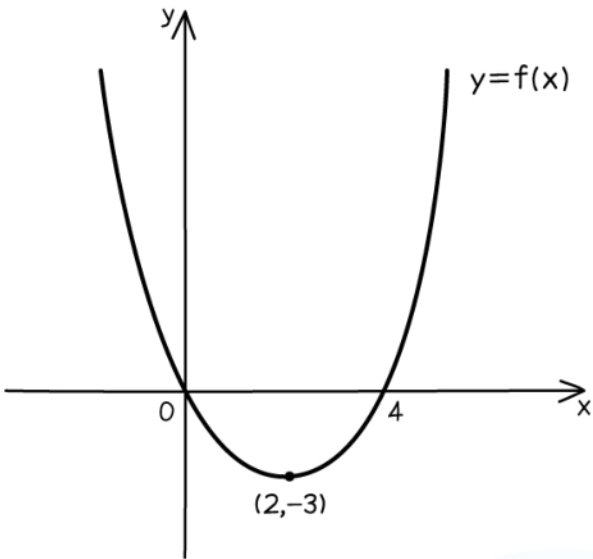
What effects do vertical stretches have on the graphs and functions?

- A **vertical stretch** of the graph $y = f(x)$ by a scale factor p centred about the x-axis is represented by

  - $$\frac{y}{p} = f(x)$$
    - This is often rearranged to $y = pf(x)$
- The x-**coordinates stay the same**
- The y-**coordinates change**
  - They are **multiplied** by p
- The coordinates (x, y) become (x, py)
- **Horizontal** asymptotes **change**
  - $y = k$ becomes $y = pk$
- **Vertical** asymptotes **stay the same**
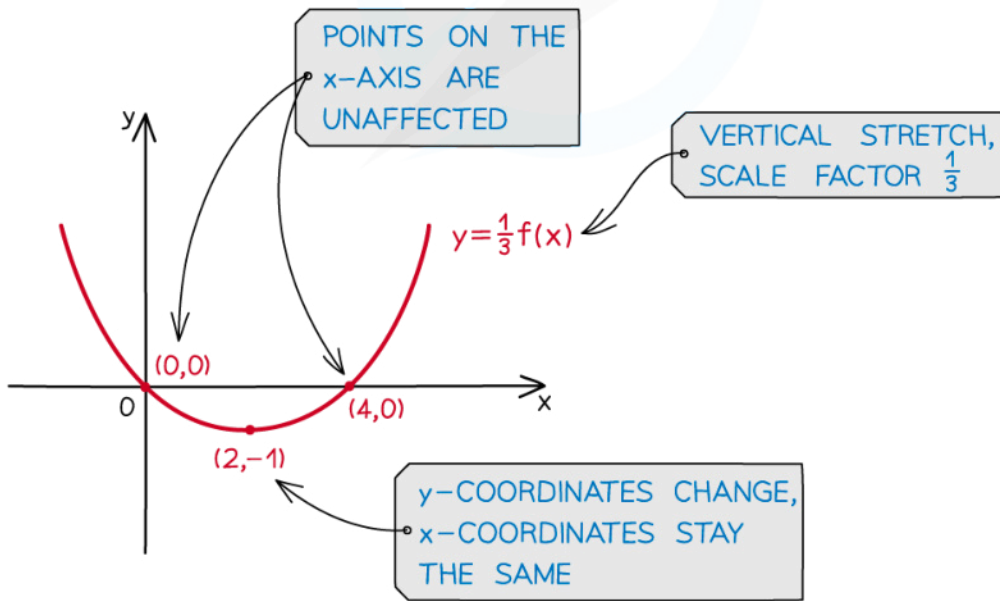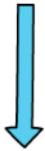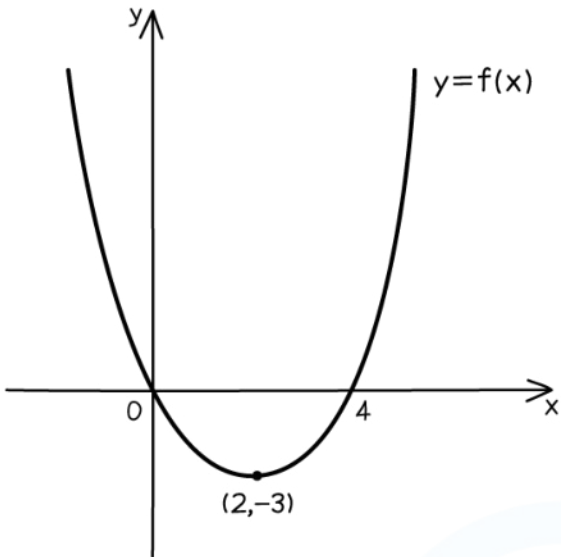
POINTS ON THE x–AXIS ARE UNAFFECTED

VERTICAL STRETCH, SCALE FACTOR $\frac{1}{3}$

$y = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$

y–COORDINATES CHANGE, x–COORDINATES STAY THE SAME

💡 Examiner Tip

- To get full marks in an exam make sure you use correct mathematical terminology
  - For example: Stretch vertically by scale factor ½
  - Do not use the word "compress" in your exam

Your notes

🖊 Worked example

The diagram below shows the graph of $y = f(x)$.
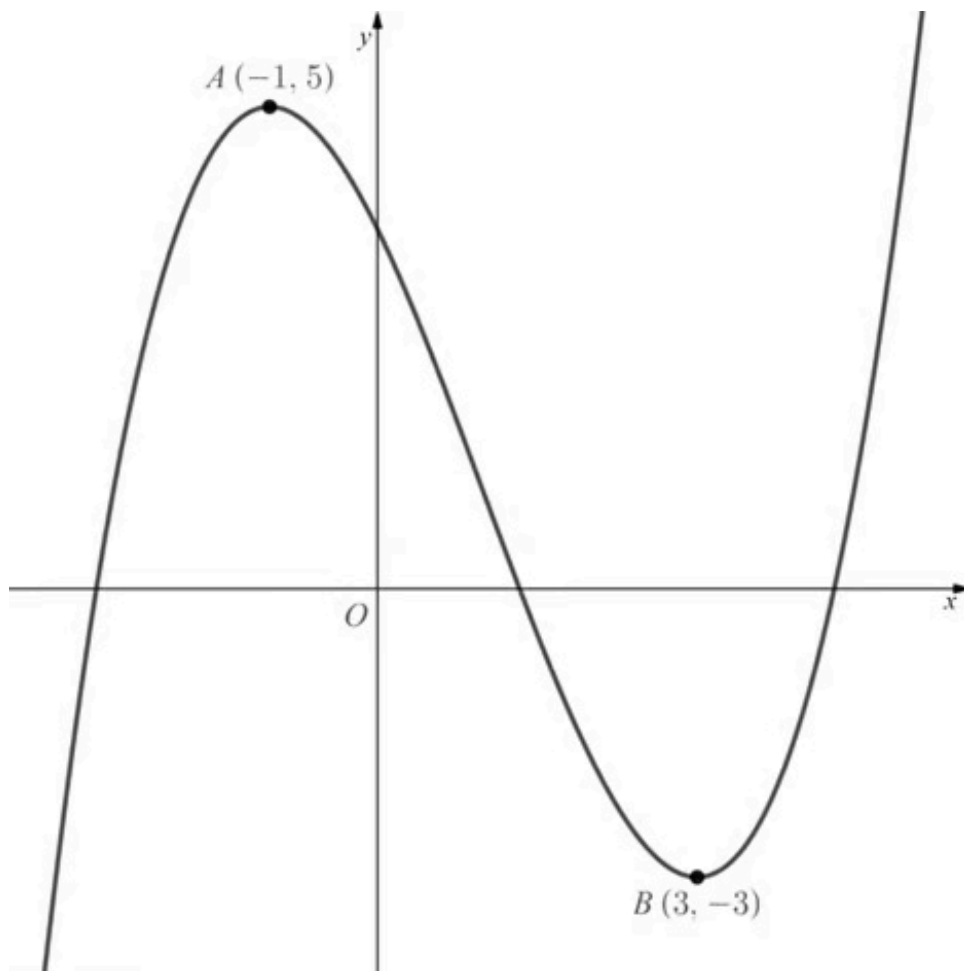
a) Sketch the graph of $y = 2f(x)$.

$y = kf(x)$ vertical stretch scale factor k

Stretch $y = f(x)$ vertically scale factor 2

A becomes $(-1, 10)$

B becomes $(3, -6)$
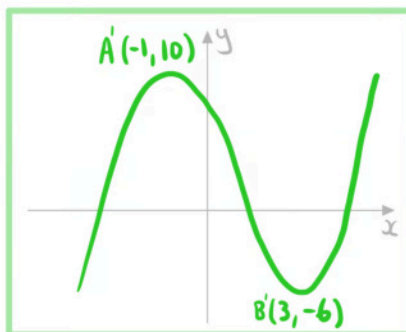
b)   Sketch the graph of $y = f(2x)$.

$y = f(kx)$ horizontal stretch scale factor $\frac{1}{k}$

Stretch $y = f(x)$ horizontally scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$

A becomes $(-\frac{1}{2}, 5)$

B becomes $(\frac{3}{2}, -3)$
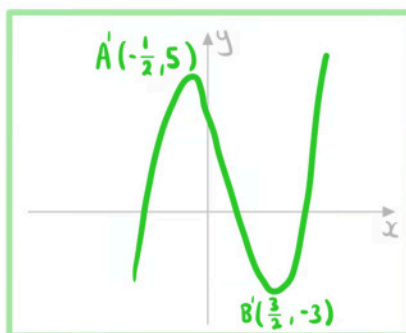
2.5.4 Composite Transformations of Graphs

Composite Transformations of Graphs

What transformations do I need to know?

- $y = f(x + k)$ is **horizontal translation** by vector $\begin{pmatrix} -k \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

  - If k is **positive** then the graph moves **left**
  - If k is **negative** then the graph moves **right**

- $y = f(x) + k$ is **vertical translation** by vector $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$

  - If k is **positive** then the graph moves **up**
  - If k is **negative** then the graph moves **down**

- $y = f(kx)$ is a **horizontal stretch** by scale factor $\dfrac{1}{k}$ centred about the y-axis

  - If $k > 1$ then the graph gets **closer** to the y-axis
  - If $0 < k < 1$ then the graph gets **further** from the y-axis
- $y = kf(x)$ is a **vertical stretch** by scale factor k centred about the x-axis
  - If $k > 1$ then the graph gets **further** from the x-axis
  - If $0 < k < 1$ then the graph gets **closer** to the x-axis
- $y = f(-x)$ is a **horizontal reflection** about the y-axis
  - A **horizontal reflection** can be viewed as a special case of a **horizontal stretch**
- $y = -f(x)$ is a **vertical reflection** about the x-axis
  - A **vertical reflection** can be viewed as a special case of a **vertical stretch**

How do horizontal and vertical transformations affect each other?

- **Horizontal and vertical transformations** are **independent** of each other
  - The horizontal transformations involved will need to be applied in their correct order
  - The vertical transformations involved will need to be applied in their correct order
- Suppose there are **two horizontal** transformation H_1 then H_2 and **two vertical** transformations V_1 then V_2 then they can be applied in the following orders:
  - Horizontal then vertical:
    - $H_1 H_2 V_1 V_2$
  - Vertical then horizontal:
    - $V_1 V_2 H_1 H_2$
  - Mixed up (provided that H_1 **comes before** H_2 and V_1 **comes before** V2):
    - $H_1 V_1 H_2 V_2$
    - $H_1 V_1 V_2 H_2$
    - $V_1 H_1 V_2 H_2$

- $V_1 H_1 H_2 V_2$

💡 Examiner Tip

- In an exam you are more likely to get the correct solution if you deal with one transformation at a time and sketch the graph after each transformation
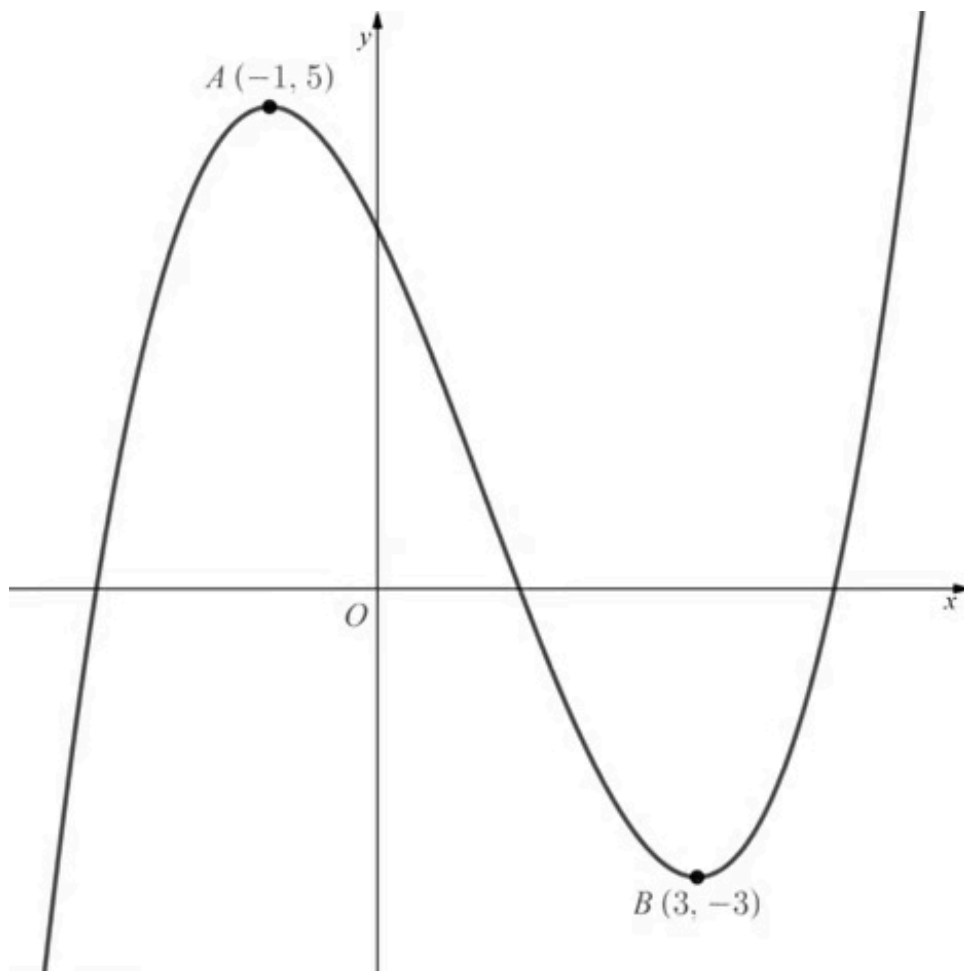

✏️ Worked example

The diagram below shows the graph of $y = f(x)$.

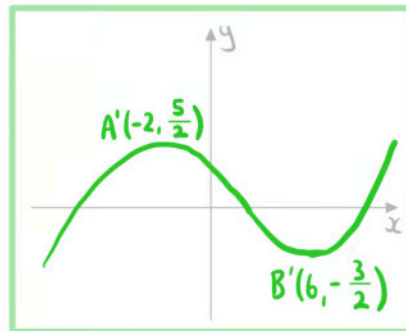Sketch the graph of $y = \dfrac{1}{2} f\!\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)$.

A vertical and horizontal transformation can be done in any order

$y = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$: vertical stretch scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$

$y = f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$: horizontal stretch scale factor 2

A becomes $\left(-2, \frac{5}{2}\right)$

B becomes $\left(6, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$

Your notes

Composite Vertical Transformations af(x)+b

How do I deal with multiple vertical transformations?

- **Order matters** when you have **more than one vertical transformations**
- If you are asked to find the equation then **build up the equation** by looking at the transformations in order

  - A **vertical stretch** by scale factor a followed by a **translation** of $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$

    - Stretch: $y = af(x)$
    - Then translation: $y = [af(x)] + b$
    - Final equation: $y = af(x) + b$

  - A **translation** of $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ followed by a **vertical stretch** by scale factor a

    - Translation: $y = f(x) + b$
    - Then stretch: $y = a[f(x) + b]$
   - Final equation: $y = af(x) + ab$

- If you are asked to determine the **order**
  - The order of vertical transformations **follows the order of operations**
  - First write the equation in the form $y = af(x) + b$
    - **First stretch vertically** by scale factor a
    - If a is negative then the **reflection and stretch** can be **done in any order**

    - **Then translate** by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$

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✏️ Worked example

The diagram below shows the graph of $y = f(x)$.
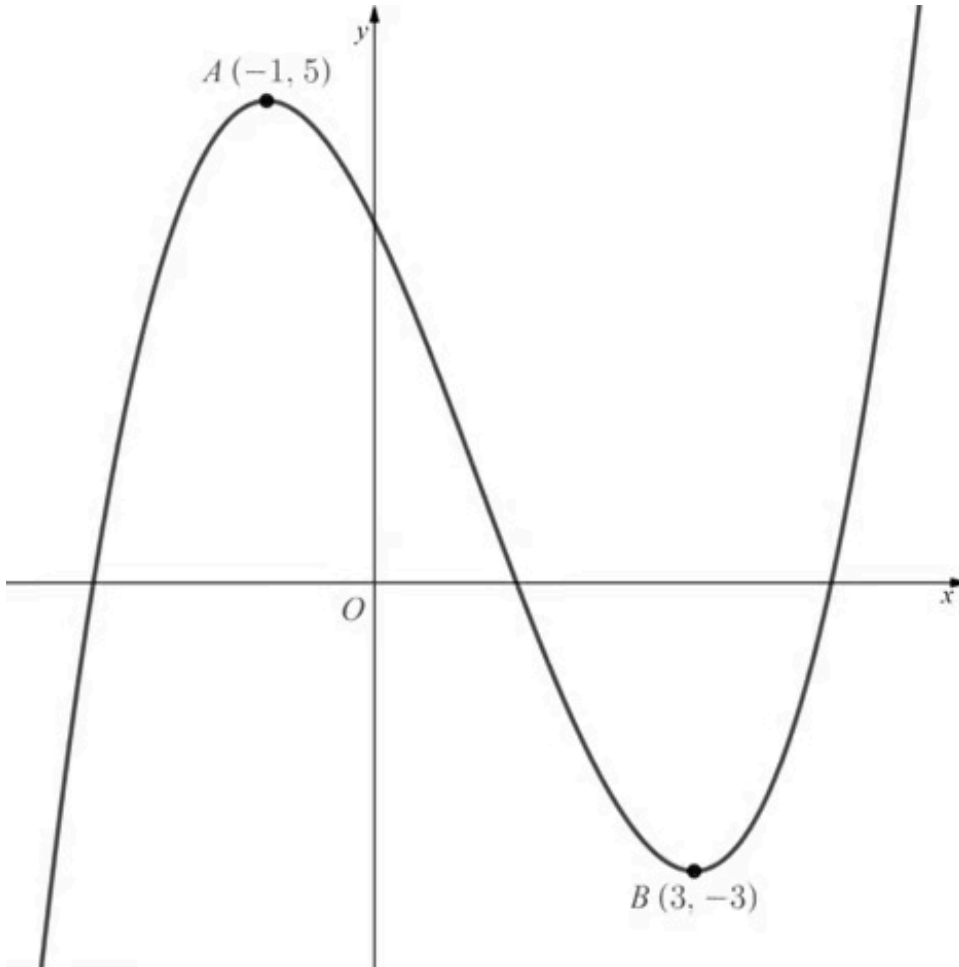
Sketch the graph of $y = 3f(x) - 2$.

The order vertical transformations follows the order of operations

$y = 3f(x)$: Vertical stretch scale factor 3

$y = f(x) - 2$: Translate $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

A becomes $(-1, 13)$

B becomes $(3, -11)$