

Reflections of Linear & Exponential Functions

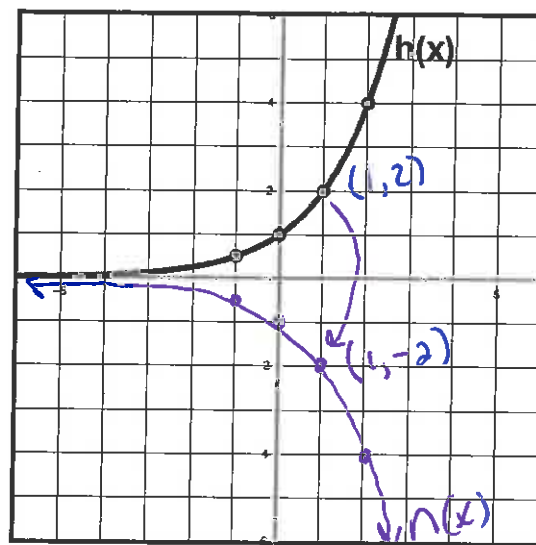
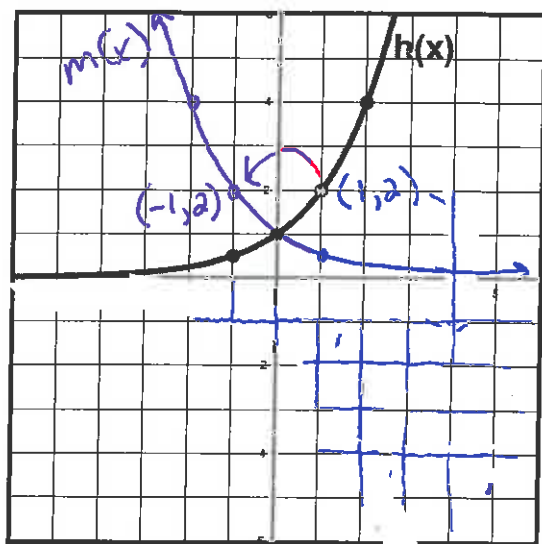


PROBLEM 1 Reflections

Transformation: The mapping, or movement, of all points of a figure in a plane according to a common operation.

Reflection: A type of transformation that flips an entire graph over a line of reflection to create a mirror image.

1. Consider the graph of a function $h(x)$ on the two grids below.



- a. On the left grid, graph the function, $m(x)$, where $m(x)$ is the reflection of $h(x)$ over the line $x = 0$. Describe how each point on $h(x)$ changed to produce the graph of $m(x)$.

the ~~x~~ x-coordinate changed sign.
the y-coordinate did not change.

y-axis

- b. Write the function $m(x)$ in terms of $h(x)$. Explain the change made to $h(x)$ to produce $m(x)$.

$$m(x) = h(-x)$$

the x is made negative because
the x -coord must change sign.

- c. If $h(x) = 2^x$, then rewrite $m(x)$ in terms of x .

$$\begin{aligned} m(x) &= h(-x) \\ &= 2^{-x} \end{aligned}$$



d. On the right grid, graph the function, $n(x)$, where $n(x)$ is the reflection of $h(x)$ over the line $y = 0$.

Describe how each point on $h(x)$ changed to produce the graph of $n(x)$.

the y -coordinate changed sign.

the x -coordinate did not change.

$y = 0$
x-axis

e. Write the function $n(x)$ in terms of $h(x)$. Explain the change made to $h(x)$ to produce $n(x)$.

$n(x) = -h(x)$ made $h(x)$ negative because the y -coord must change signs.

f. If $h(x) = 2^x$, then rewrite $n(x)$ in terms of x .

$$n(x) = -h(x) \\ = -(2^x)$$

2. For each function, describe the transformation to the function $s(x)$.



a. $h(x) = -s(x)$ $h(x)$ is $s(x)$ reflected over the x -axis ($y=0$)

b. $j(x) = s(-x)$ $j(x) = s(x)$ reflected over the y -axis ($x=0$)

When the negative is on the outside of the function, like $-g(x)$, all the y -values become the opposite of the y -values of $g(x)$. The x -values remain unchanged.



3. Write each function in terms of the function, $f(x)$, where $f(x) = 4^x$.



a. $p(x) = -(4^x)$

$$p(x) = -f(x)$$

b. $p(x) = 4^{-x}$

$$p(x) = f(-x)$$

c. $b(x)$ is $f(x)$ reflected over $y = 0$. ← x -axis

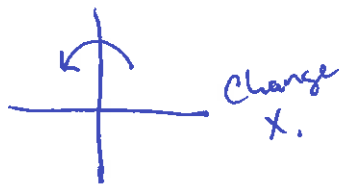
$$b(x) = -f(x)$$



When the negative is on the inside of the function, like $g(-x)$, all the x -values become the opposite of the x -values of $g(x)$. The y -values remain unchanged.

d. $c(x)$ is $f(x)$ reflected over $x = 0$. ← y -axis

$$c(x) = f(-x)$$





Check For Understanding:

Complete the table by describing the transformation of the graph of the basic function.

Function	Description of Transformation of Graph
$f(x) = -5x$	Graph of $5x$ is reflected over the x -axis
$f(x) = 3(4^{-x})$	Graph of $3(4^x)$ is reflected over the y -axis.
$f(-x)$	$f(x)$ is reflected over y -axis.
$-f(x)$	$f(x)$ is reflected over x -axis



Be prepared to share your answers.

