Transformations: Dilating Functions

Student Activity

Open the TI-Nspire[™] document Tranformations_Dilating_Functions.tns.

This activity investigates the effect that changing parameters has on the graph of the function. Specifically, you will investigate vertical reflections (through the *x*-axis) and dilations (vertical stretch and shrink). Different types of functions will be explored.

Name _ Class

I.1 1.2 1.3 ▶ Transformati_ons ♥ ♥ ♥ ■
Transformations: Dilating Functions
Move to the next page to begin investigating
dilations using many different types of
functions.

Move to page 1.2.

- 1. Grab and drag the open point on the parabola. Notice that as the point is moved vertically, the value of *a* changes in the equation and hints appear on the left side of the screen.
 - a. Using the hints on the left side of the screen, move the open point until there is a reflection, but no stretch or shrink. What is the value of *a*? Describe how the graph changes.
 - b. Move the open point so that the hint shows a vertical shrink. What must be true about any value of *a* that makes the graph shrink vertically? Describe how the shape of the graph changes.
 - c. Move the open point so that the hint shows a vertical stretch. What must be true about any value of *a* that makes the graph stretch vertically? Describe how the shape of the graph changes.
 - d. What must be true of the value of *a* for there to be both a vertical stretch and a vertical reflection?

Move to page 1.3.

- 2. On the bottom left portion of the screen, there is a "thumbprint" of the parabola. The thumbprint shows five ordered pairs on the parabola and the difference between each *y*-coordinate.
 - a. When you vertically stretch or shrink (compress) the graph by moving the open point, what changes in the ordered pairs? What remains the same?
 - b. Use the thumbprint on page 1.3 to fill in the table below. When the value of a = 2, the

function can be described as being vertically stretched by a factor of 2. Looking at the table, explain why that description makes sense.

x	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

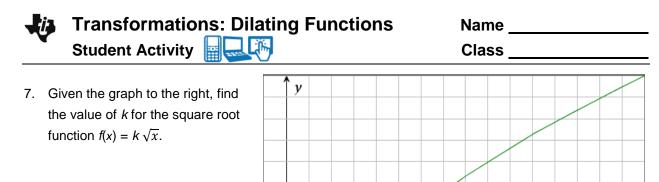
Move to page 2.1.

3. Observe the ordered pairs of the thumbprint view on the left as you move the open point to change the value of *a* in the absolute value graph. Given the equation

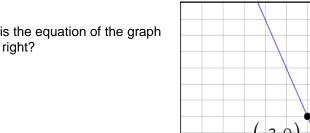
 $y = a \cdot |x|$, what would the value of *a* be if the graph contains the point $\left(-2, \frac{-2}{3}\right)$?

Move to page 3.1.

- 4. Observe the ordered pairs as you move the open point on the square root graph.
 - a. What is the *y*-value of the function $y = 1 \cdot \sqrt{x}$, when x = 2? Why do you think that the ordered pair when x = 4 is labeled instead of the ordered pair when x = 2?
 - b. Another point on the function graph is the point (9, 3) when a = 1. What ordered pair would be on the graph if the function was vertically stretched by a factor of 3?
- 5. Given that the point (7, 12) is a point on the graph of y = f(x), what ordered pair would be on the graph of $y = \frac{1}{3} \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{3} f(x)$?
- 6. Describe the transformation(s) that occur to the function y = g(x) if the new function is $y = -4 \cdot g(x)$.



(4, 8)

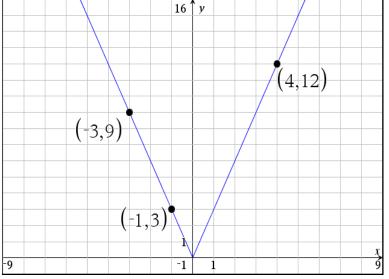


1

-1

1

8. What is the equation of the graph to the right?



 $\frac{x}{16}$