ame:	Per:

## **Transforming Quadratic Equations**

We've learned how to identify transformations (RST rst) from an equation. Now, we'll learn to use given transformations to write quadratic equations. First, you have to know what RST & rst mean. Once you know that, you can plug those values into the equation:  $g(x) = RS(rsx + t)^2 + T$ .

Vertical (y) - Straight up	Horizontal (x) - <i>Liar, Liar</i>	
R(-) means	r (-) means	
"Reflection over the x-axis" (reflection down)	"Reflection over the y-axis" (reflection left)	
S (multiplication) means	s (multiplication) means	
"Vertical Stretch" or "Vertical Compression"	"Horizontal Stretch" or	
T (addition) means	"Horizontal Compression"	
"Translation up (+)" or "Translation down (-)"	"s" is a lie! If it says it's multiplying, it's really	
	dividing—use the reciprocal!	
	t (addition) means	
	"Translation right (+)" or "Translation left (-)"	
	"t" is a lie! If it says it's adding, it's really	
	subtracting—change the $\pm$ sign!	

## **EXAMPLE**

The parent function  $f(x) = x^2$  is **reflected over the** x-axis, vertically stretched by a factor of 3, horizontally stretched by a factor of 2, translated right 7 units, and up 4 units to create g. Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.

reflected over the x-axis (down)  $\rightarrow$  R vertically stretched by a factor of  $3 \rightarrow S$  and up 4 units  $\rightarrow$  T

R: -S: 3 T: +4 The words "parent function  $f(x) = x^2$ " are there so we know it's a quadratic (uses an exponent of 2). The set up:  $g(x) = RS(rsx + t)^2 + T$ 

r: none (+)
horizontally stretched by a factor of 2  $\rightarrow$  s: LIE  $\rightarrow$  2

LIES!!!

translated right 7 units  $\rightarrow$  t

LIES!!!

t: LIE  $\rightarrow$  +7

TRUTH  $\rightarrow$  -7

 $g(x) = RS(rsx + t)^{2} + T$   $g(x) = -3\left(+\frac{1}{2}x + -7\right)^{2} + 4$   $g(x) = -3\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 7\right)^{2} + 4$ 

Now, it's your turn.

1. The parent function  $f(x) = x^2$  is reflected over the *y*-axis, vertically stretched by a factor of 2, translated down 5 units, and left 3 units to create *g*. Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.

R:	r:
S:	s: LIE→
	TRUTH→
T:	t: LIE→
	TRUTH→

2. The parent function  $f(x) = x^2$  is horizontally compressed by a factor of  $\frac{2}{3}$ , translated right 6 units, and down 9 units to create g. Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.

R:	r:
S:	s: LIE→
	TRUTH→
T:	t: LIE→
	TRUTH→

3. The parent function $f(x) = x^2$ is reflected over the $x$ -axis, vertically compressed by a factor of $\frac{5}{6}$ , and translated up 2 units to create $g$ . Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.		4. The parent function $f(x) = x^2$ is reflected over the $x$ -axis, horizontally stretched by a factor of $\frac{7}{2}$ , translated left 8 units, and down 2 units to create $g$ . Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.	
R:	r:	R:	r:
S:	s: LIE→	S:	s: LIE→
	TRUTH→		TRUTH→
T:	t: LIE→	T:	t: LIE→
	TRUTH→		TRUTH→
5. The parent function $f(x) = x^2$ is reflected over the <i>y</i> -axis, vertically stretched by a factor of 2, and horizontally stretched by a factor of 3 to create <i>g</i> . Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.		6. The parent function $f(x) = x^2$ is reflected over the $x$ -axis, horizontally compressed by a factor of $\frac{1}{4}$ , and translated down 1 unit to create $g$ . Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.	
7. The parent function $f($	$f(x) = x^2$ is vertically stretched	8. The parent function $f(x) = x^2$ is reflected over the <i>x</i> -	
by a factor of $\frac{3}{2}$ , horizonta	ally compressed by a factor of $\frac{2}{5}$ ,	axis, horizontally stretched by a factor of $\frac{6}{5}$ , and translated	
and translated down 3 units to create $g$ . Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.		left 6 units to create <i>g</i> . Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.	
9. The parent function $f(x) = x^2$ is reflected over the <i>y</i> -axis, horizontally stretched by a factor of 6, and translated right 2 units to create <i>g</i> . Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.		10. The parent function $f(x) = x^2$ is vertically stretched by a factor of 5, and translated right 2 units to create $g$ . Use the description to write the quadratic function in vertex form.	