

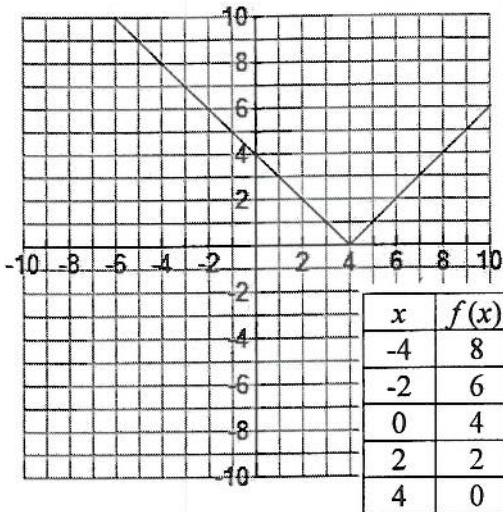
Transform Absolute Value Graphs

Name ANSWERS

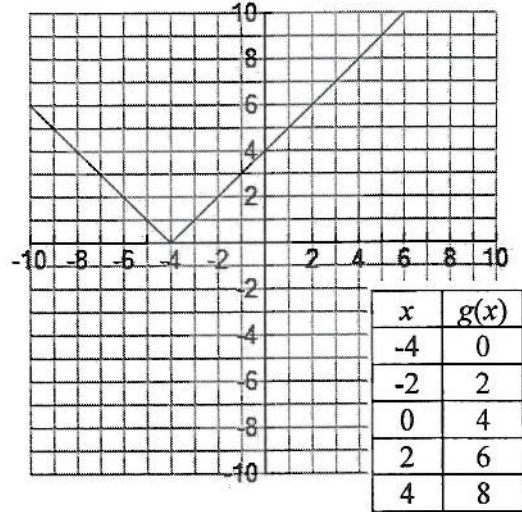
Directions: Use your graphing calculator to examine absolute value graphs.

1. Graph the following absolute value equations and complete the table entries as shown.

$$f(x) = |x - 4|$$



$$g(x) = |x + 4|$$



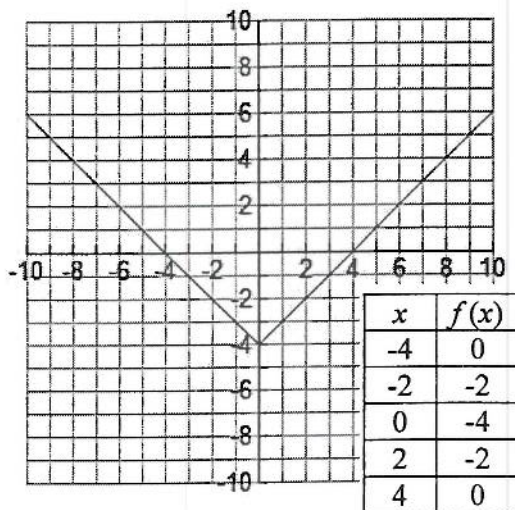
2. Based upon your observations from question #1, describe how the value “h” affects the graph of the equation $y = |x - h|$. Consider values where $h > 0$ and $h < 0$.

When h is < 0 , the “parent” graph experiences a horizontal shift to the left h units.

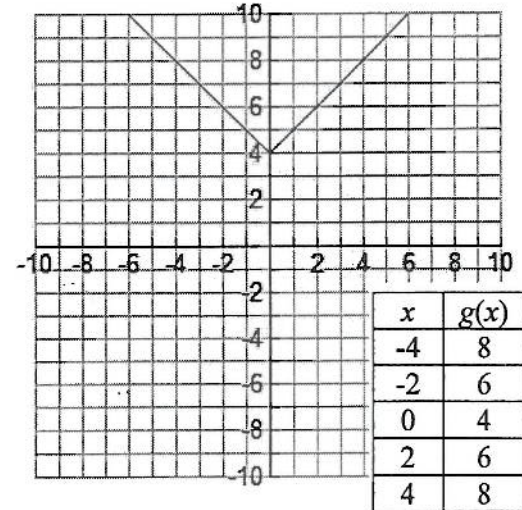
When h is > 0 , the “parent” graph experiences a horizontal shift to the right h units.

3. Graph these new absolute value equations and complete the table entries as shown.

$$f(x) = |x| - 4$$



$$g(x) = |x| + 4$$

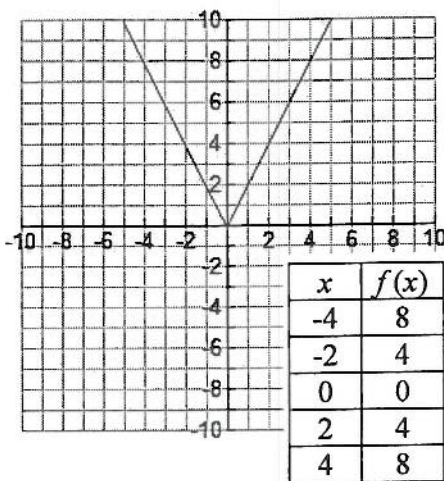


4. Based upon your observations from question #3, describe how the value “ k ” affects the graph of the equation $y = |x| + k$. Consider values where $k > 0$ and $k < 0$.

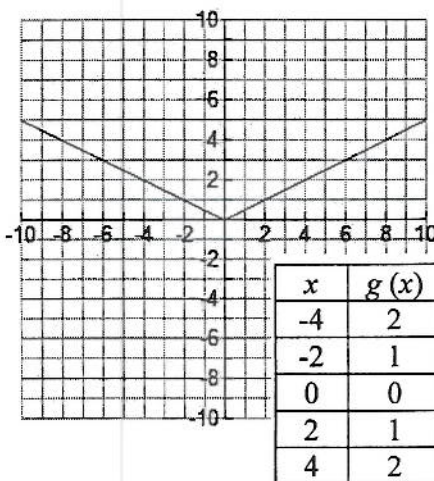
When k is < 0 , the “parent” graph experiences a vertical shift downward k units.
 When k is > 0 , the “parent” graph experiences a vertical shift upward k units.

5. Now graph these absolute value equations and complete the table entries as shown.

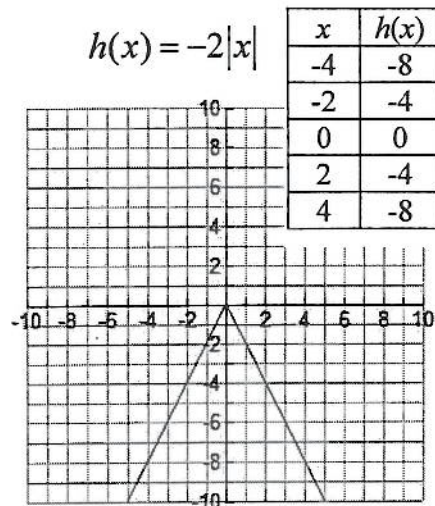
$$f(x) = 2|x|$$



$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x|$$



$$h(x) = -2|x|$$

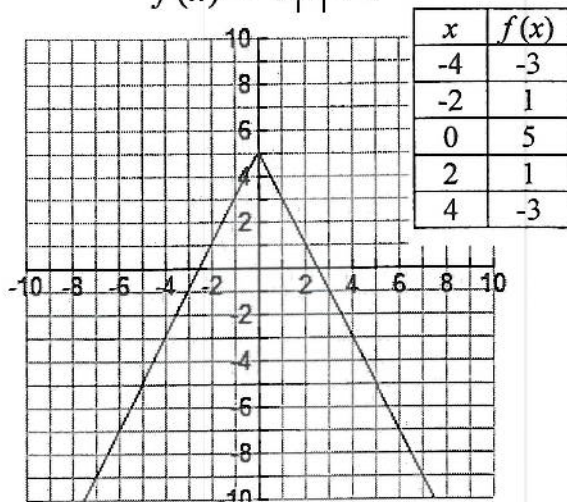


6. Based upon your observations from question #5, describe how the value “ a ” affects the graph of the equation $y = a|x|$. Consider values where $a > 1$, $0 < a < 1$, and $a < 0$

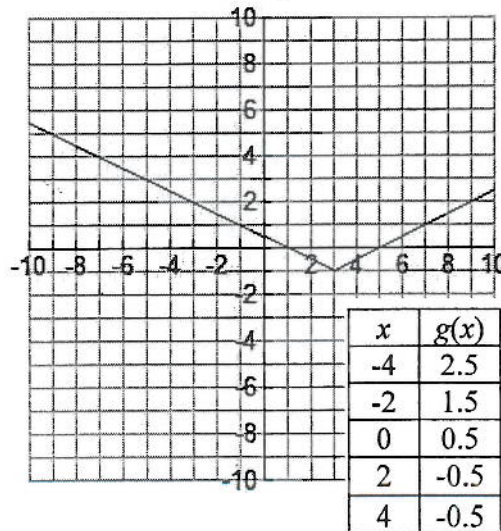
When a is > 1 , the “parent” graph experiences a vertical stretch. When $0 < a < 1$, the “parent” graph experiences a vertical compression. When a is < 0 , the graph also experiences a reflection in the x -axis. Consider $-a$ to be $(-1)a$, where a determines stretch or compress, and (-1) determines reflection.

7. Using your knowledge of the effect of a , h , and k on the equation $y = a|x - h| + k$, graph the following functions without the use of your calculator. Use your calculator to check your answer.

$$f(x) = -2|x| + 5$$

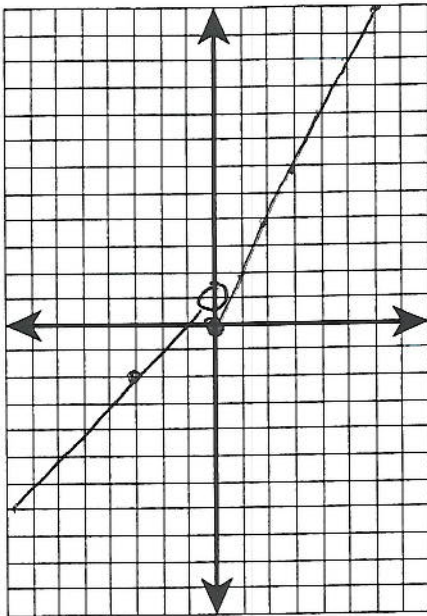


$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x - 3| - 1$$



Graph each function. In each case, give any points of discontinuity. Then fill in the function property charts.

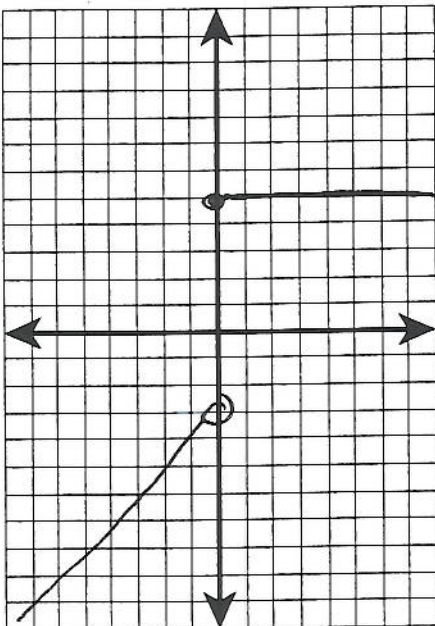
1. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 2x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$



Domain	\mathbb{R}
Range	\mathbb{R}
Inc Int	$(-\infty, \infty)$
Dec Int	-
Symmetry	-
Boundedness	Not bounded
Max	-
Min	Relative \emptyset
HA	-
VA	-
REB	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$
LEB	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

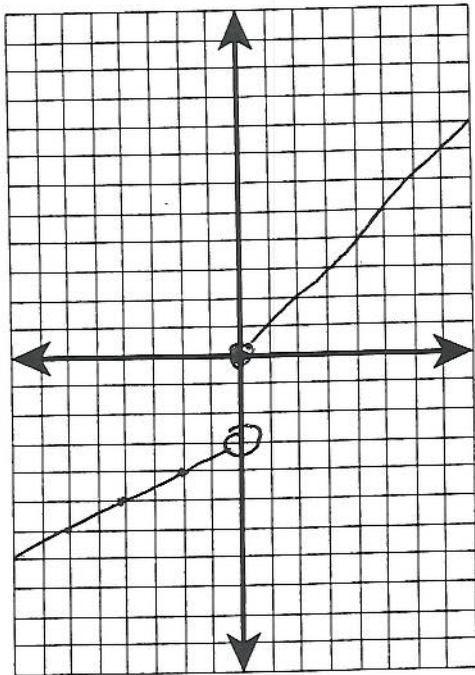
2. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 3, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 5, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$



Domain	\mathbb{R}
Range	$(-\infty, -3) \cup 5$
Inc Int	$(-\infty, 0)$
Dec Int	-
Symmetry	-
Boundedness	Bounded above
Max	Relative 5 Absolute
Min	Relative -
HA	-
VA	-
REB	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 5$
LEB	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

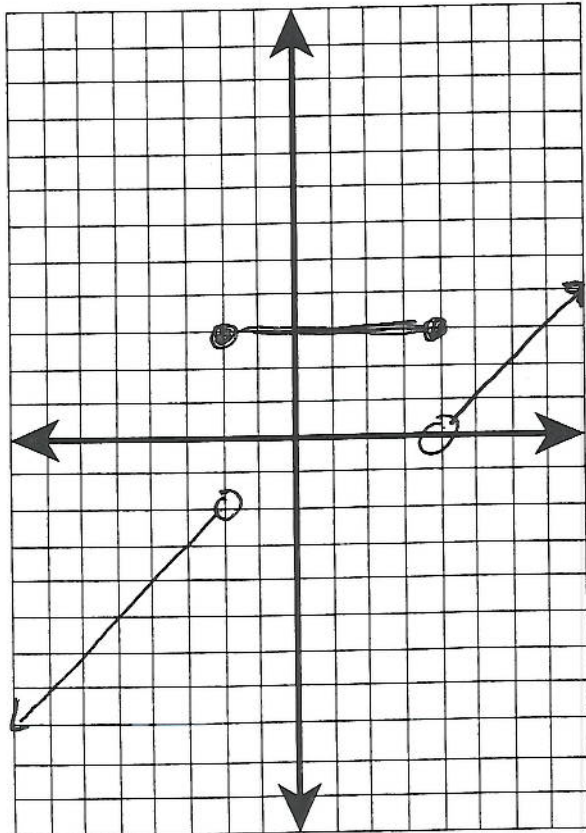
$$3. f(x) = \begin{cases} .5x - 3, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



Domain	\mathbb{R}
Range	$(-\infty, -3) \cup [0, \infty)$
Inc Int	$(-\infty, \infty)$
Dec Int	—
Symmetry	—
Boundedness	Not bounded
Max	—
Min	Relative 0
HA	—
VA	—
REB	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$
LEB	$x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$4. f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x < -2 \\ 3, & \text{if } -2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ x - 4, & \text{if } x > 4 \end{cases}$$



Domain	\mathbb{R}
Range	$(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, \infty)$
Inc Int	$(-\infty, -2) \cup (4, \infty)$
Dec Int	—
Symmetry	—
Boundedness	Not bounded
Max	Relative 3
Min	Relative 3
HA	—
VA	—
REB	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$
LEB	$x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$