

COLLEGE ALGEBRA QUIZ

(1) Determine the equation of a function which looks like the squaring function, $f(x) = x^2$, but shifted left 5 units and up 3 units.

(a) $f(x) = (x + 5)^2 + 3$

(b) $f(x) = (x - 5)^2 + 3$

(c) $f(x) = (x + 3)^2 + 5$

(d) $f(x) = (x + 3)^2 - 5$

(2) Determine the equation of a function which looks like the cubing function, $f(x) = x^3$, but reflected across the x-axis, and stretched vertically by a factor of 2.

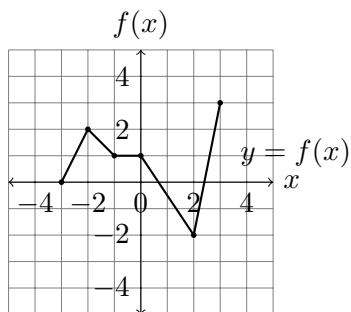
(a) $f(x) = -2x^3$

(b) $f(x) = 2x^3$

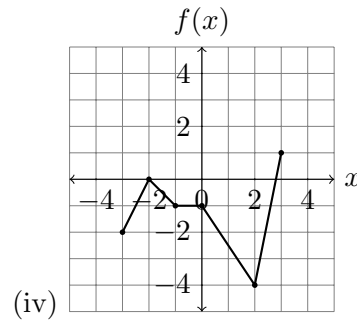
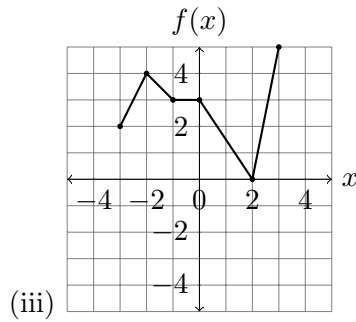
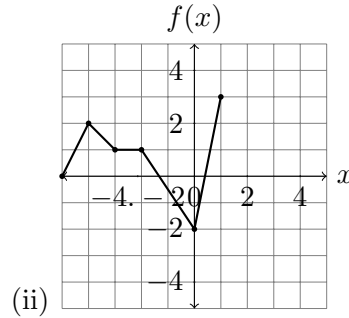
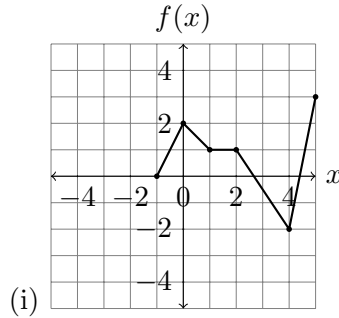
(c) $f(x) = -8x^3$

(d) $f(x) = 8x^3$

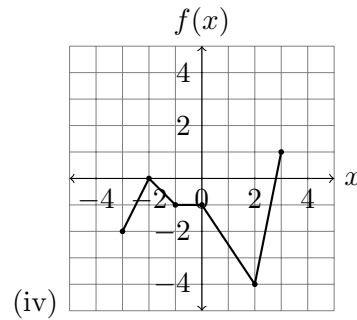
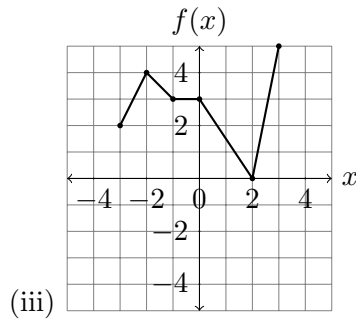
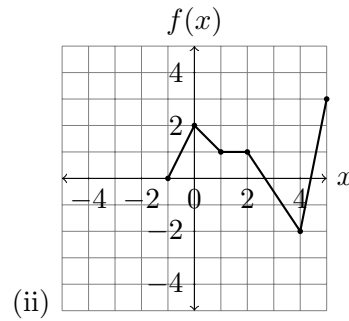
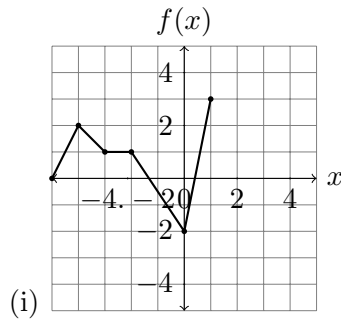
(3) Below is the graph $y = f(x)$. Use this to answer (a),(b),(c), and (d).



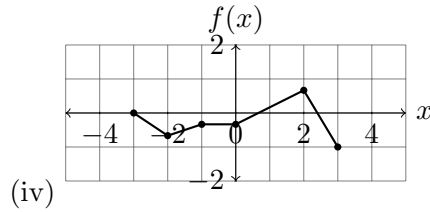
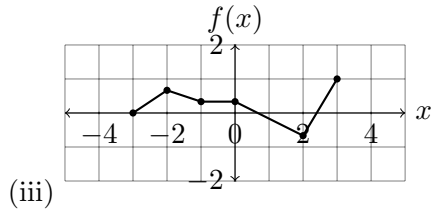
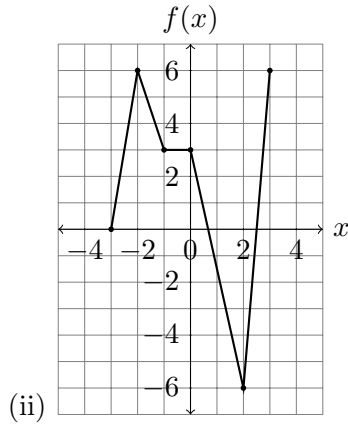
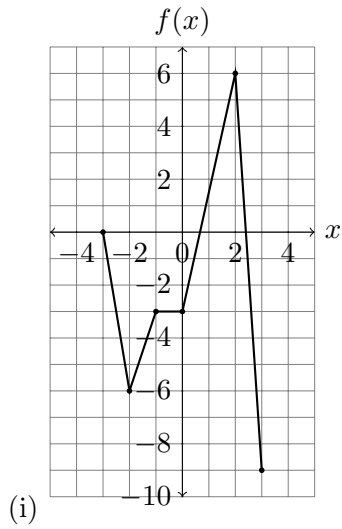
(a) Which of the following is the graph of $y = f(x - 2)$?



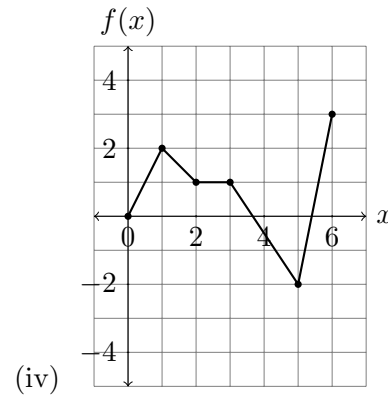
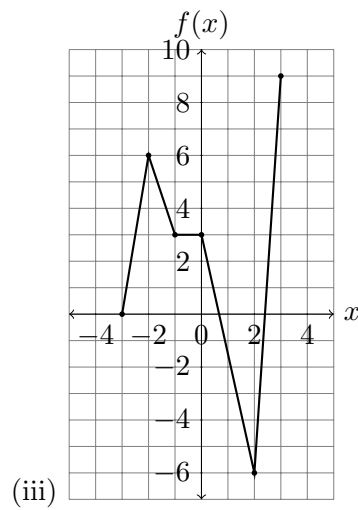
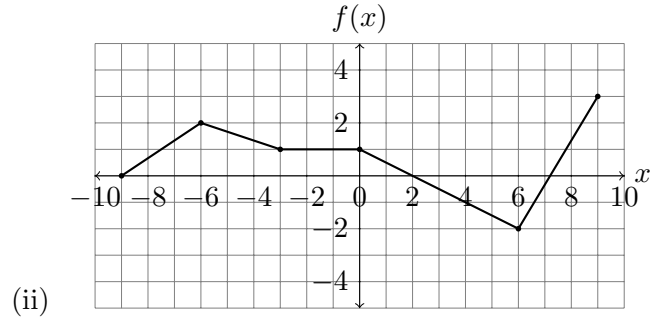
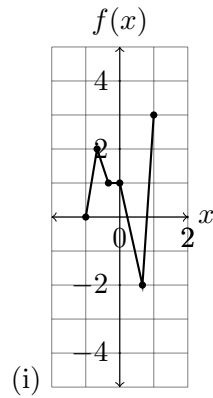
(b) Which of the following is the graph of $y = 2 + f(x)$?



(c) Which of the following is the graph of $y = -3f(x)$?



(d) Which of the following is the graph of $y = f(3x)$?



- (4) Explain how the graph of $y = \frac{-1}{2}f(x + 1)$ is obtained from the graph of $y = f(x)$.
- (a) Shrink the graph of $y = f(x)$ vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, reflect the graph across the x-axis, then shift left 1 unit.
 - (b) Stretch the graph of $y = f(x)$ vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, reflect the graph across the y-axis, then shift right 1 unit.
 - (c) Shrink the graph of $y = f(x)$ horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, reflect the graph across the x-axis, then shift right 1 unit.
 - (d) Shrink the graph of $y = f(x)$ vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, reflect the graph across the y-axis, then shift up 1 unit.
 - (e) Stretch the graph of $y = f(x)$ vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, reflect the graph across the x-axis, then shift down 1 unit.

- (5) Below is the graph of the function f . If $g(x) = -\frac{1}{4}f(x) + 1$, then which of the following graphs belong to $g(x)$.

