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# MATH 11010: Symmetry & Transformations

## Section 1.7

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### Algebraic Tests for Symmetry:

- **Symmetric with respect to the  $x$ -axis:** If replacing  $y$  with  $-y$  produces an equivalent equation, then the graph is **symmetric with respect to the  $x$ -axis**.
- **Symmetric with respect to the  $y$ -axis:** If replacing  $x$  with  $-x$  produces an equivalent equation, then the graph is **symmetric with respect to the  $y$ -axis**.
- **Symmetric with respect to the origin:** If replacing  $x$  with  $-x$  AND  $y$  with  $-y$  produces an equivalent equation, then the graph is **symmetric with respect to the origin**.

### Even and Odd Functions:

- **Even Function:** If the graph of a function  $f$  is symmetric with respect to the  $y$ -axis, we say that it is an **even function**. That is, for each  $x$  in the domain of  $f$ ,  $f(-x) = f(x)$ .
- **Odd Function:** If the graph of a function  $f$  is symmetric with respect to the origin, we say that it is an **odd function**. That is, for each  $x$  in the domain of  $f$ ,  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ .

**Example 1:** Determine if the following functions are even, odd, or neither.

(a)  $f(x) = 7x^3 - 5x$

(b)  $g(x) = 8x^4 - 2x^2 + 5$

(c)  $h(x) = 9x^5 - 3x + 1$

**Transformations of functions:**

- **Vertical Shift:** Suppose that  $c > 0$ .
  - The equation  $y = f(x) + c$  shifts the graph of  $y = f(x)$  up  $c$  units. (Adding a constant on the outside of a function shifts the graph up.)
  - The equation  $y = f(x) - c$  shifts the graph of  $y = f(x)$  down  $c$  units. (Subtracting a constant on the outside of a function shifts the graph down.)
  
- **Horizontal Shift:** Suppose that  $c > 0$ .
  - The equation  $y = f(x+c)$  shifts the graph of  $y = f(x)$  to the left  $c$  units. (Adding a constant inside the function shifts the graph left.)
  - The equation  $y = f(x - c)$  shifts the graph of  $y = f(x)$  to the right  $c$  units. (Subtracting a constant inside the function shifts the graph right.)
  
- **Reflections:**
  - The equation  $y = -f(x)$  reflects the graph of  $y = f(x)$  with respect to the  $x$ -axis. (Multiplying by a negative on the outside of a function flips the graph with respect to the  $x$ -axis.)
  - The equation  $y = f(-x)$  reflects the graph of  $y = f(x)$  with respect to the  $y$ -axis. (Multiplying by a negative inside the function flips the graph with respect to the  $y$ -axis.)
  
- **Vertical Stretching and Shrinking:**
  - When  $c > 1$ , the equation  $y = cf(x)$  stretches the graph of  $y = f(x)$  vertically by a factor of  $c$ . (Multiplying by a number, larger than one, on the outside of a function causes the graph to be stretched or narrowed by a factor of  $c$ .)
  - When  $0 < c < 1$ , the equation  $y = cf(x)$  shrinks the graph of  $y = f(x)$  vertically by a factor of  $c$ . (Multiplying by a number, between zero and one, on the outside of a function causes the graph to shrink or widen by a factor of  $c$ .)
  
- **Horizontal Stretching and Shrinking:**
  - When  $c > 1$ , the equation  $y = f(cx)$  shrinks the graph of  $y = f(x)$  horizontally by a factor of  $\frac{1}{c}$ . (Multiplying by a number, larger than one, on the inside of the function causes the graph to shrink horizontally by a factor of  $\frac{1}{c}$ .)
  - When  $0 < c < 1$ , the equation  $y = f(cx)$  stretches the graph of  $y = f(x)$  horizontally by a factor of  $\frac{1}{c}$ . (Multiplying by a number, between zero and one, on the inside of the function causes the graph to be stretched by a factor of  $\frac{1}{c}$ .)

**Example 2:** Determine how the graph of

$$y = -\frac{9}{2}f(x + 2) - 9$$

can be obtained from the graph of  $f$ . Be specific.

**Example 3:** A function  $f$  is given, and the indicated transformations are applied to its graph in the given order. Write the equation for the final transformed graph.

- (a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ; reflected about the  $y$ -axis, shrunk horizontally by a factor of  $\frac{1}{9}$ , vertical shift down 8 units.

- (b)  $f(x) = x^2$ ; reflected about the  $x$ -axis, vertically stretched by a factor of 8, horizontal shift left 5 units

**Example 4:** The point  $(-12, 4)$  is on the graph of  $y = f(x)$ . Find a point on the graph of  $y = g(x)$ .

- (a)  $g(x) = f(x - 5)$       (b)  $g(x) = f(4x)$       (c)  $g(x) = -2f(x)$

**Homework:** pp 163–165; #7–105 eoo