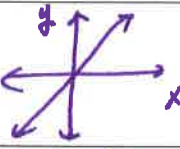
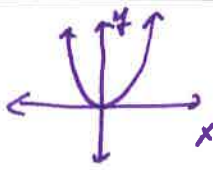
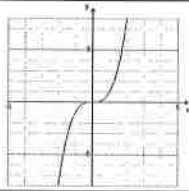
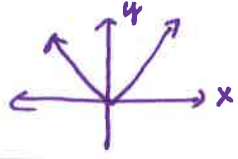
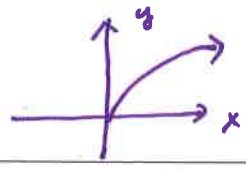
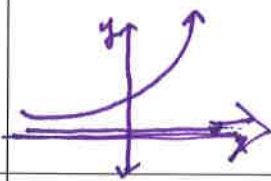
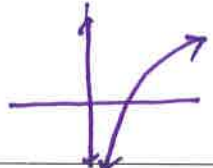


Fill in the chart of the following parent functions:

Parent Name:	Parent Equation:	Sketch:	Key Points:	Domain/Range
Linear	$f(x) = x$		x-int. (0,0) y-int. (0,0)	D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$ R: $y \in \mathbb{R}$
Quadratic	$f(x) = x^2$		Vertex (0,0)	D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$ R: $y: [0, \infty)$
Cubic	$f(x) = x^3$		x-int: (0,0) y-int: (0,0)	D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$ R: $y \in \mathbb{R}$
Modulus	$f(x) = x $		Vertex (0,0)	D: $x \in \mathbb{R}$ R: $[0, \infty)$
Square Root	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$		x and y intercepts (0,0)	D: $[0, \infty)$ R: $[0, \infty)$
Exponential	$f(x) = 2^x$		$(-1, \frac{1}{2}), (0,1), (1,2)$ and asymptote: $y = 0$	Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(0, \infty)$
Log	$f(x) = \log_2 x$		$(\frac{1}{2}, -1), (1,0), (2,1)$ V. A: $x = 0$	D: $(0, \infty)$ R: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Describe the Following Transformations of $y = f(x)$:

1. $y = f(x) + b$, b is a constant b units up	2. $y = f(x - a)$, a is a constant a units Right
3. $y = p \cdot f(x)$, p is a positive constant Vertically Dilated by a factor of p	4. $y = f(qx)$, q is a positive constant Horizontally dilated by a factor of $\frac{1}{q}$
5. $y = -f(x)$ Reflected over x-axis	6. $y = f(-x)$ Reflected over y-axis