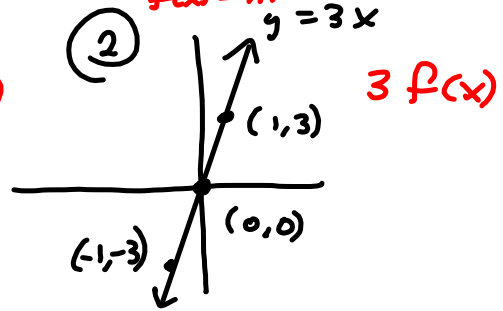
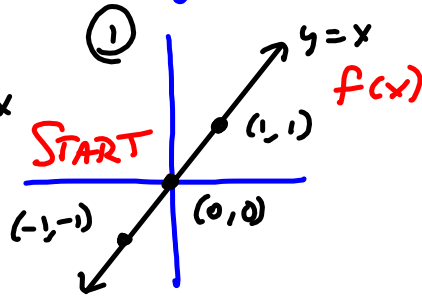
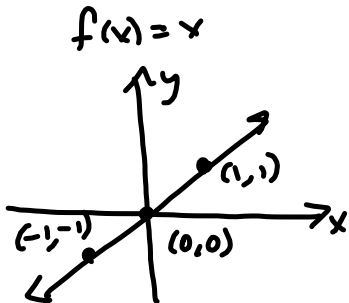


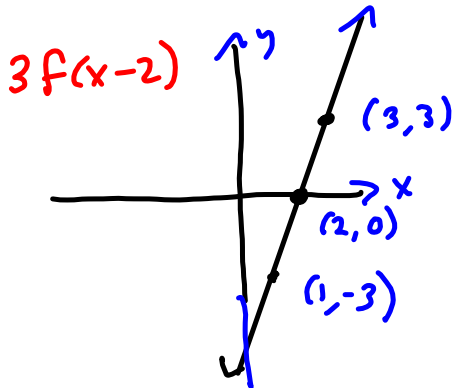
Know your basic funcs

why I use $y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$:

GRAPH $y = 3(x - 2) + 5$ by transforming $f(x) = x$.



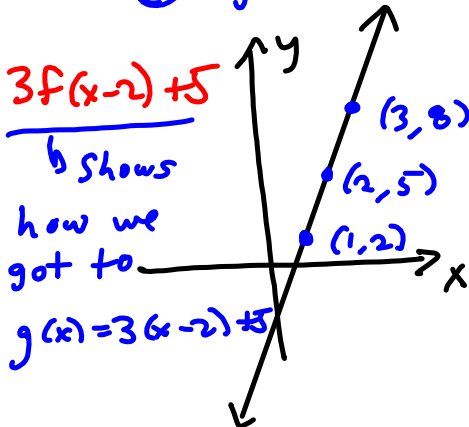
③ $y = 3(x - 2)$ (Delay 2 units: Move right 2.)



This is 2 units right from $y = 3x$

(Replacing x by $x - 2$ is a delay)

④ $y = 3(x - 2) + 5$



up 5 from previous

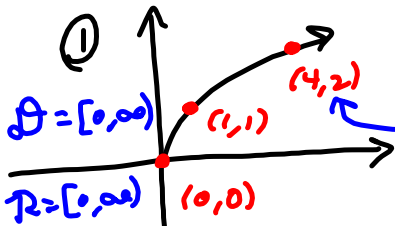
check y-int!

$$y(0) = 3(0 - 2) + 5$$

$$= -6 + 5 = -1$$

OK (0, -1)

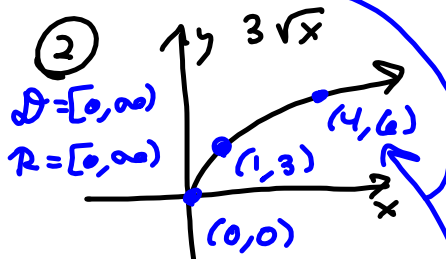
$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$



The basic graph for \sqrt{x}

(Also $\sqrt[4]{x}$, $\sqrt[6]{x}$, $\sqrt[8]{x}$, ...)

Graph $g(x) = 3\sqrt{x-2} + 5$
 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$. SAME MOVES AS LAST ONE!

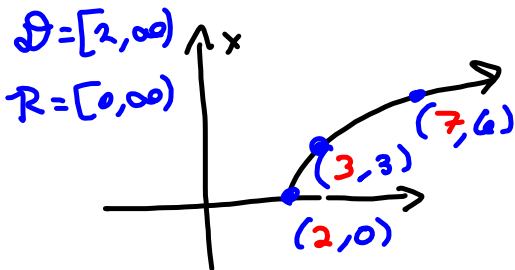


$3f(x)$
 3 times previous y-vals.

But SAME BASIC \sqrt{x} shape. See?

③ $3\sqrt{x-2}$

(RIGHT 2)



④ $3\sqrt{x-2} + 5$ (up 5)

