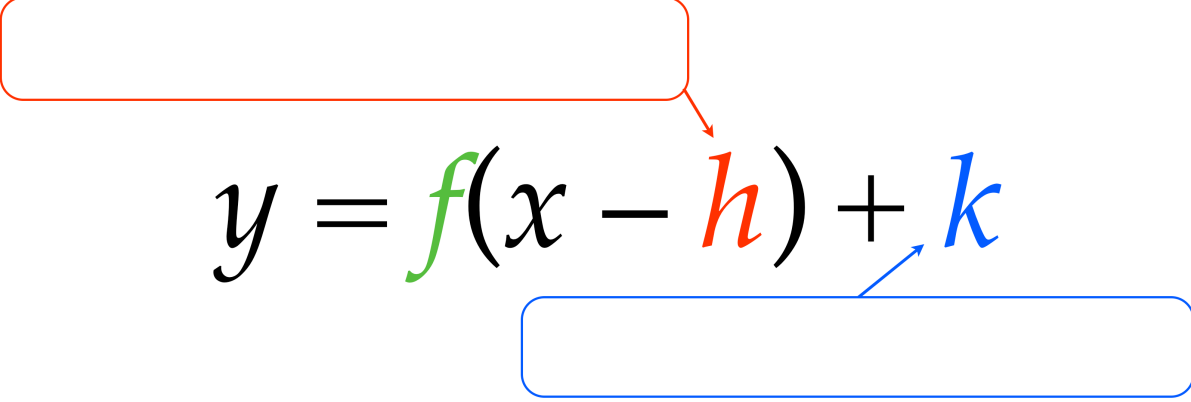


Given Function $y = f(x)$, then the equation...



$$y = f(x - h) + k$$

causes transformations on the graph of the function $f(x)$

Parent Function $y = f(x)$

After Transformations $y = f(x - h) + k$

Square Function

$$y = x^2$$

Absolute Value Function

$$y = |x|$$

Exponential Function

$$y = a^x$$

Cube Function

$$y = x^3$$

Square Root Function

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

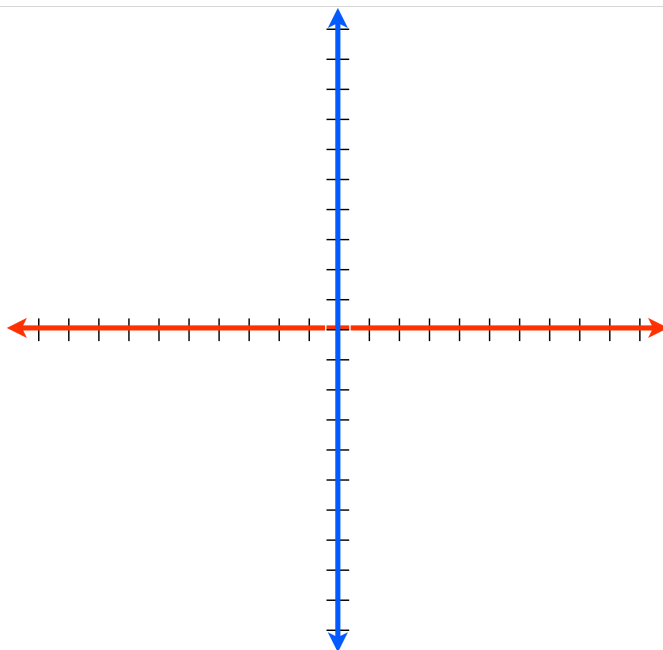
Logarithmic Function

$$y = \log x$$

Square Function

$$y = x^2$$

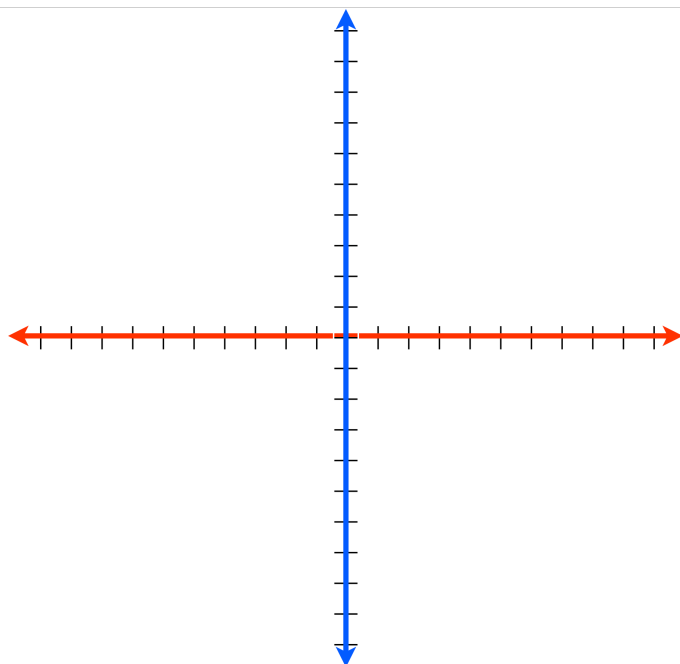
$$y = (x - 4)^2 + 1$$



Absolute Value Function

$$y = |x|$$

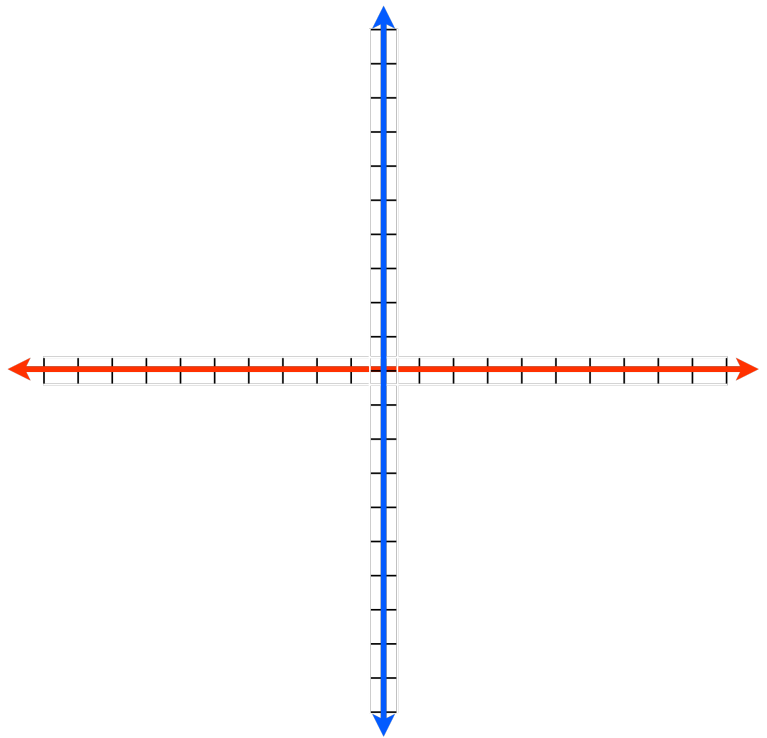
$$y = |x + 2| - 4$$



Square Root Function

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x + 6}$$



Given Function $y = f(x)$, then the equation...

$$y = f(x - h) + k$$

causes transformations on the graph of the function $f(x)$