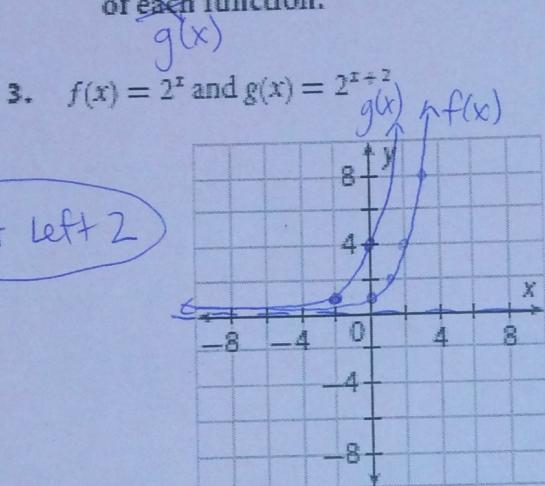
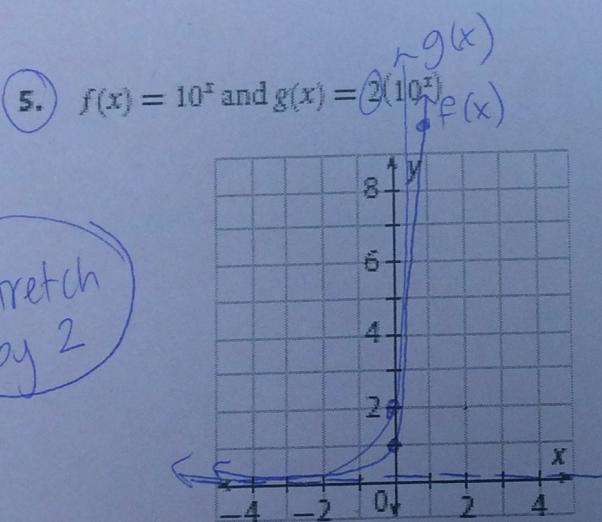


Describe the effect of each transformation on the parent function. Graph the parent function and its transformation. Then determine the domain, range, and y-intercept of each function.



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(0, \infty)$
y-int: $(0, 1)$

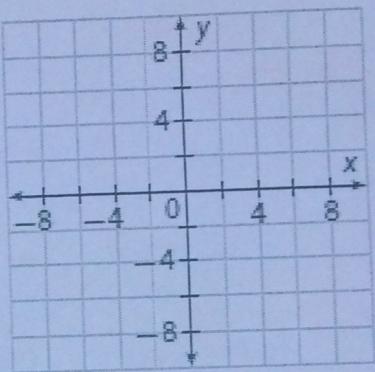
$$2^{0+2} = 2^2 = 4$$



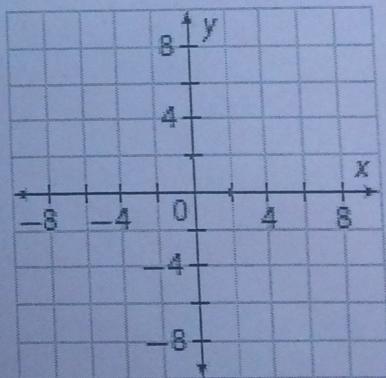
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(0, \infty)$
y-int: $(0, 1)$

$$2(10)^0 = 2(1) = 2$$

4. $f(x) = 2^x$ and $g(x) = 2^x + 5$



6. $f(x) = 10^x$ and $g(x) = -4(10^x)$



y-int.

- State the domain and range of the given function. Then identify the new values of the reference points and the asymptote. Use these values to graph the function.

11. $h(x) = 2(3)^{x+2} - 1$

- Stretch by 2
- Shift Left 2
- Shift Down 1

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

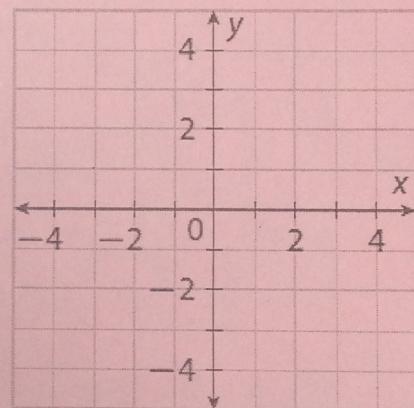
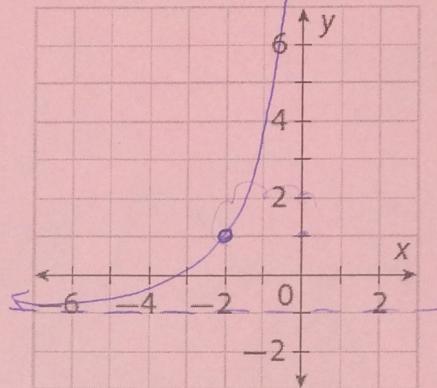
Range: $(-1, \infty)$

y-int: $(0, 17)$

H. Asymptote: $y = -1$

15. $h(x) = -1(5)^{x+1} - 1$

$$2(3)^{x+2} - 1 = 2(3)^2 - 1 = \\ 2(9) - 1 = 18 - 1 = 17$$



Describe the transformation(s) from each parent function and give the domain and range of each function.

3. $g(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{x-1} + 2$

Transformations:

- V. Flip

- Shift Right 1

- Shift Up 2

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $(-\infty, 2)$

4. $g(x) = 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+3} - 6$