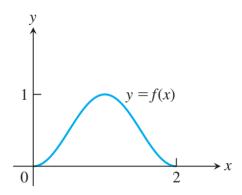
Exercise 57

The accompanying figure shows the graph of a function f(x) with domain [0,2] and range [0,1]. Find the domains and ranges of the following functions, and sketch their graphs.



- **a.** f(x) + 2 **b.** f(x) 1 **c.** 2f(x) **d.** -f(x) **e.** f(x+2) **f.** f(x-1)

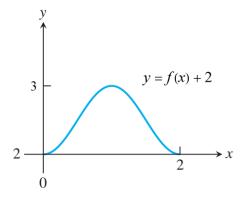
- **g.** f(-x)
- **h.** -f(x+1)+1

Solution

Part a.

$$f(x) + 2$$

Adding 2 shifts the graph up by 2 units.

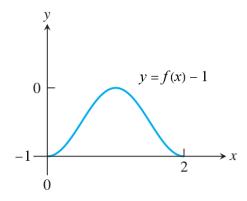


The domain of f(x) + 2 is [0,2], and the range of f(x) + 2 is [2,3].

Part b.

$$f(x) - 1$$

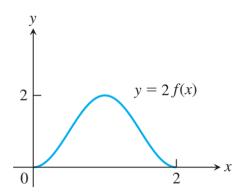
Subtracting 1 shifts the graph down by 1 unit.



The domain of f(x) - 1 is [0, 2], and the range of f(x) - 1 is [-1, 0].

Part c.

Multiplying f(x) by 2 vertically stretches the graph by a factor of 2.

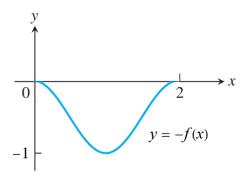


The domain of 2f(x) is [0,2], and the range of 2f(x) is [0,2].

Part d.

$$-f(x)$$

Multiplying f(x) by -1 reflects the graph over the x-axis.

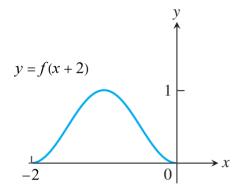


The domain of -f(x) is [0,2], and the range of -f(x) is [-1,0].

Part e.

$$f(x+2)$$

Replacing x with x + 2 shifts the graph to the left by 2 units.

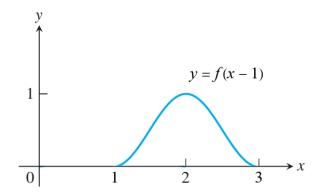


The domain of f(x+2) is [-2,0], and the range of f(x+2) is [0,1].

Part f.

$$f(x-1)$$

Replacing x with x-1 shifts the graph to the right by 1 unit.

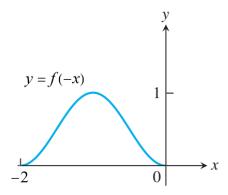


The domain of f(x-1) is [1,3], and the range of f(x-1) is [0,1].

Part g.

$$f(-x)$$

Replacing x with -x reflects the graph over the y-axis.

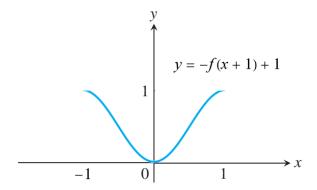


The domain of f(-x) is [-2,0], and the range of f(-x) is [0,1].

Part h.

$$-f(x+1)+1$$

Multiplying f(x) by -1 reflects the graph over the x-axis, replacing x with x + 1 shifts the graph to the left by 1 unit, and adding 1 shifts the graph up by 1 unit.



The domain of -f(x+1)+1 is [-1,1], and the range of -f(x+1)+1 is [0,1].