

5.1 Notes $f(x) = ab^{x-h} + k$

TRANSFORMATIONS
of Exponential
Functions

- h is a horizontal shift.
- k is a vertical shift. asymptote $y = k$
- $-a$ is a reflection
- $|a| > 1$ is a stretch
- $0 < |a| < 1$ is a compression

Directions: Identify the parent function and describe the transformation.

1. $f(x) = -\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{x+2} + 7$ $y = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x$ parent

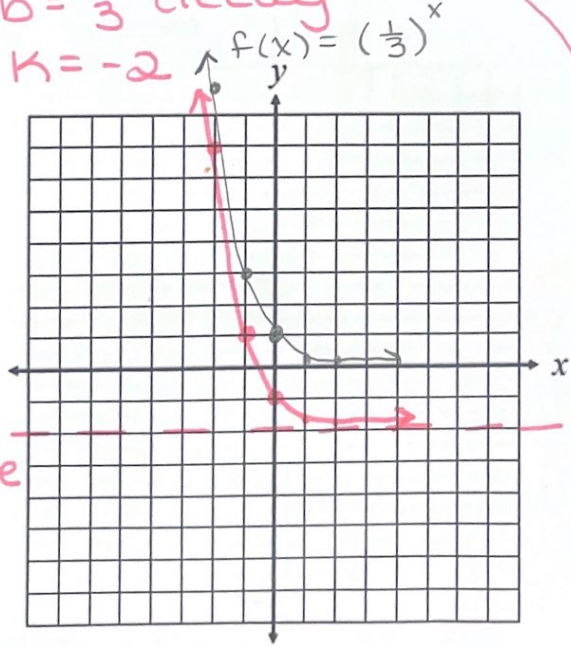
The graph is shifted two units left and 7 units up. It is reflected over the x axis.

2. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5)^{x-4} - 2$ $y = 5^x$ parent

The graph is shifted 4 units right and 2 units down. It is vertically compressed by factor of $\frac{1}{2}$

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

$a = 1$ $b = \frac{1}{3}$ decay
 $h = 0$ $k = -2$



Domain $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range $(-2, \infty)$

End Behavior:

as $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow -2$

as $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

y-intercept: $(0, -1)$

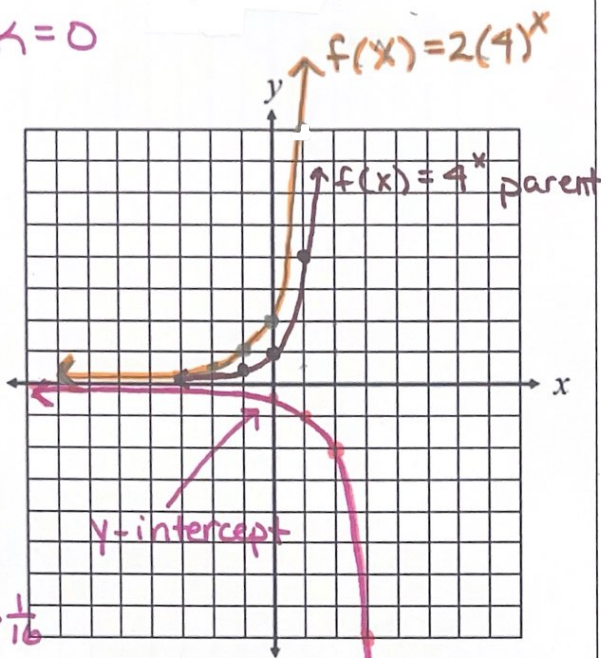
Asymptote $y = -2$

When graphing parent shifts:

1. horizontal
2. stretch
3. reflect
4. vertical shift

4. $f(x) = -2(4)^{x-2}$

$a = -2$ $b = 4$
 $h = 2$ $k = 0$



y-intercept
 $x = 0$

$y = -2(4)^{0-2}$
 $y = -2(4)^{-2} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{16}$
 $= -\frac{1}{8}$

Domain $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range $(-\infty, 0)$

End Behavior:

as $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

as $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow 0$

y-intercept: $(0, -\frac{1}{8})$

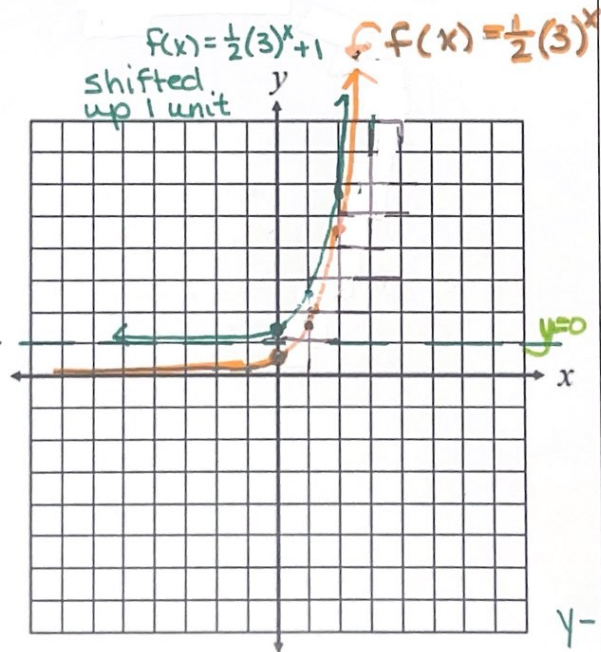
Asymptote: $y = 0$

5. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3)^x + 1$

$a = \frac{1}{2}$ $b = 3$

$h = 0$
 $k = 1$

OR
 Graph $f(x) = ab^x$
 Then, complete other transformations.



Graph ab^x

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3)^x + 1$
 shifted up 1 unit

Domain $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range $(1, \infty)$

End Behavior:

as $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

as $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow 1$

y-intercept: $(0, \frac{3}{2})$

Asymptote: $y = 1$

y-intercept $x = 0$

$y = \frac{1}{2}(3)^0 + 1$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(1) + 1$
 $= \frac{3}{2}$

Algebra 2

$a \cdot b$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$
 $\frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$
 $\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{1} = \frac{9}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$