## Graphs of Absolute Value Functions

- (reflection in the x axis) (reflect the part of f(x) where f(x)<0 in the x axis)
- y = f(|x|) (symmetry in the y axis) (reflect the part of f(x) where x > 0 in the y axis)
- •|y| = f(x) (symmetry in the x axis) (reflect the part of f(x) where f(x) > 0 in the x axis)
- •|y| = f(|x|) (symmetry in the x and y axes) (reflect the part of f(x) in the 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant into all four quadrants)
- $y = \left| f\left( \left| x \right| \right) \right|$

• y = |f(x)|

- (symmetry in the y axis and reflection in the x axis) (reflect the part of f(x) where x>0 in the y axis, then reflect result in the y axis)
- $\bullet |y| = |f(x)|$
- (symmetry in the x axis and reflection in the x axis) (reflect the part of f(x) where f(x)<0 in the x axis, then reflect result in the x axis)















## **Graphs of the Form** $y = \sqrt{f(x)}$

The graph of  $y = \sqrt{f(x)}$  can be sketched by first drawing y = f(x) and noticing;

- $\sqrt{f(x)}$  is only defined if  $f(x) \ge 0$
- $\sqrt{f(x)} \ge 0$  for all *x* in the domain
- $\sqrt{f(x)} < f(x)$  if f(x) > 1 i.e. new curve is below old curve
- $\sqrt{f(x)} > f(x)$  if f(x) < 1 i.e. new curve is above old curve
- stationary points must still be stationary points
- *x* intercepts require close inspection



 $\frac{a}{b} > 1$  curve is concave up in 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant (horizontal tangent)





