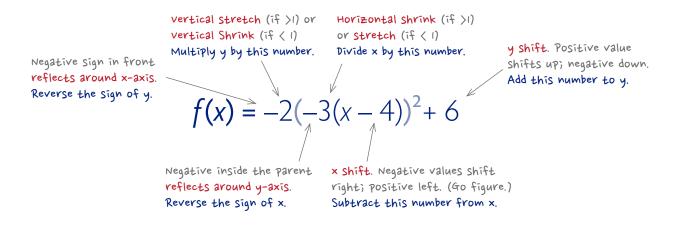


## Anatomy of a Transformation, applied to $f(x) = x^2$



## Notes

- ► You should apply these transformations left-to-right:
- Note that the transformations that apply to x are generally the reverse of what intuition would tell you:
  - ▷ The number inside the parent function is an *x divisor*, instead of multiplier; the "3" in the above example will make the graph  $\frac{1}{3}$  as wide as normal.
  - $\triangleright$  The *x* offset is to the left when positive, to the right when negative.