-U	Exponential Transformations	Name
	Student Activity	Class
Open	the TI-Nspire document Exponential_Transformations.tns.	 1.1 1.2 2.1 Exponential_ons Image: Construction in the second second
The graph of any function can be moved on the <i>x</i> - and <i>y</i> -axes by following a few rules. In this activity, you will discover these rules for exponential functions. $y = a \cdot base^{b(x-h)} + k$		Grab the slider on each page and determine the effects on the graph.

Move to page 1.2.

For this activity, the function used is $y = a \cdot 3^{b(x-h)} + k$. This activity's investigations also work for any base *b* such that b > 0 and $b \neq 1$.

- 1. a. What effect does dragging the *k*-value have on the parent function $y = 3^{x}$? What happens algebraically to the point (0, 1) in terms of *k* as the graph is translated up or down?
 - b. Name the transformation, including its distance and direction, when the function $y = 3^x$ changes to $y = 3^x + 2$. How does the point (0, 1) change?

Move to page 2.1.

- 2. Change the *h*-value by grabbing and dragging the slider.
 - a. What happens to the equation and graph when h > 0?
 - b. Christina says that the point (0, 1) on the parent function translates to (-2, 1) when she drags the *h*-value to -2 because the *y*-value is being multiplied by -2. Is her explanation mathematically correct? Explain. Change the *h*-value and confirm your explanation by grabbing and dragging the slider.
 - c. Name the transformation, including its distance and direction, when the function $y = 3^x$ changes to $y = 3^{x-2}$.

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- 3. Change the *a*-value by clicking on the arrows.
 - a. When the *a*-value is 0.5, explain why the point (1, 3) becomes the transformed point (1, 1.5).
 - b. What happens to the point (1, 3) when the function changes from $y = 3^x$ to $y = 2 \cdot 3^x$? What transformation occurred?

Move to page 4.1.

- Change the b-value by clicking on the arrows.
 - a. When $\mathbf{b} < 0$, what happens to the point (0, 1)? If b < 0, what happens to the graph?
 - b. What other effects does the *b*-value have on the graph?
 - c. Suppose the function changes from $y = 3^x$ to $y = 3^{2x}$. Describe the transformation that occurs.

Move to page 5.1.

5. Apply what you have learned and change the values of *h* and *k* (by dragging their sliders) and of *a* and *b* (by clicking their arrows) so that in the displayed domain, the solid graph is transformed to the dashed graph. It will say *Correct!* when you have done it correctly.

Write the function you arrived at here. Describe your thought process of getting to the answer.

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- 6. David says that positive *a*-values greater than 1 cause the function to stretch vertically. Is he correct? Explain.
- 7. Leon says that changing $y = 3^{x}$ to $y = 3^{x+4}$ results in its graph having a horizontal translation of 4 units to the right. Is Leon correct? Why or why not?
- 8. a. Write the function that transforms $y = \sqrt{x}$ horizontally to the left 5 units and has a vertical dilation factor of 3.
 - b. Write the function that transforms y = |x| with a vertical translation up 3 units.