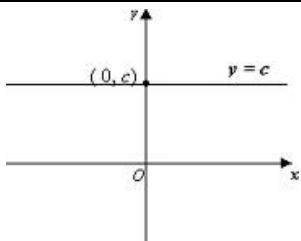
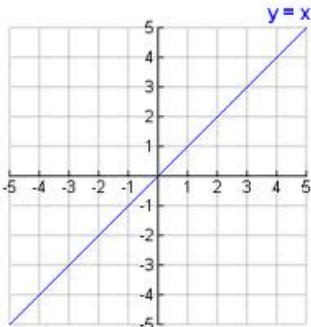
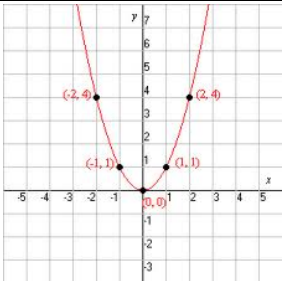
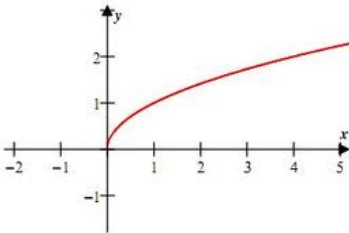
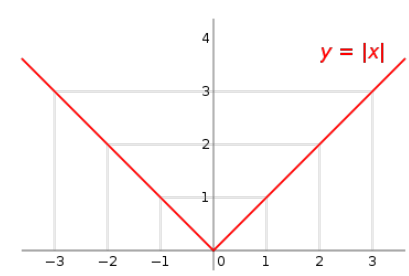
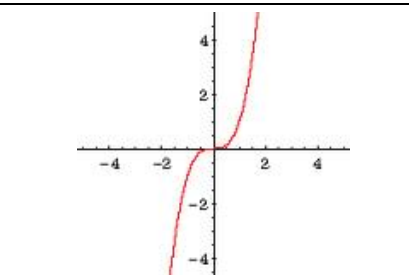
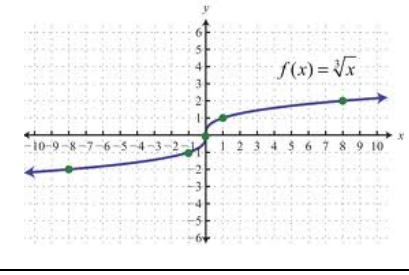
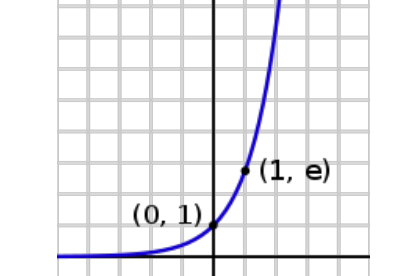
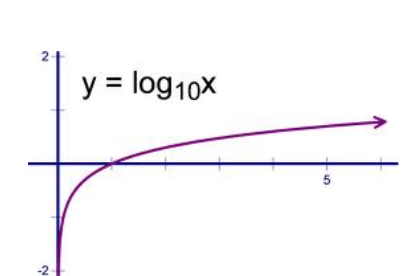
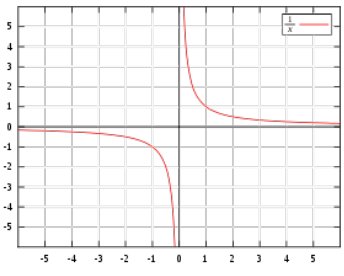
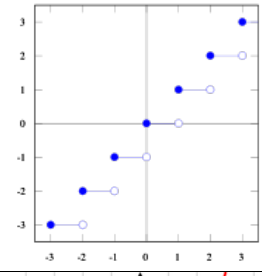
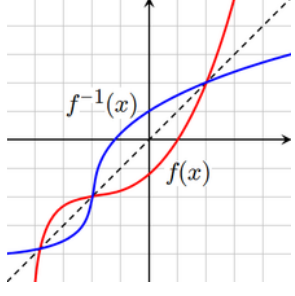
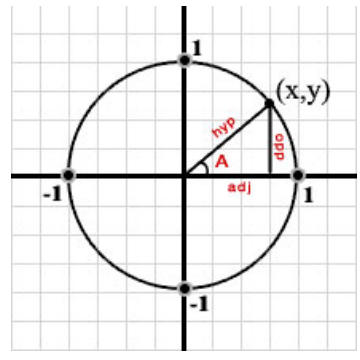


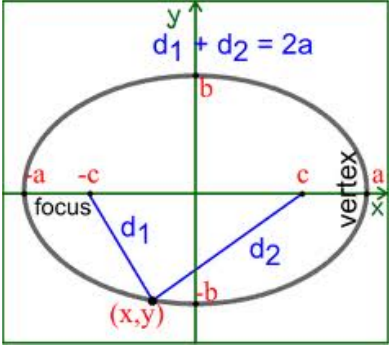
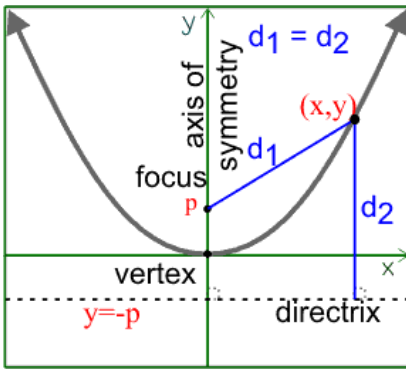
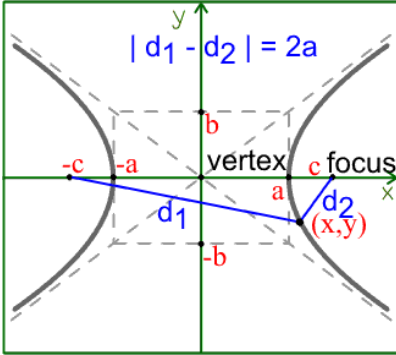
Harold's Parent Functions "Cheat Sheet"

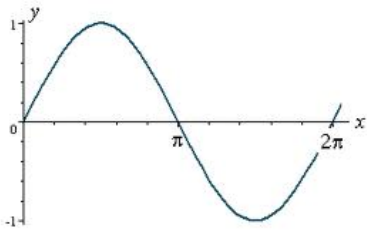
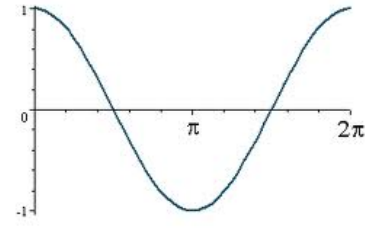
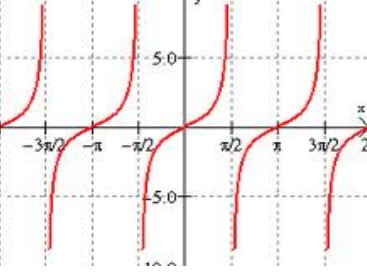
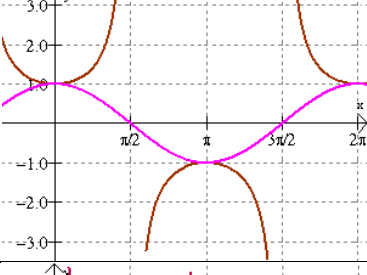

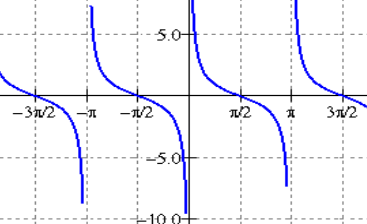
17 April 2014

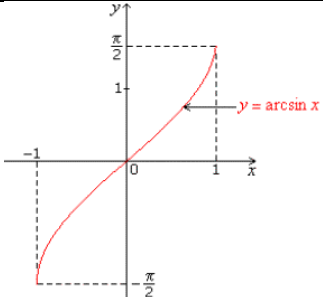
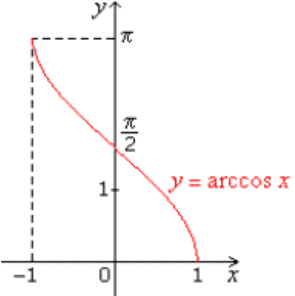
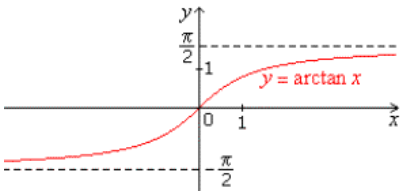
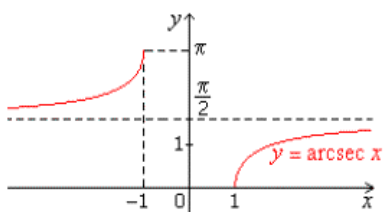
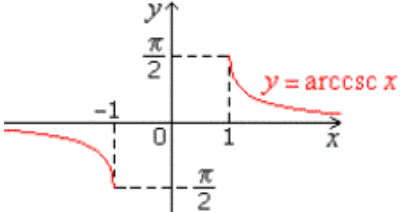
Function Name	Parent Function	Graph	Characteristics
Algebra			
Constant	$f(x) = c$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $[c, c]$ Inverse Function: Undefined (asymptote) Restrictions: c is a real number Odd/Even: Even General Form: $Ay + B = 0$
Linear or Identity	$f(x) = x$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $g(x) = x$ Restrictions: $m \neq 0$ Odd/Even: Odd General Forms: $Ax + By + C = 0$ $y = mx + b$ $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$
Quadratic or Square	$f(x) = x^2$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $[0, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Even General Form: $Ax^2 + By + Cx + D = 0$
Square Root	$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$		Domain: $[0, \infty)$ Range: $[0, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $g(x) = x^2$ Restrictions: $x \geq 0$ Odd/Even: Neither General Form: $f(x) = a\sqrt{b(x-h)} + k$

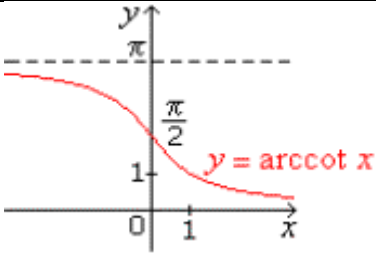
Function Name	Parent Function	Graph	Characteristics
Absolute Value	$f(x) = x $		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $[0, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $f(x) = x$ for $x \geq 0$ Restrictions: $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$ Odd/Even: Even General Form: $f(x) = a b(x - h) + k$
Cubic	$f(x) = x^3$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a(b(x - h))^3 + k$
Cube Root	$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $g(x) = x^3$ Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a\sqrt[3]{b(x - h)} + k$
Exponential	$f(x) = 10^x$ or $f(x) = e^x$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(0, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $f(x) = \log x$ or $f(x) = \ln x$ Restrictions: None, x can be imaginary Odd/Even: Neither General Form: $f(x) = a 10^{(b(x-h))} + k$
Logarithmic	$f(x) = \log x$ or $f(x) = \ln x$		Domain: $(0, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $g(x) = 10^x$ or $g(x) = e^x$ Restrictions: $x > 0$ Odd/Even: Neither General Form: $f(x) = a \log(b(x - h)) + k$

Function Name	Parent Function	Graph	Characteristics
Reciprocal or Rational	$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$		Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ Restrictions: $x \neq 0$ Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a \left[\frac{b}{(x-h)} \right] + k$
Greatest Integer or Floor	$f(x) = [x]$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ whole numbers only Inverse Function: Undefined (asymptotic) Restrictions: Real numbers only Odd/Even: Neither General Form: $f(x) = a[b(x-h)] + k$
Inverse Functions	If $f(x) = y$, then $f^{-1}(y)$ $= f^{-1}(f(x))$ $= x$		Domain of $x \rightarrow$ Domain of y Range of $y \rightarrow$ Range of x Inverse Function: By definition Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a f(b(x-h)) + k$
Conic Sections			
Circle	$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: Same as parent Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Both Focus : (h, k) General Forms: $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$ $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ where $A = C$ and $B = 0$

Function Name	Parent Function	Graph	Characteristics
Ellipse	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$		<p> Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: Same as Parent Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Both Foci : $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$ General Forms: $\frac{(x - h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ <i>where $B^2 - 4AC < 0$</i> </p>
Parabola	$y = ax^2$		<p> Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Even Focus : $(h, k + p)$ General Forms: $(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k)$ $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ <i>where $B^2 - 4AC = 0$</i> </p>
Hyperbola	$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$		<p> Domain: $(-\infty, -a] \cup [a, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1$ Restrictions: Domain is restricted Odd/Even: Both Foci : $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ General Forms: $\frac{(x - h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y - k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ <i>where $B^2 - 4AC > 0$</i> </p>

Function Name	Parent Function	Graph	Characteristics
Trigonometry			
Sine	$f(x) = \sin x$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $[-1, 1]$ Inverse Function: $x = \sin^{-1} y$ Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a \sin(b(x - h)) + k$
Cosine	$f(x) = \cos x$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $[-1, 1]$ Inverse Function: $x = \cos^{-1} y$ Restrictions: None Odd/Even: Even General Form: $f(x) = a \cos(b(x - h)) + k$
Tangent	$f(x) = \tan x$ $= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ except for $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \pm n\pi$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $x = \tan^{-1} y$ Restrictions: Asymptotes at $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \pm n\pi$ Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a \tan(b(x - h)) + k$
Secant	$f(x) = \sec x$ $= \frac{1}{\cos x}$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ except for $x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \pm n\pi$ Range: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $x = \sec^{-1} y$ Restrictions: Range is bounded Odd/Even: Even General Form: $f(x) = a \sec(b(x - h)) + k$
Cosecant	$f(x) = \csc x$ $= \frac{1}{\sin x}$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ except for $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \pm n\pi$ Range: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $x = \csc^{-1} y$ Restrictions: Range is bounded Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a \csc(b(x - h)) + k$
Cotangent	$f(x) = \cot x$ $= \frac{1}{\tan x}$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ except for $x = \pm n\pi$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Inverse Function: $x = \cot^{-1} y$ Restrictions: Asymptotes at $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \pm n\pi$ Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a \cot(b(x - h)) + k$

Function Name	Parent Function	Graph	Characteristics
Arcsine	$f(x) = \sin^{-1} x$		Domain: $[-1, 1]$ Range: $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ or Quadrants I & IV Inverse Function: $f(x) = \sin x$ Restrictions: Range & Domain are bounded Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a \sin^{-1}(b(x - h)) + k$
Arccosine	$f(x) = \cos^{-1} x$		Domain: $[-1, 1]$ Range: $[0, \pi]$ or Quadrants I & II Inverse Function: $f(x) = \cos x$ Restrictions: Range & Domain are bounded Odd/Even: None General Form: $f(x) = a \cos^{-1}(b(x - h)) + k$
Arctangent	$f(x) = \tan^{-1} x$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ or Quadrants I & IV Inverse Function: $f(x) = \tan x$ Restrictions: Range is bounded Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a \tan^{-1}(b(x - h)) + k$
Arcsecant	$f(x) = \sec^{-1} x$		Domain: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ Range: $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ or Quadrants I & II Inverse Function: $f(x) = \sec x$ Restrictions: Range & Domain are bounded Odd/Even: Neither General Form: $f(x) = a \sec^{-1}(b(x - h)) + k$
Arccosecant	$f(x) = \csc^{-1} x$		Domain: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ Range: $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ or Quadrants I & IV Inverse Function: $f(x) = \csc x$ Restrictions: Range & Domain are bounded Odd/Even: Odd General Form: $f(x) = a \csc^{-1}(b(x - h)) + k$

Function Name	Parent Function	Graph	Characteristics
Arccotangent	$f(x) = \cot^{-1} x$		Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(0, \pi)$ or Quadrants I & II Inverse Function: $f(x) = \cot x$ Restrictions: Range is bounded Odd/Even: Neither General Form: $f(x) = a \cot^{-1}(b(x - h)) + k$

Graphing Tips

All Functions

The Six Function "Levers"	$y = a f(b(x - h)) + k$	Graphing Tips
1) Move up/down \updownarrow	k (Vertical translation)	"+" Moves it up
2) Move left/right \leftrightarrow	h (Phase shift)	"+" Moves it right
3) Stretch up/down \updownarrow	a (Amplitude)	Larger stretches it taller or make sit grow faster
4) Stretch left/right \leftrightarrow	b (Frequency $\cdot 2\pi$)	Larger stretches it wider
5) Flip about x-axis	$a \rightarrow -a$	$f(x) \rightarrow -f(x)$ If $f(x) = -f(-x)$ then odd function
6) Flip about y-axis	$b \rightarrow -b$	$f(x) \rightarrow f(-x)$ If $f(x) = f(-x)$ then even function

Trigonometric Functions

The Six Trig "Levers"	$y = a \sin(b(x - h)) + k$	Graphing Tips	Notes
1) Move up/down \updownarrow	k (Vertical translation)	$k = \frac{(\max + \min)}{2}$	If $k = f(x)$ then x-axis is replaced by f(x)-axis
2) Move left/right \leftrightarrow	h (Phase shift)	'+' shifts right	$\sin(x) = \cos(x - \pi/2)$
3) Stretch up/down \updownarrow	a (Amplitude)	$a = \frac{(\max - \min)}{2}$	a is NOT peak-to-peak on y-axis
4) Stretch left/right \leftrightarrow	b (Frequency $\cdot 2\pi$)	$T = \frac{2\pi}{ b } = \frac{1}{f}$	T = peak-to-peak on θ -axis T = π/b for tan (bx)
5) Flip about x-axis	$a \rightarrow -a$	$f(x) \rightarrow -f(x)$	Odd Function: $\sin(x) = -\sin(-x)$
6) Flip about y-axis	$b \rightarrow -b$	$f(x) \rightarrow f(-x)$	Even Function: $\cos(x) = \cos(-x)$