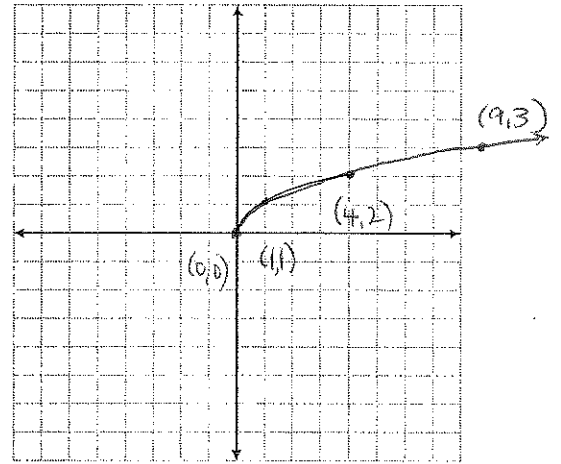


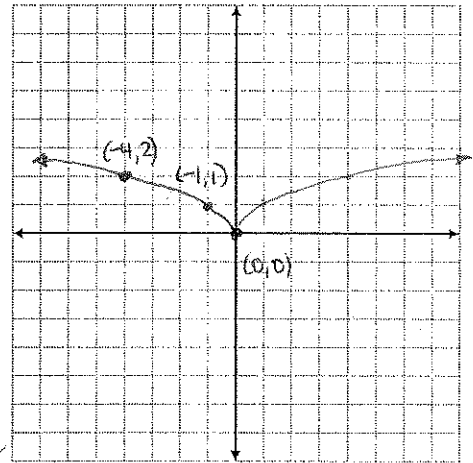
4.2 - Reflecting Graphs of Functions

Consider the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$. Label 3 different coordinates.



a) Replace "x" with "-x" and re-graph.

$$y = \sqrt{-x}$$



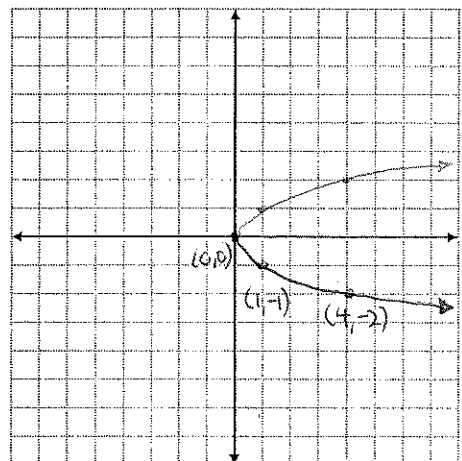
Result (of graph): horizontal reflection in y-axis

Result (of coordinates): all x-values become negative

b) Replace "y" with "-y" and re-graph.

$$-y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\sqrt{x}$$

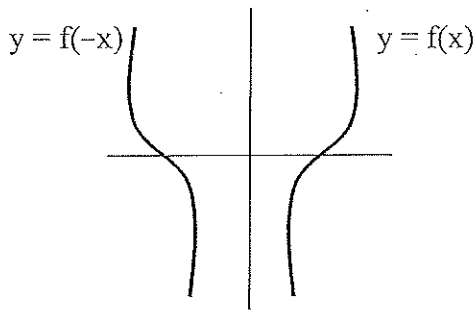


Result (of graph): vertical reflection in x-axis

Result (of coordinates): all y-values become negative

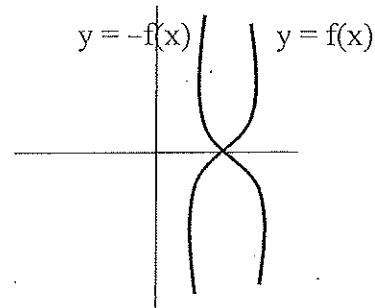
In General:

If you replace x with $-x$,



there is a **horizontal reflection** in the **y - axis**.

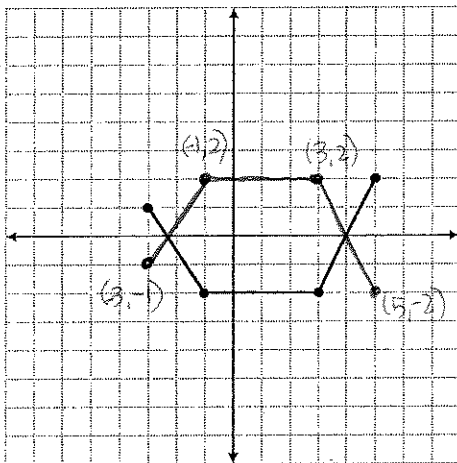
If you replace y with $-y$,



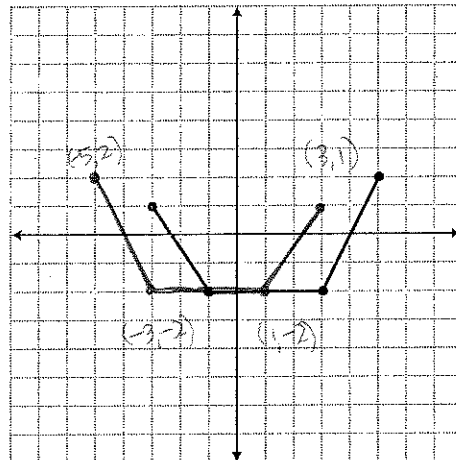
there is a **vertical reflection** in the **x - axis**.

Example #1: Here is the graph of $y = g(x)$. On the same grid, also graph:

a) $y = -g(x)$ *y-values change*



b) $y = g(-x)$ *x-values change*



Result: vertical reflection in x-axis

Result: horizontal reflection in y-axis

Example #2: If the point $y = (4, -2)$ is on the graph of $y = g(x)$, find the corresponding point on the graph of:

a) $y = -g(x)$

*vertical in x-axis
⇒ y-values change*

$(4, 2)$

b) $y = -g(-x)$

*vertical and horizontal
⇒ x and y-values change*

$(-4, 2)$