A) Go to desmos.comVocabulary Bank: Shift up, shift downB) Always have $y = x^2$ graphed.Vertical Stretch, Vertical CompressionShift right, shift left, Reflection

1. Now graph each of the following with $y = x^2$ one at a time on the same plot.

$y = x^2 - 1$	$y = x^2 - 3$	$y = x^2 + 2$	$y = x^2 + 7$

This can be represented by $y = x^2 + k$.

2. What happens when we add a number (k is positive) to the graph of $y = x^2$?

3. What happens when we subtract a number (k is negative) to the graph $y = x^2$?

4. Now graph each of the following with $y = x^2$ one at a time on the same plot.

$y = 2x^2 \qquad \qquad y = 4x^2$	$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$	$y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$
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This can be represented by $y = ax^2$.

- 5. What happens when multiply $y = x^2$ by a number greater than 1 (a > 1)?
- 6. What happens when multiply $y = x^2$ by a number less than 1 (0<a < 1)?

7. What happens if we put a negative in front of each coefficient?

8. Now graph each of the following with $y = x^2$ one at a time on the same plot.

$$y = (x-1)^2$$
 $y = (x-4)^2$ $y = (x+2)^2$ $y = (x+5)^2$

This can be represented by $y = (x+h)^2$.

9. What happens to the graph of $y = x^2$ when the number inside the parenthesis is positive (h is negative)?

10. What happens to the graph of $y = x^2$ when the number inside the parenthesis is negative (h is positive)?

11. If you have time now explore multiple transformations.

For example: $y = (x+3)^2 - 2$ or $y = -2(x+3)^2$