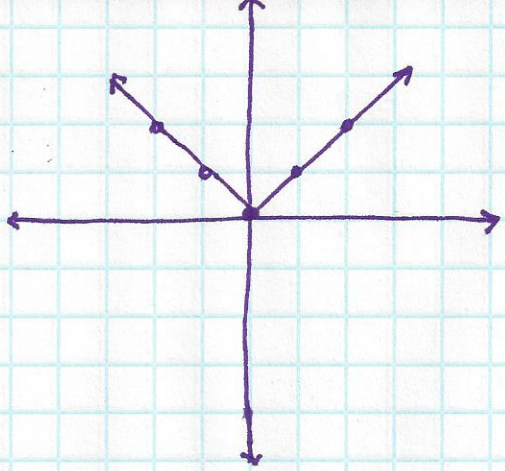
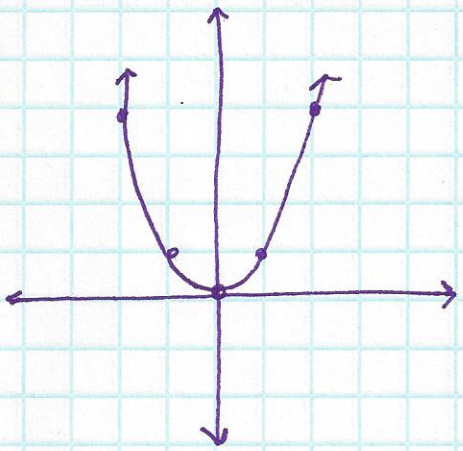
① $y = |x|$

x	y
-2	2
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	2



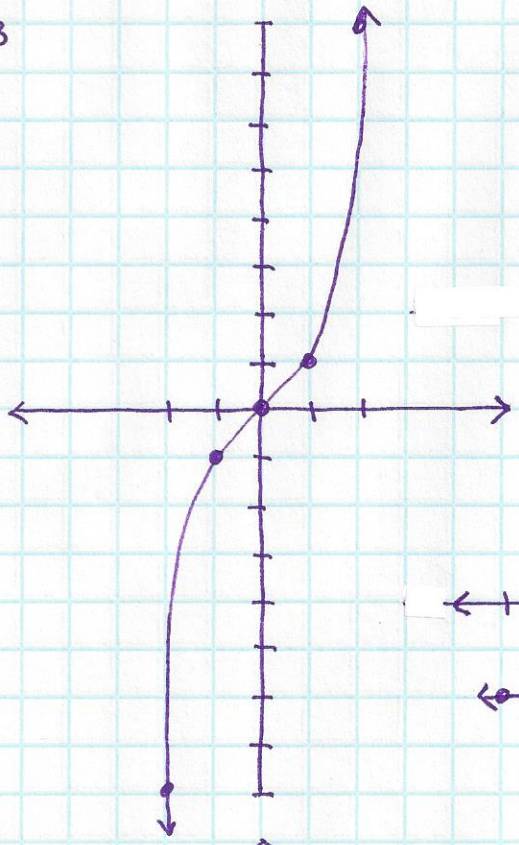
② $y = x^2$

x	y
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	4



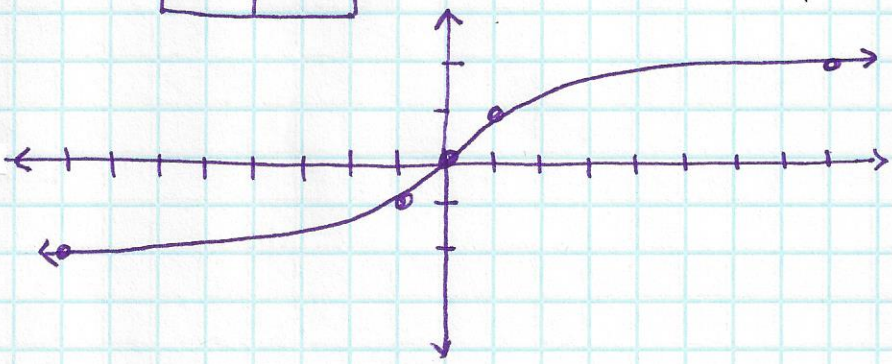
③ $y = x^3$

x	y
-2	-8
-1	-1
0	0
1	1
2	8



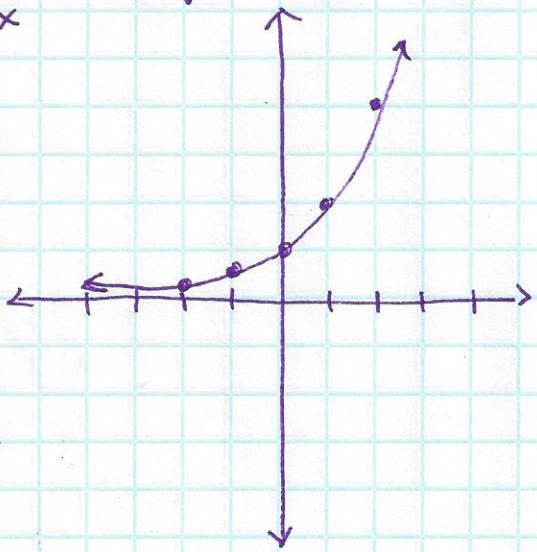
④ $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$

x	y
-8	-2
-1	-1
0	0
1	1
8	2



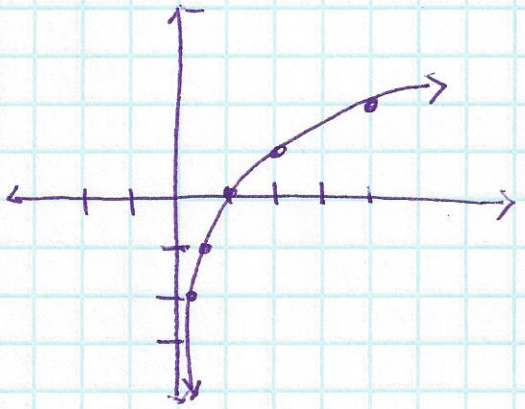
⑤ $y = 2^x$

x	y
-2	1/4
-1	1/2
0	1
1	2
2	4



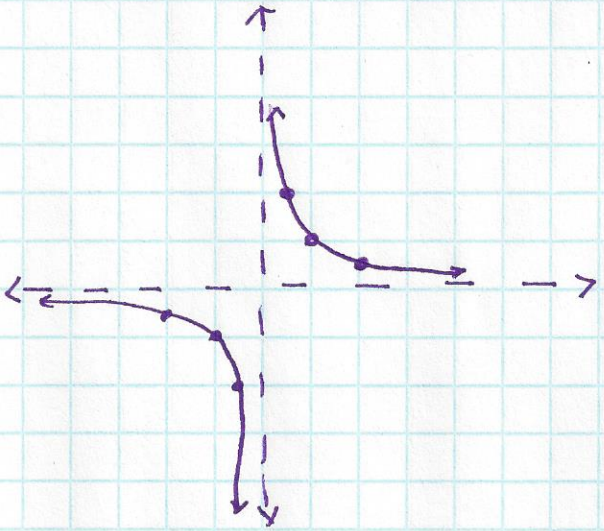
⑥ $y = \log_2 x$

x	y
1/4	-2
1/2	-1
1	0
2	1
4	2



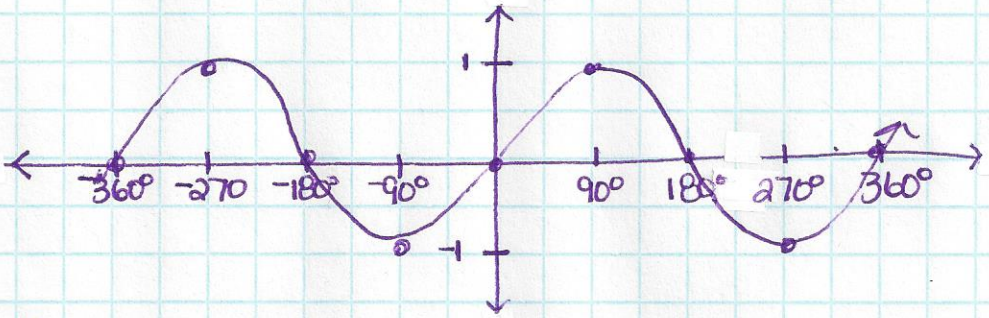
⑦ $y = \frac{1}{x}$

x	y
-2	$-\frac{1}{2}$
-1	-1
$-\frac{1}{2}$	-2
0	und
$\frac{1}{2}$	2
1	1
2	$\frac{1}{2}$

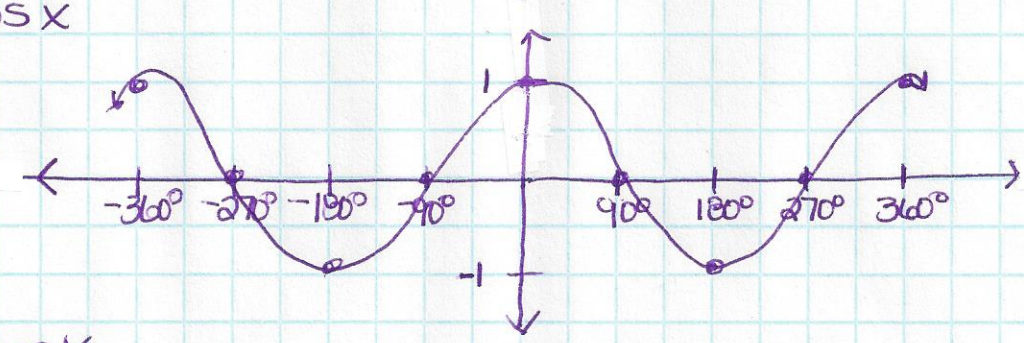


* can "move" parent function OB find asymptotes then choose 3 x-values to the right & left of the asymptote value

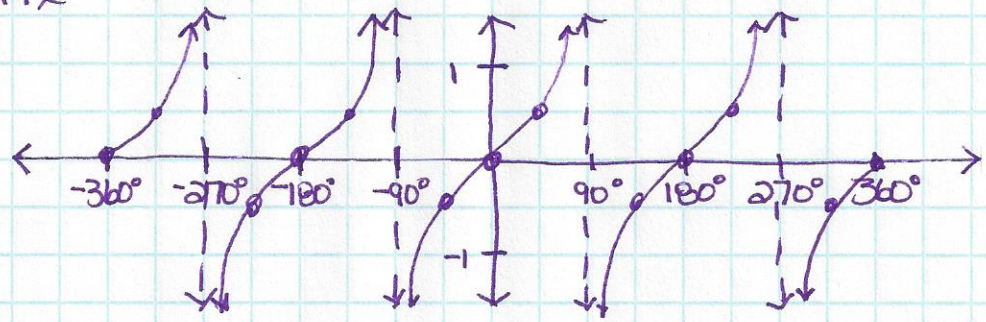
⑧ $y = \sin x$



⑨ $y = \cos x$



⑩ $y = \tan x$



phase shift: $\frac{c}{k}$

period: $\frac{\text{normal period}}{k}$

change:

$y = A + \text{trig}(kx + c)$

outside
- $f(x) + c$ = moves up c
- $f(x) - c$ = moves down c

inside
- $f(x + c)$ = moves left c
- $f(x - c)$ = moves right c

$-f(x)$ = reflects over x axis

$f(-x)$ = reflects over y axis

$cf(x)$ = stretch / compress (multiply all y values times c)