

5.3

Graphing Radical Functions

For use with Exploration 5.3

Essential Question How can you identify the domain and range of a radical function?

1 EXPLORATION: Identifying Graphs of Radical Functions

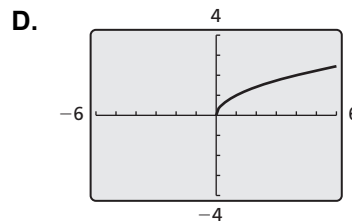
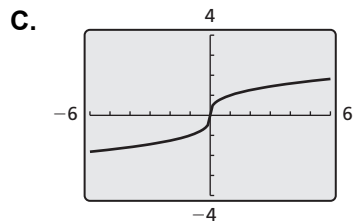
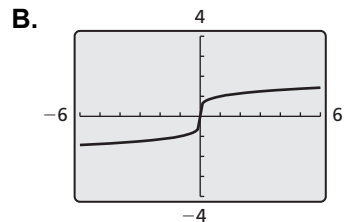
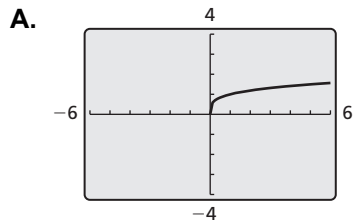
Work with a partner. Match each function with its graph. Explain your reasoning. Then identify the domain and range of each function.

a. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

b. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

c. $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$

d. $f(x) = \sqrt[5]{x}$



5.3 Graphing Radical Functions (continued)

2 EXPLORATION: Identifying Graphs of Transformations

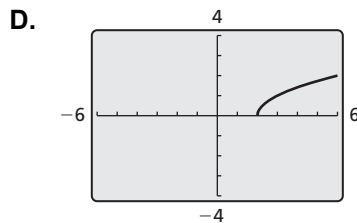
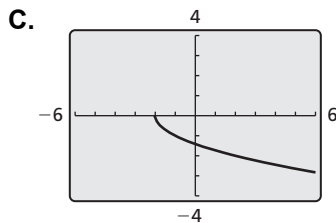
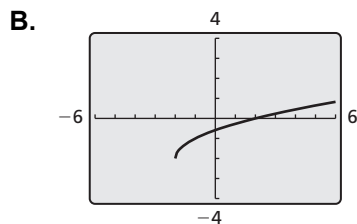
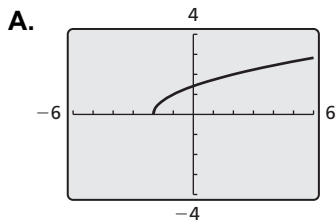
Work with a partner. Match each transformation of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ with its graph. Explain your reasoning. Then identify the domain and range of each function.

a. $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 2}$

b. $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 2}$

c. $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 2} - 2$

d. $g(x) = -\sqrt{x + 2}$



Communicate Your Answer

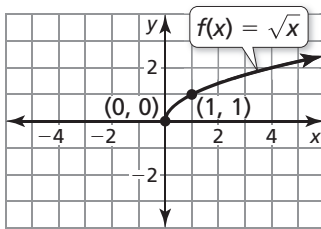
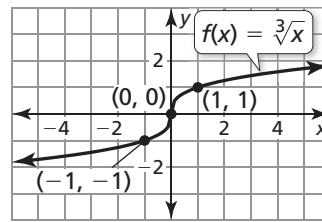
- How can you identify the domain and range of a radical function?
- Use the results of Exploration 1 to describe how the domain and range of a radical function are related to the index of the radical.

5.3**Notetaking with Vocabulary**

For use after Lesson 5.3

In your own words, write the meaning of each vocabulary term.

radical function

Core Concepts**Parent Functions for Square Root and Cube Root Functions**The parent function for the family of square root functions is $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$.Domain: $x \geq 0$, Range: $y \geq 0$ The parent function for the family of cube root functions is $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$.

Domain and range: All real numbers

Notes:

5.3 Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)

Transformation	$f(x)$ Notation	Examples
Horizontal Translation Graph shifts left or right.	$f(x - h)$	$g(x) = \sqrt{x - 2}$ 2 units right $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 3}$ 3 units left
Vertical Translation Graph shifts up or down.	$f(x) + k$	$g(x) = \sqrt{x} + 7$ 7 units up $g(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1$ 1 unit down
Reflection Graph flips over x - or y -axis.	$f(-x)$ $-f(x)$	$g(x) = \sqrt{-x}$ in the y -axis $g(x) = -\sqrt{x}$ in the x -axis
Horizontal Stretch or Shrink Graph stretches away from or shrinks toward y -axis.	$f(ax)$	$g(x) = \sqrt{3x}$ shrink by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x}$ stretch by a factor of 2
Vertical Stretch or Shrink Graph stretches away from or shrinks toward x -axis.	$a \cdot f(x)$	$g(x) = 4\sqrt{x}$ stretch by a factor of 4 $g(x) = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{x}$ shrink by a factor of $\frac{1}{5}$

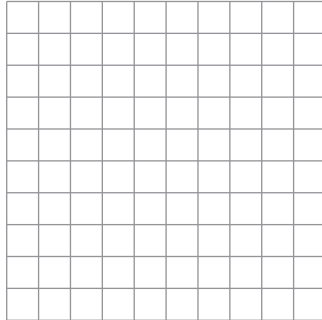
Notes:

5.3 Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)

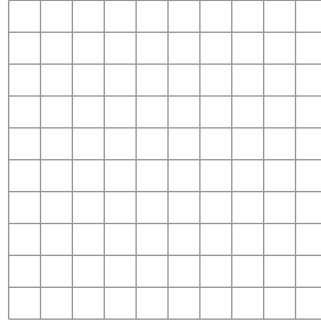
Extra Practice

In Exercises 1 and 2, graph the function. Identify the domain and range of each function.

1. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{-3x} + 1$



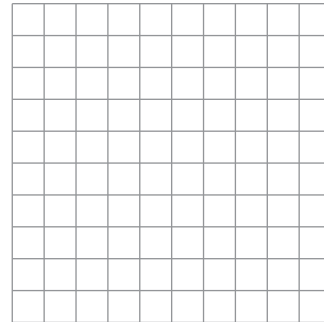
2. $g(x) = 2(x - 5)^{1/2} - 4$



3. Describe the transformation of $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{2x} + 5$ represented by $g(x) = -\sqrt[4]{2x} - 5$.

4. Write a rule for g if g is a horizontal shrink by a factor of $\frac{5}{6}$, followed by a translation 10 units to the left of the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{15x} + 1$.

5. Use a graphing calculator to graph $8x = y^2 + 5$. Identify the vertex and the direction that the parabola opens.



6. Use a graphing calculator to graph $x^2 = 49 - y^2$. Identify the radius and the intercepts of the circle.

