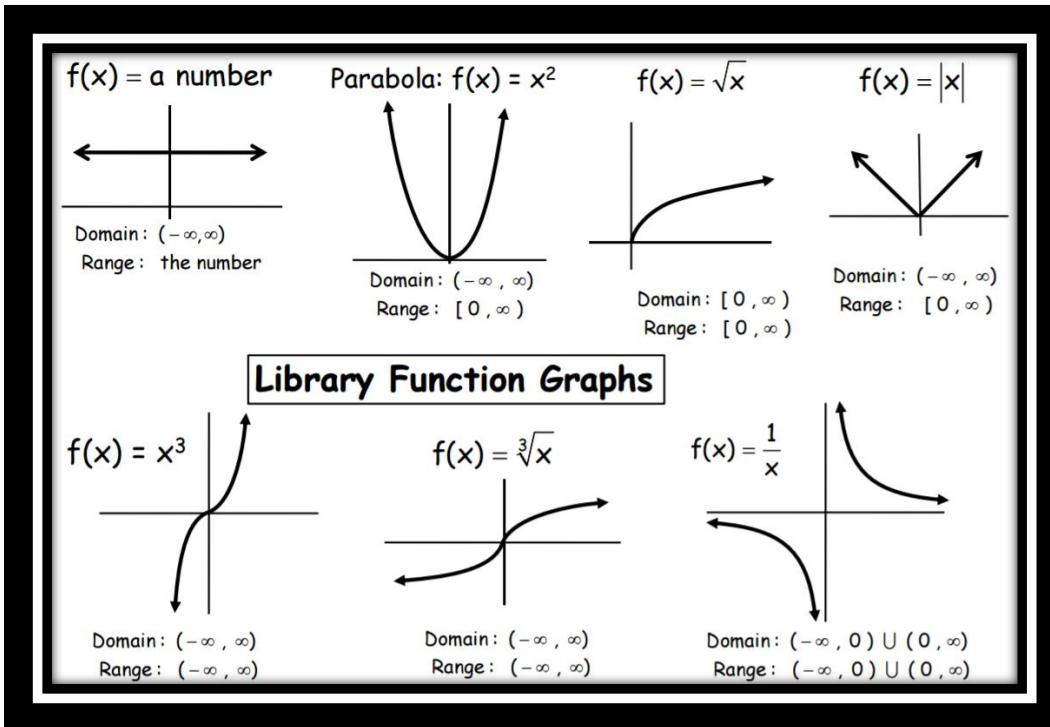


Transformations of Functions:



Transformation	Function	Description
Horizontal Shift	$f(x + h)$	Shift <b>left</b> $h$ units
	$f(x - h)$	Shift <b>right</b> $h$ units
Vertical Shift	$f(x) + k$	Shift <b>up</b> $k$ units
	$f(x) - k$	Shift <b>down</b> $k$ units
Reflection	$-f(x)$	Reflect across <b>x-axis</b>
	$f(-x)$	Reflect across <b>y-axis</b>
Vertical Stretch/Compress	$a f(x), a > 1$	<b>Stretch</b> vertically by a factor of $a$
	$a f(x), 0 < a < 1$	<b>Compress</b> vertically by a factor of $a$
Horizontal Stretch/Compress	$f(ax), a > 1$	<b>Compress</b> horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{a}$
	$f(ax), 0 < a < 1$	<b>Stretch</b> horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{a}$

Compositions of Functions:

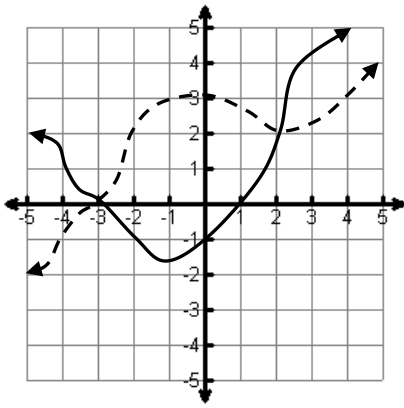
**Substituting** a function or its value into **another** function.

Second  $f(g(x))$   
 First (inside parentheses always first)

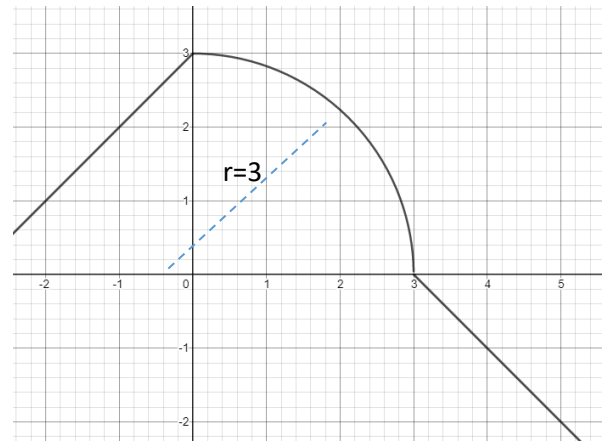
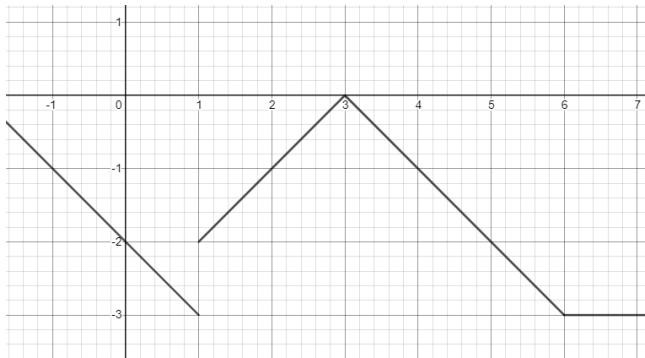
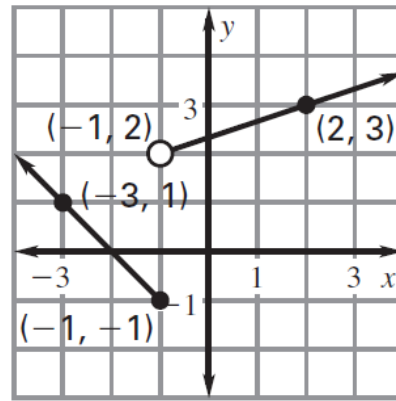
OR  $f \circ g(x)$

<b>x</b>	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
<b>f(x)</b>	-3	-2	1	4	-1	0
<b>g(x)</b>	-2	0	1	3	-1	2

## Compositions



## Piecewise Functions:



## Exponentials & Logarithms:

Properties of Exponents	Let $a$ and $b$ be real #'s and let $m$ and $n$ be integers.
Product of Powers	$a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$
Power of a Power	$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$
Power of a Product	$(ab)^m = a^m b^m$
Negative Exponent	$a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}, a \neq 0$
Zero Exponent	$a^0 = 1, a \neq 0$
Quotient of Powers	$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}, a \neq 0$

$$\log_e x = \ln x$$

$$\ln e = 1$$

$$\ln 1 = 0$$

$$\ln e^b = b$$

$$y = e^x \text{ \& } y = \ln x \text{ are inverses}$$

$$\ln a^c = c \ln a$$

$$\ln(ab) = \ln a + \ln b$$

$$\ln \frac{a}{b} = \ln a - \ln b$$

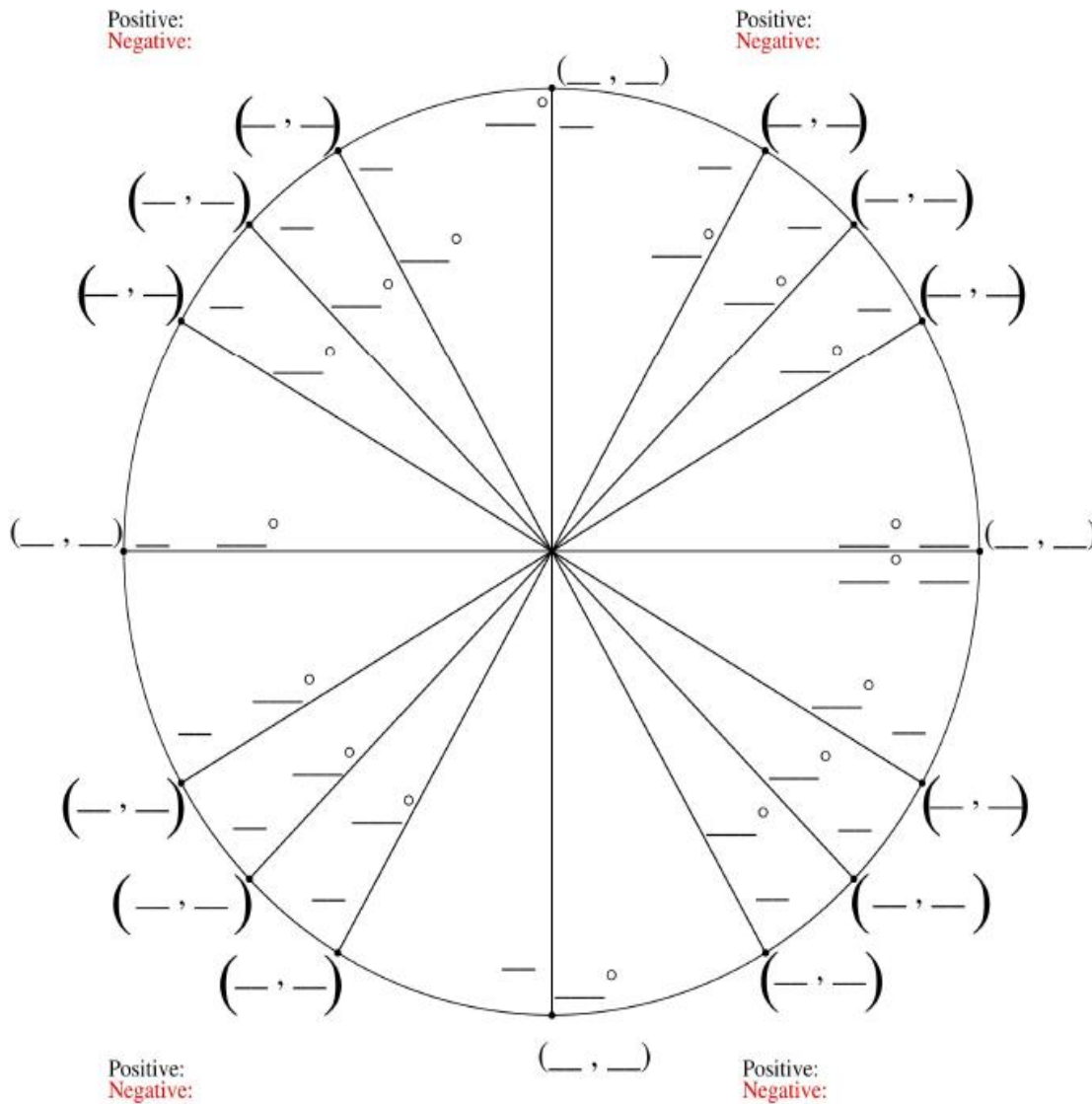
$$e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y$$

$$a^{x-y} = \frac{a^x}{a^y}$$

The Unit Circle:



**Trigonometric Identities**

<p><b>Reciprocal Identities</b></p> $\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$ $\csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$ $\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$	<p><b>Quotient Identities</b></p> $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ $\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$
<p><b>Pythagorean Identities</b></p> $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$ $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$	