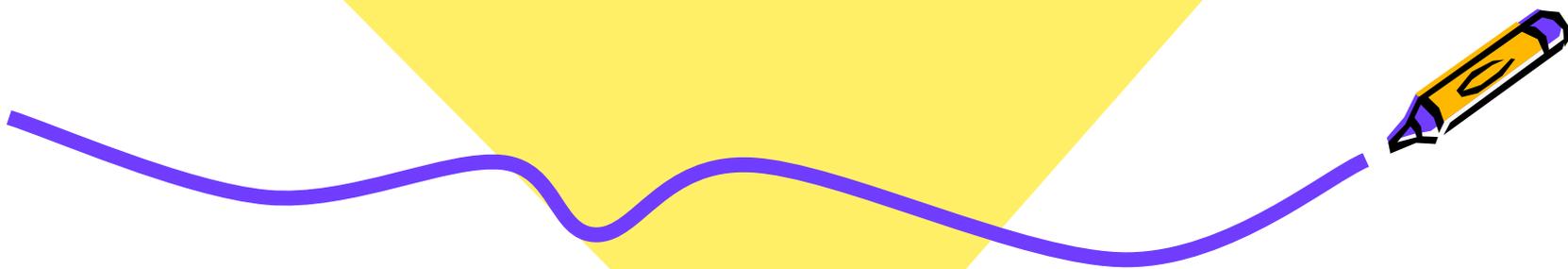
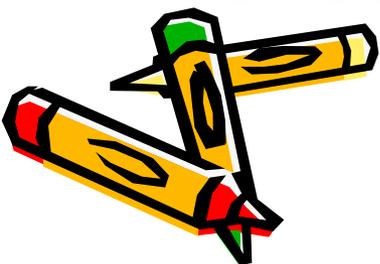
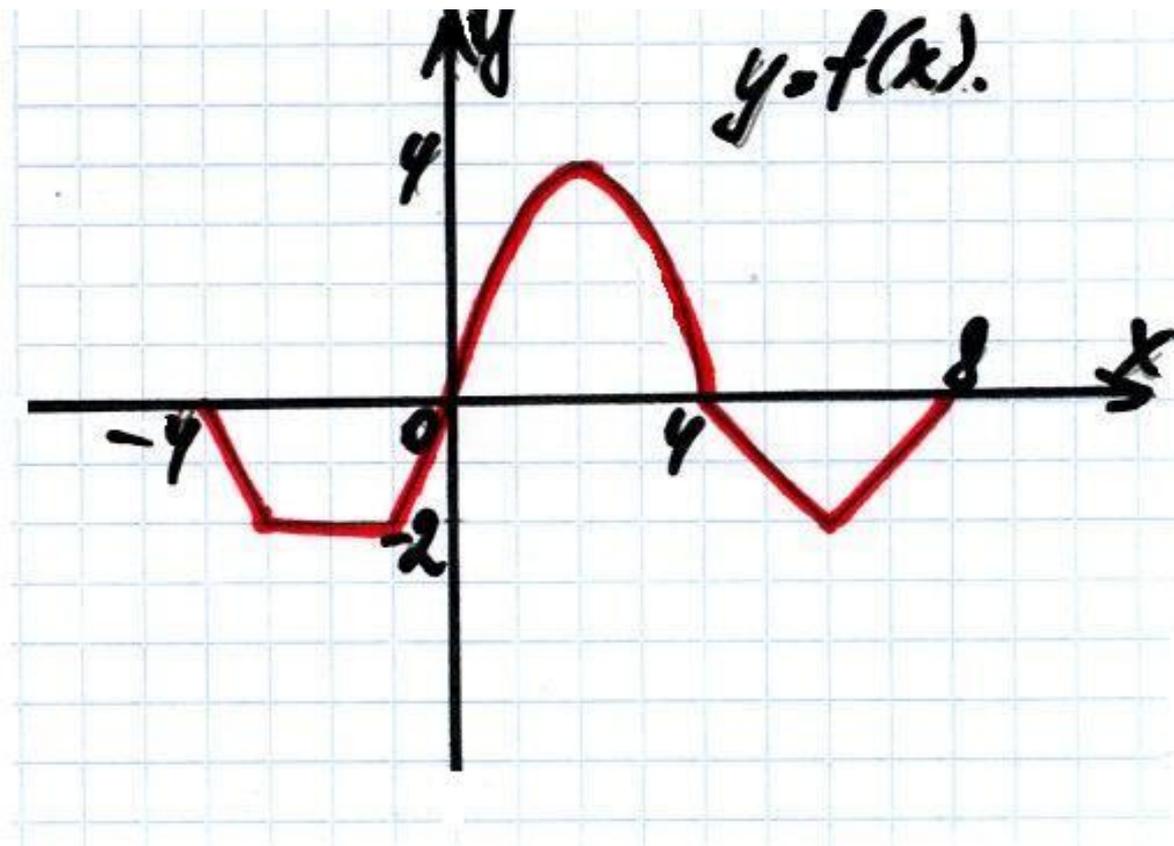




Преобразование графиков функций



$$Y=f(x)$$

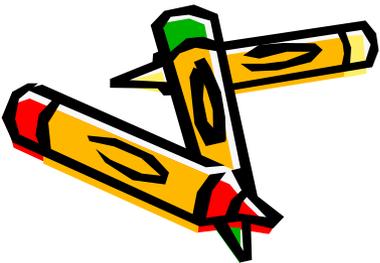
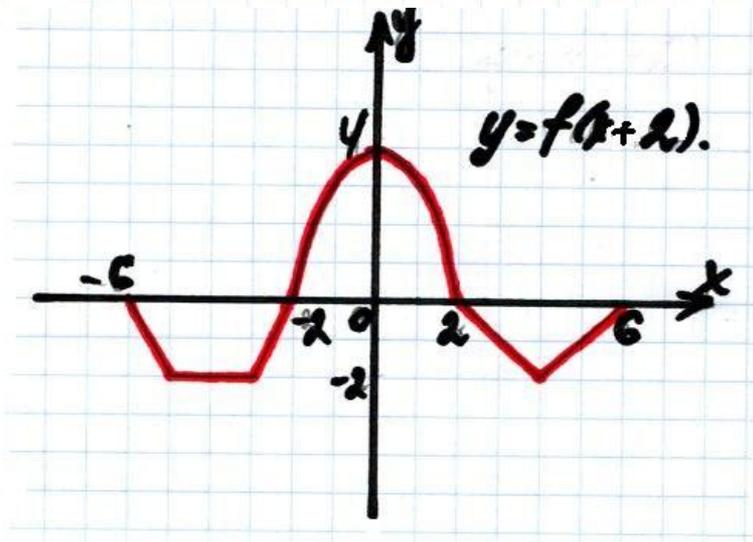
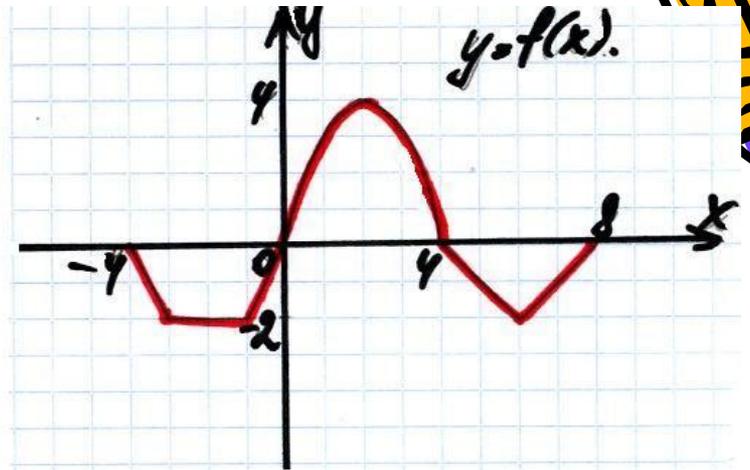


$$Y=f(x+c)$$



- $c > 0$

Сдвиг по оси Ox на c единиц влево

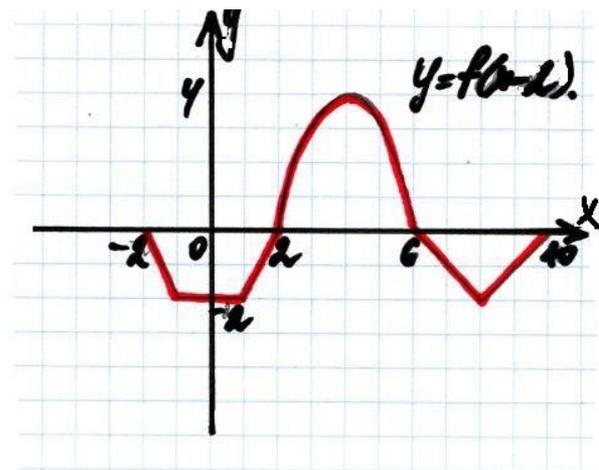
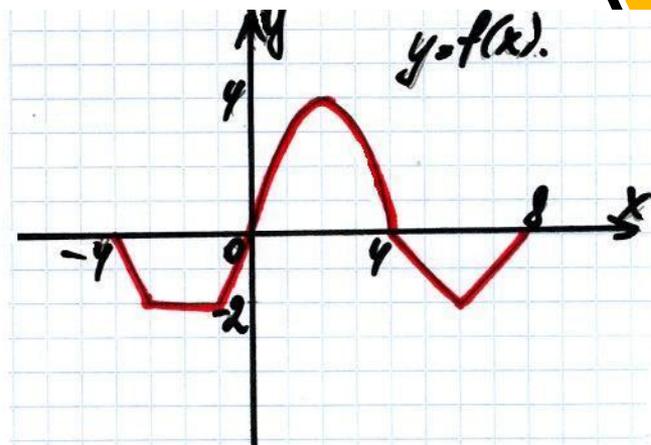


$$Y = f(x+c)$$

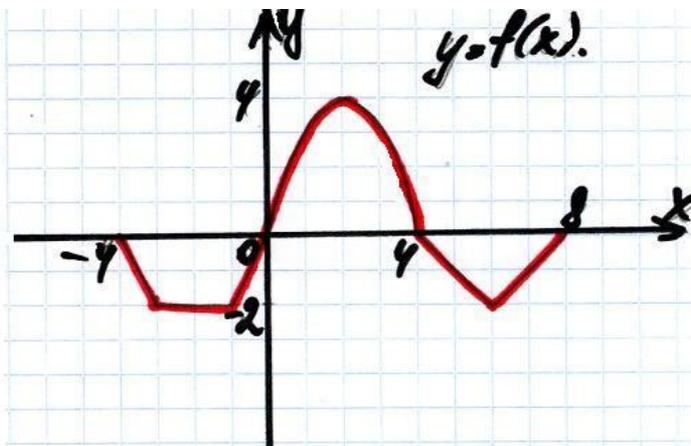
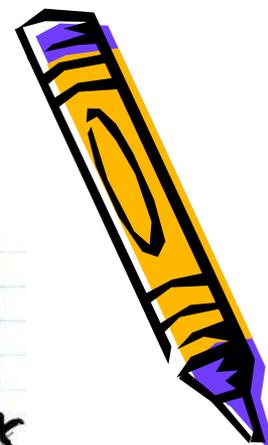


- $c < 0$

Сдвиг по оси Ox на c единиц вправо

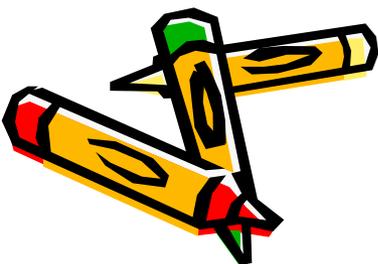
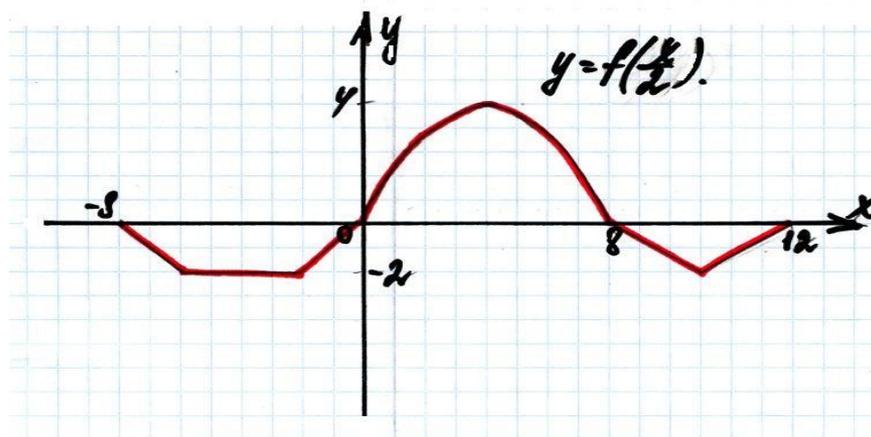


$$Y=f(ax)$$



- $0 < a < 1$

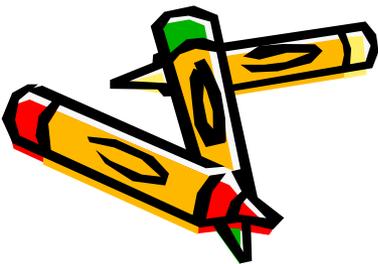
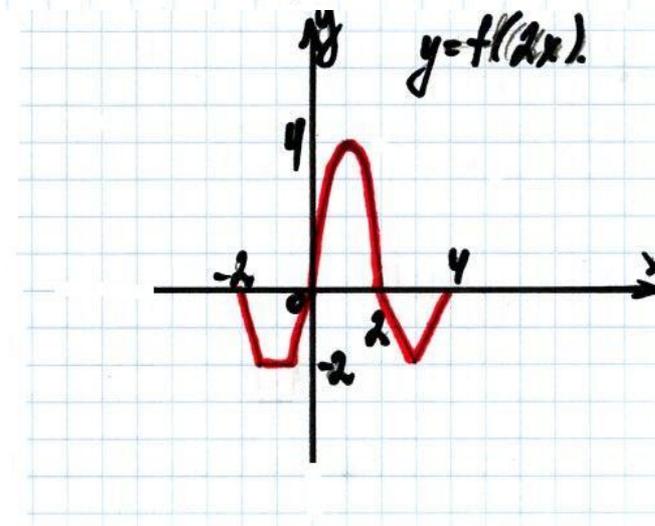
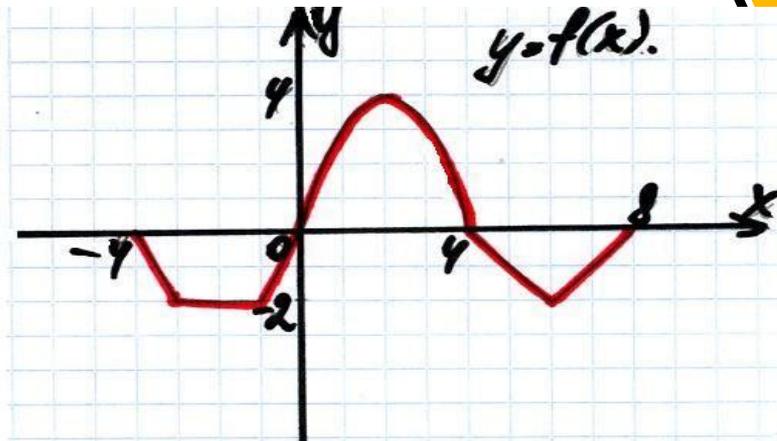
Растяжение от оси
Оу в $1/a$ раз



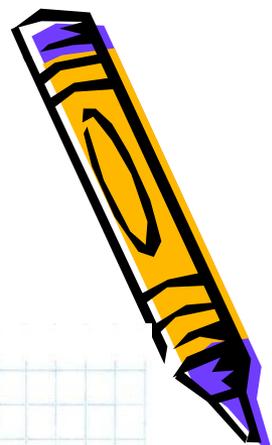
$$Y=f(ax)$$

- $a > 1$

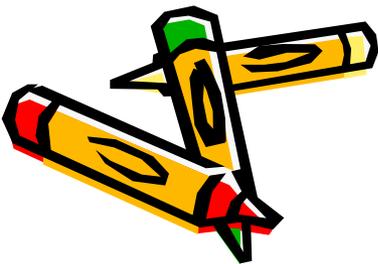
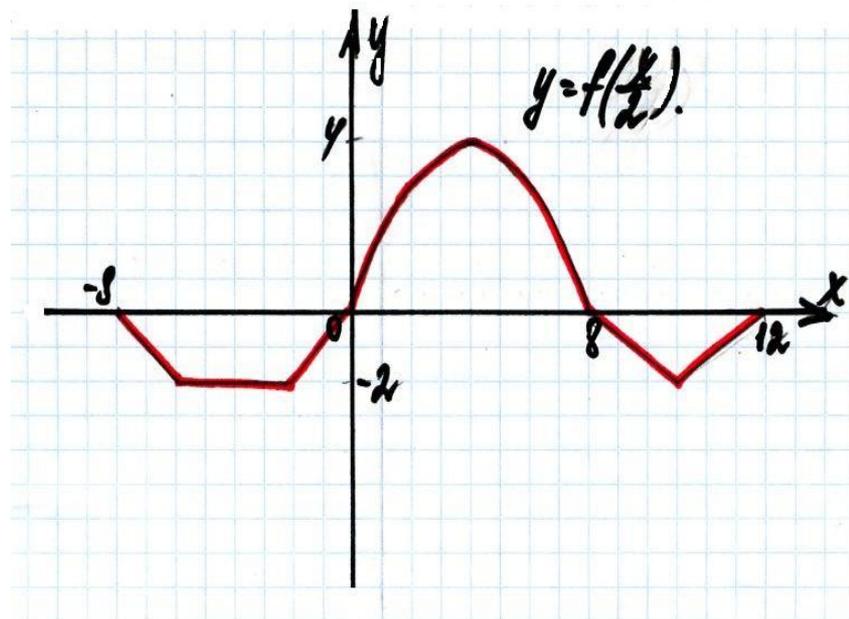
Сжатие вдоль оси
Ox в a раз
(или к оси Oy)



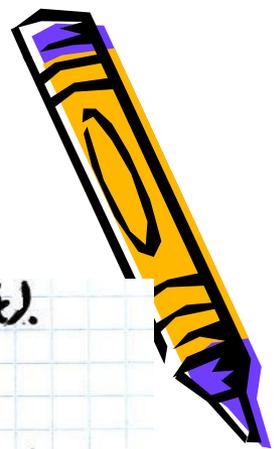
$$Y=f(x/a)$$



- Растяжение от оси Oy в a раз
(или вдоль Ox в a раз)

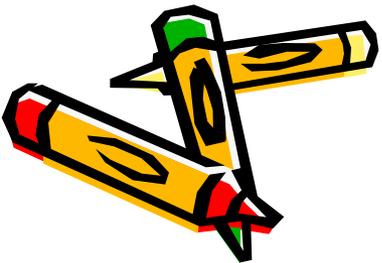
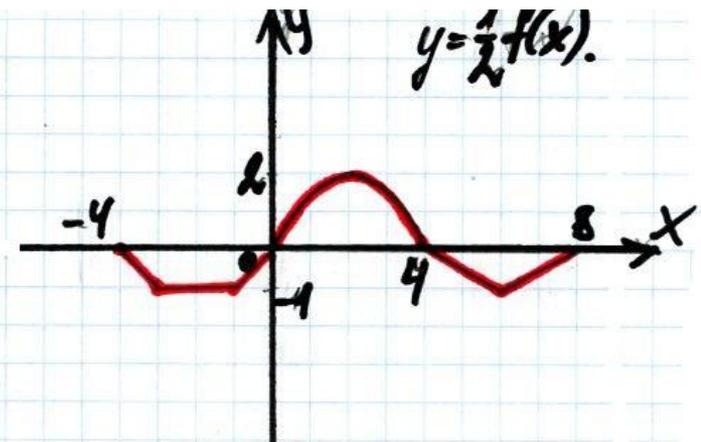
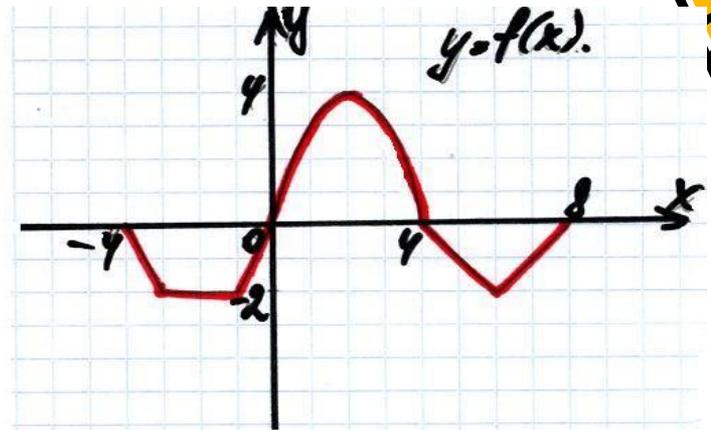


$$Y = a * f(x)$$



- $0 < a < 1$

Сжатие вдоль оси
Oy (или к оси Ox)

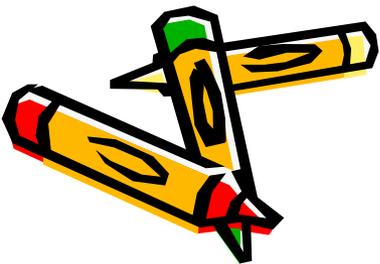
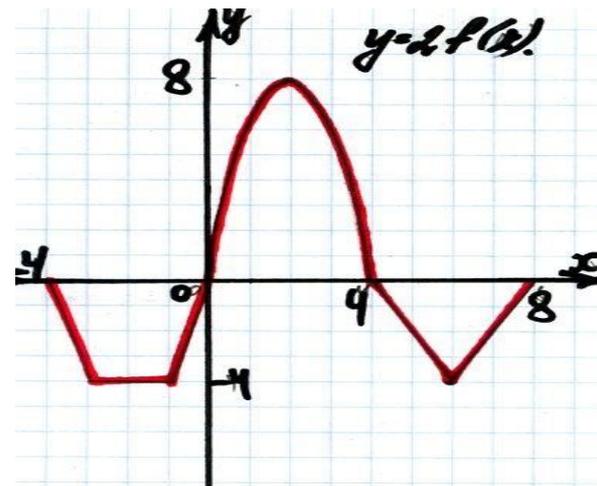
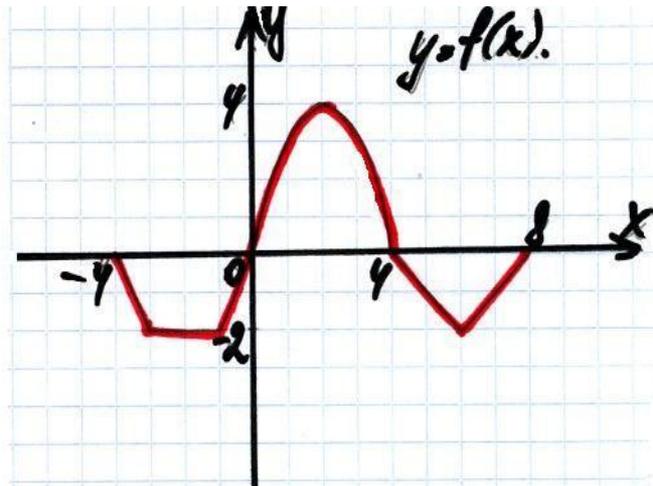


$$Y = a * f(x)$$



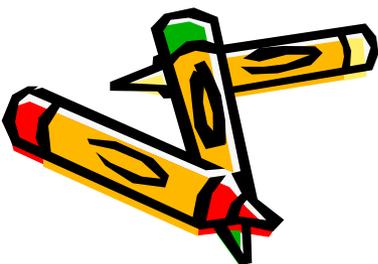
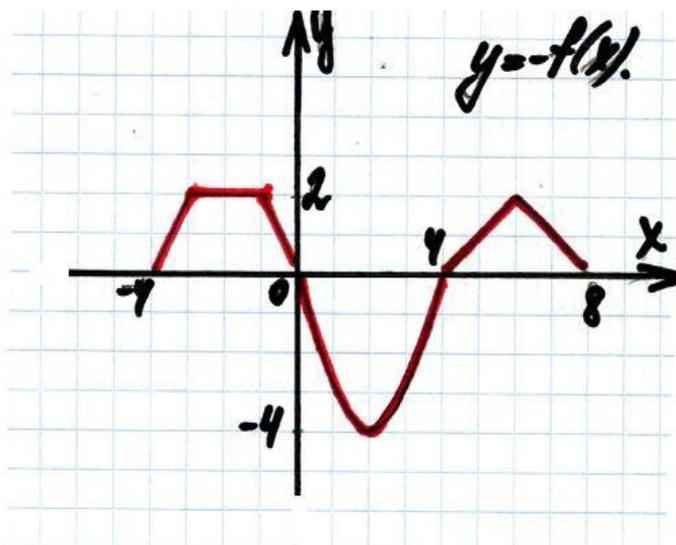
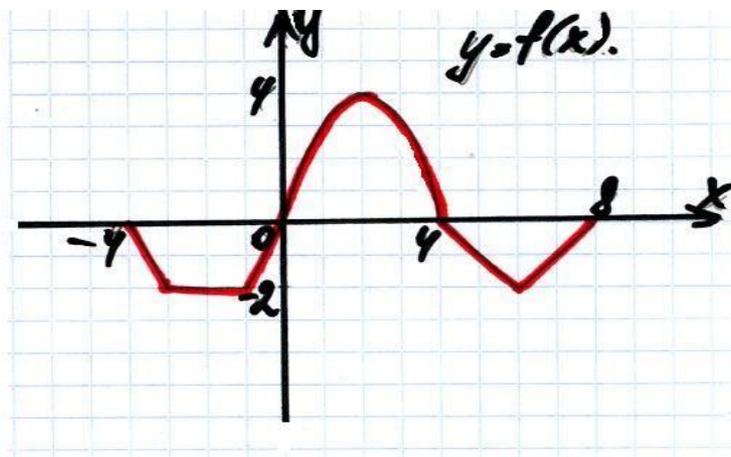
- $a > 1$

Растяжение вдоль
оси Oy
(или от оси Ox)



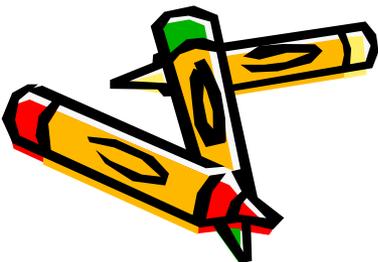
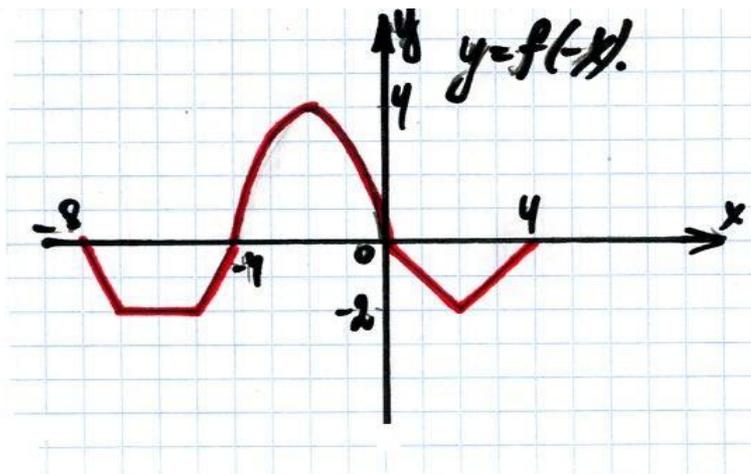
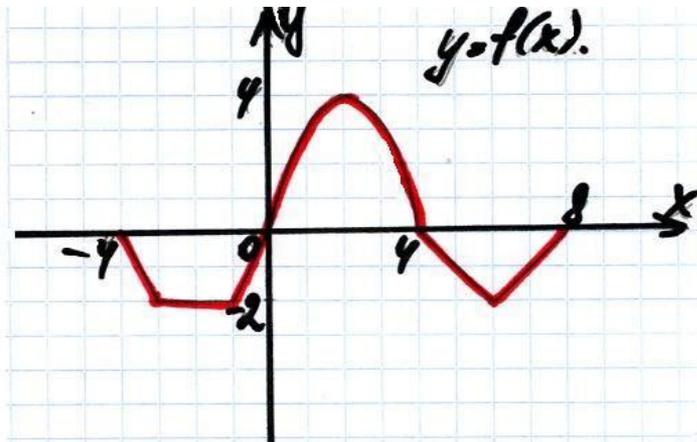
$$Y = -f(x)$$

Симметрия
относительно
оси Ox



$$Y=f(-x)$$

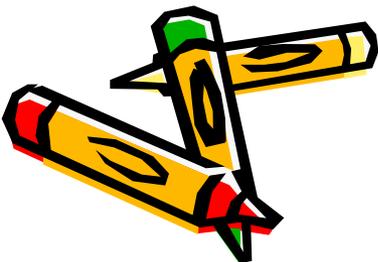
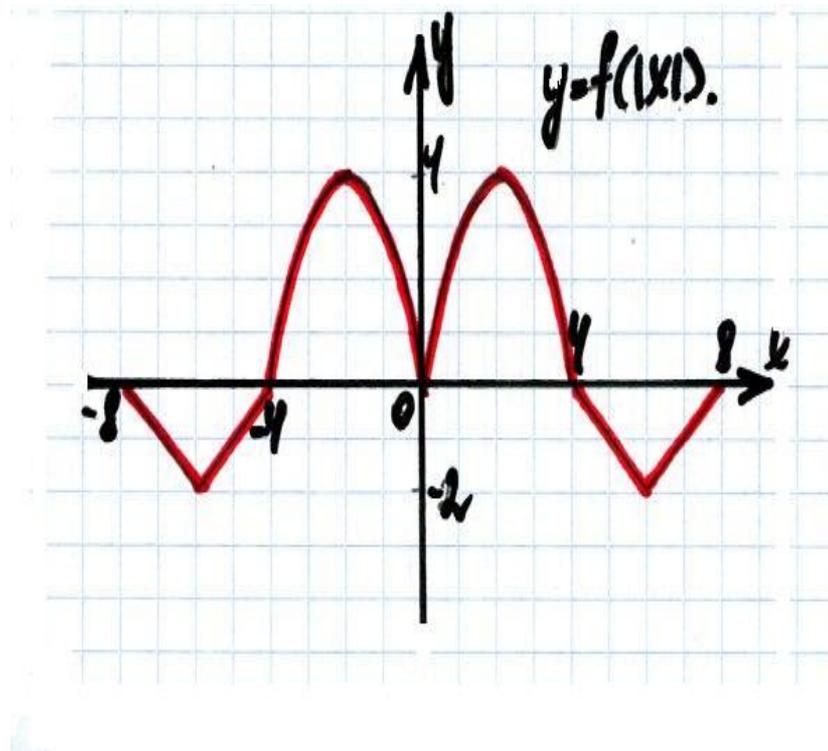
Симметрия
относительно
оси Oy



$$y=f(|x|)$$

В правой
полуплоскости
график без
изменений.

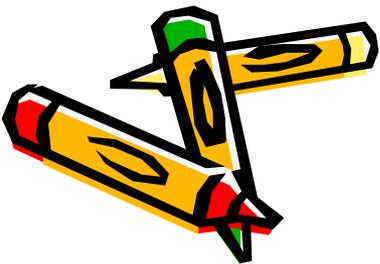
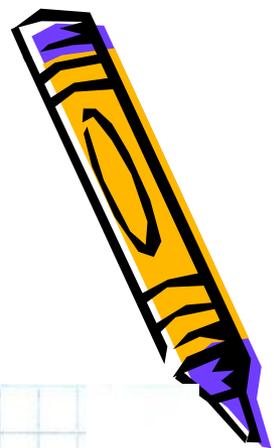
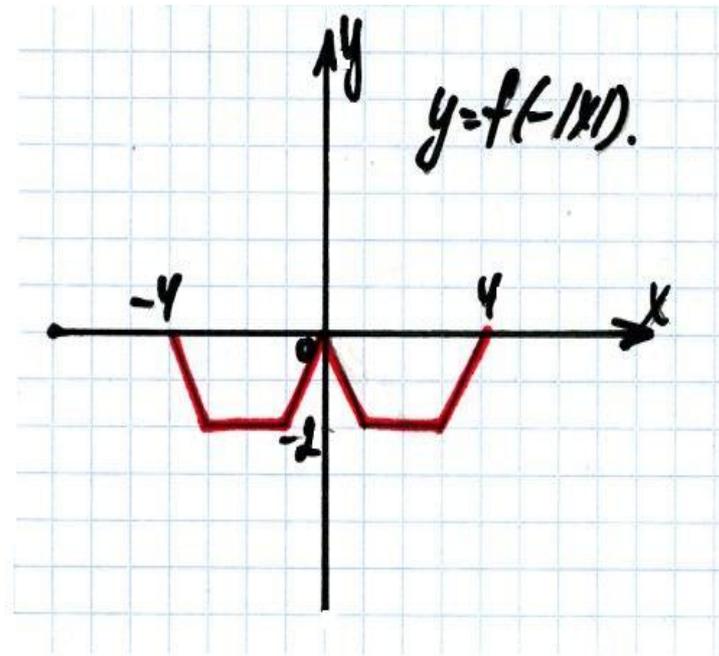
В левой строится
симметричный
образ правой.



$$Y=f(-|x|)$$

В левой
полуплоскости
график без
изменений.

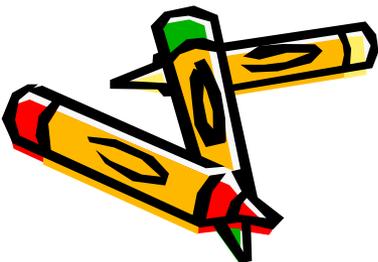
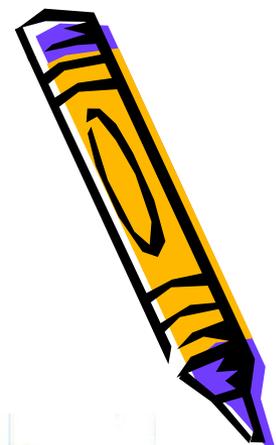
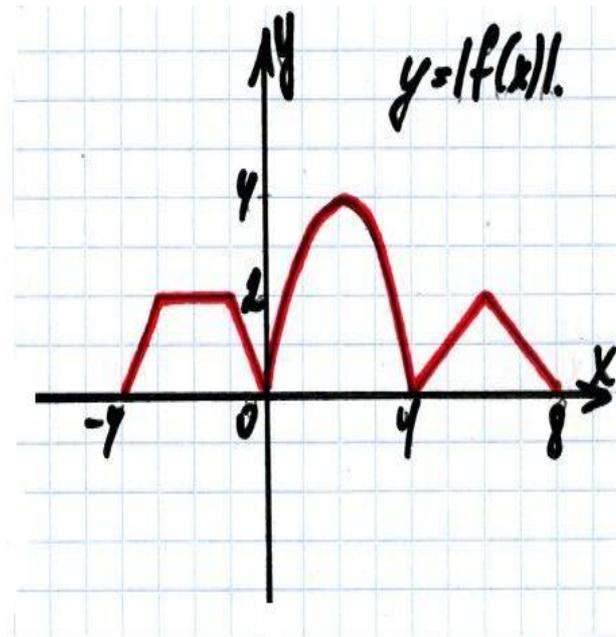
В правой строится
симметричный
образ левой.



$$Y = |f(x)|$$

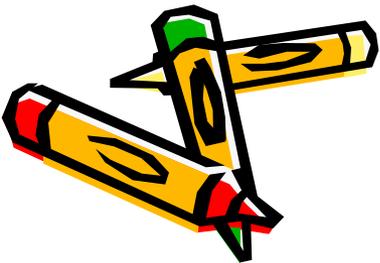
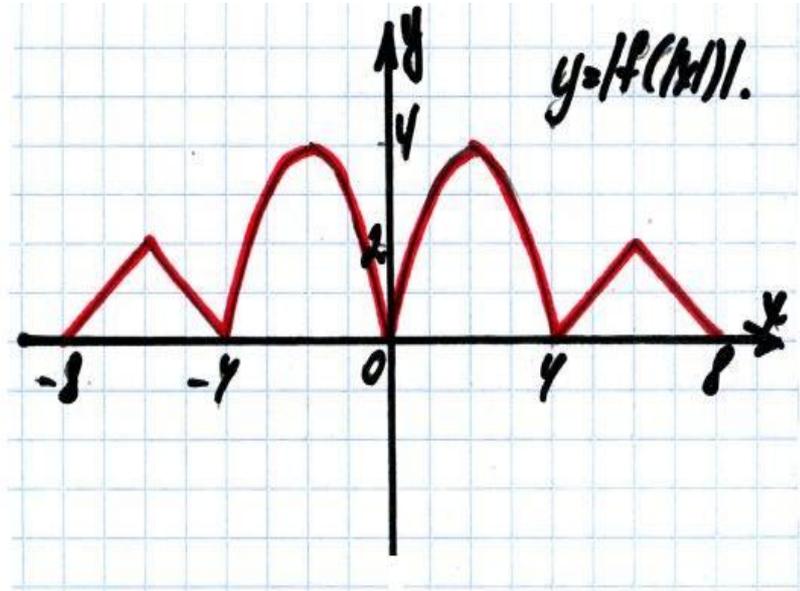
Часть графика в
верхней
полуплоскости не
изменяется.

Часть графика из
нижней
полуплоскости
отображается в
верхнюю
относительно оси Ox .



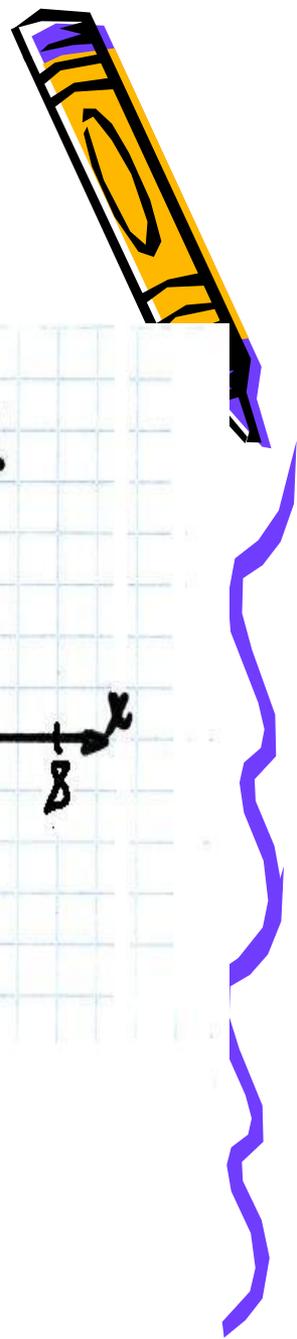
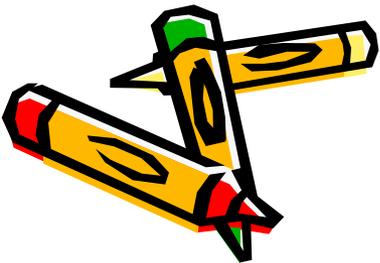
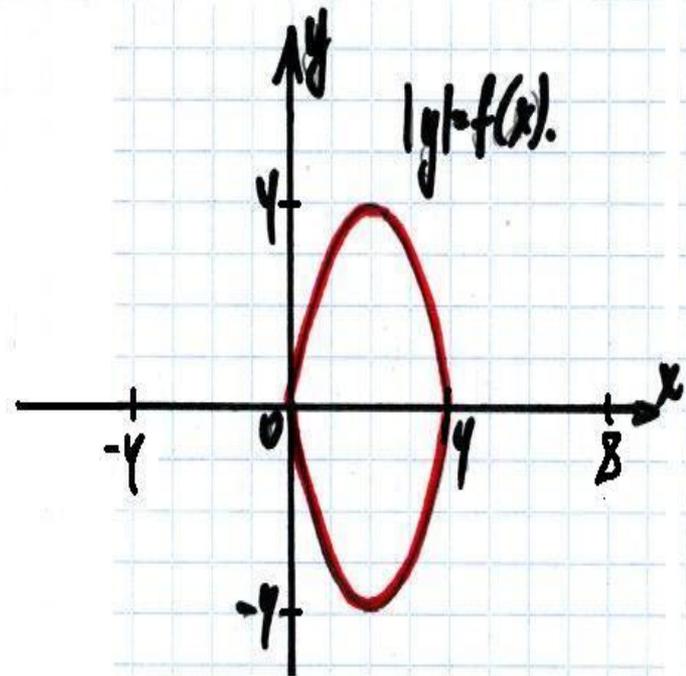
$$Y = |f(|x|)|$$

В правой
полуплоскости
строится $y = |f(x)|$ и
отображается в
левую
относительно оси
 Oy .



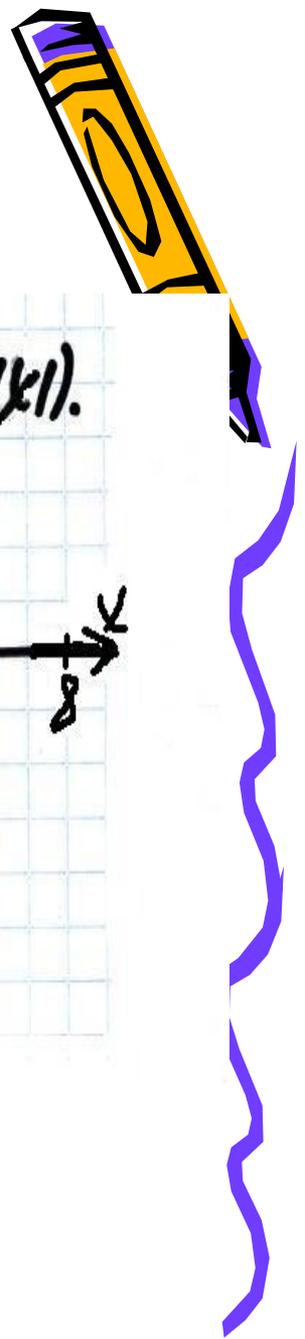
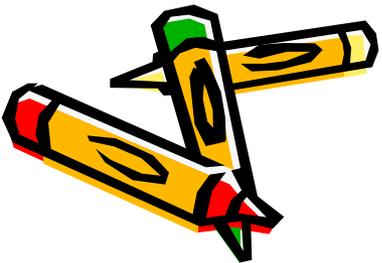
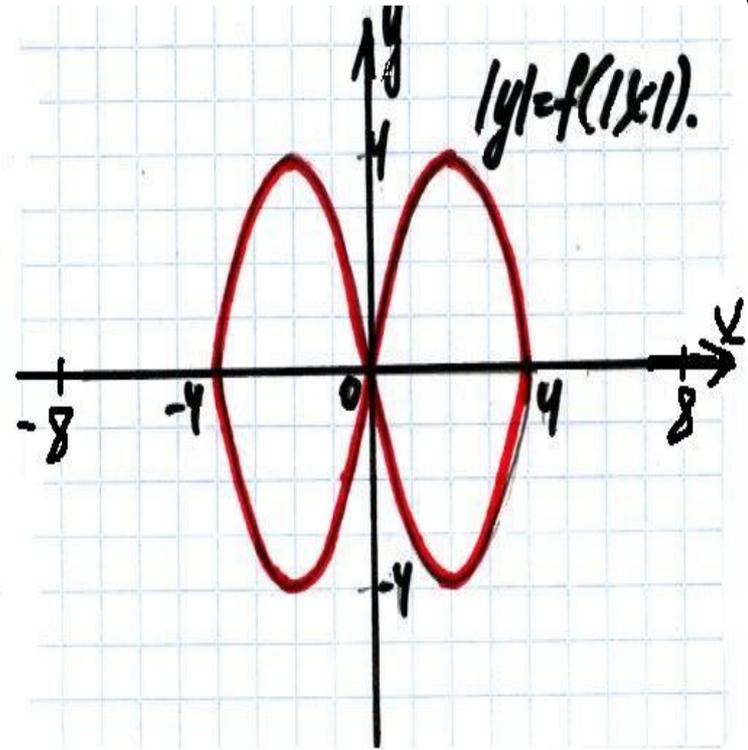
$$|y| = f(x)$$

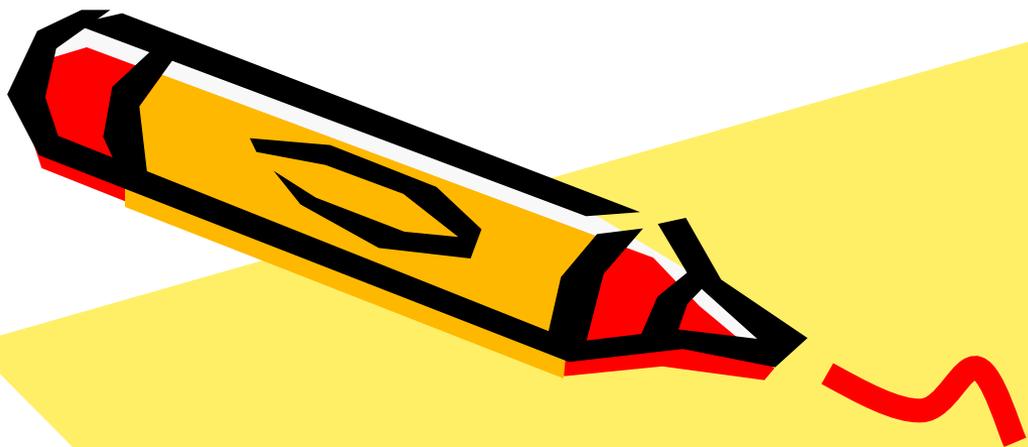
Оставить часть
графика в верхней
полуплоскости и
на оси Ox и
симметрично
отобразить вниз.
(Точки на оси Ox
остаются)



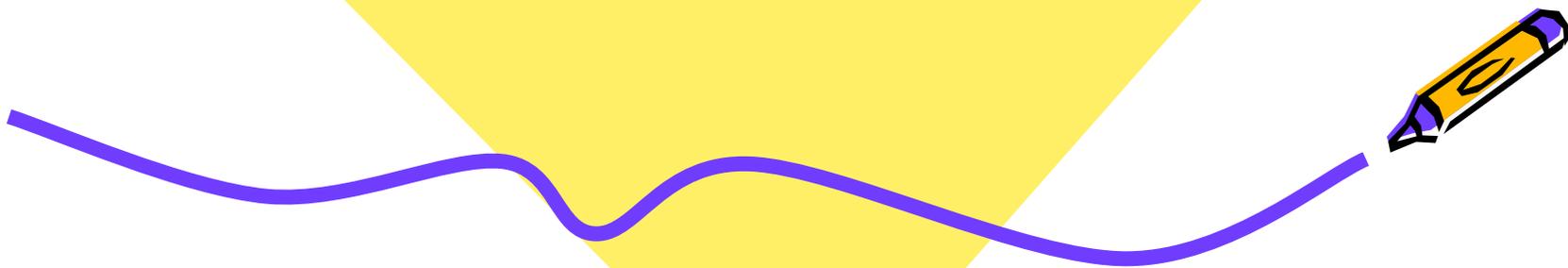
$$|y| = f(|x|)$$

В правой полуплоскости оставить часть графика над осью Ox и на Ox . Отобразить её относительно оси Ox , затем полученный график относительно оси Oy .





Конец.



Забуга А.
10Б