Parent Adding and

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Subtracting Functions

Parent function: A parent function is the simplest function of a family of functions. For example the simplest function for a quadratic is $f(x) = x^2$

Even function: A function is even if it is symmetrical about the y-axis. Algebraically it is defined as f(-x) = f(x)

Odd functions: A function is odd if it is symmetrical about the origin. Algebraically it is defined as f(-x) = -f(x)

Parent Function		Graph	
f(x) = x	x f(x)		
Linear	-5 -5		
Characteristics:	-4 -4		
Domain $(-\infty,\infty)$	2 2	-	
$Bange(-\infty,\infty)$	-5 -5	5	
End Behavior $x \rightarrow -\infty$ $y \rightarrow -\infty$	-2 -2	_	
	-1 -1		
$\chi \to \infty, y \to \infty$	0 0		10
even of Odd Function. It is symmetrical about the	1 1		
origin. Therefore it is odd.	2 2		
	3 3		
	4 4		
	5 5		
	3		
	-1	-10	+++
$f(x) = b^x, b > 1$	x f(x)	10	
$f(x) = 2^x$ represents the graph	-5 .031		
Exponential	-4 .063	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Characteristics:	-3 0.13	5	
Domain $(-\infty,\infty)$	-2 0.25		
Range $(0, \infty)$	-1 0.5		
End Behavior $x \to -\infty, y \to 0$			
$\chi \to \infty, \chi \to \infty$	1 2 1	-10 -5 0 5	10
Even or Odd Function: It is neither an odd function nor	3 8		
an even function because there is no symmetry	4 16	-	
an even ranedon because there is no symmetry.	5 32		
	0 01		
		-10	
$f(x) = x^2$	x f(x)	10	
	-5 25		
Quadratic—uranh is called narahola	-4 16		
Characteristics:	-3 9		
$Domain (-\infty, \infty)$	-2 4		
$Panga \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty \end{bmatrix}$	-1 1		
Find Bohavier $(0, \infty)$	0 0		
Enu denavior $x \to -\infty, y \to \infty$	1 1	-10 -5 0 5	10
$\chi \to \infty, \gamma \to \infty$	2 4		+++
even or Odd Function: It is symmetrical about the y-	3 9	- + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	
axis. Therefore it is Even.	4 16		
	5 25		
			+++

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ Radical (square root) Characteristics: Domain $[0, \infty)$ Range $[0, \infty)$ End Behavior $x \to \infty, y \to \infty$ Even or Odd Function: It is not symmetrical since the domain is restricted. Therefore it is neither.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$f(x) = x $ Absolute value Characteristics: Domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range $[0, \infty)$ End Behavior $x \to -\infty, y \to \infty$ Even or Odd Function: It is symmetrical about the y- axis. Therefore it is even.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$f(x) = x^{3}$ Cubic Characteristics: Domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range $(-\infty, \infty)$ End Behavior $x \to -\infty, y \to -\infty$ $x \to \infty, y \to \infty$ Even or Odd Function: It is symmetrical about the origin. Therefore it is odd.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
f(x) = C f(x)=2 represents the graph Constant Characteristics: Domain ($-\infty, \infty$) Range [$0, \infty$) End Behavior $x \to -\infty, y \to C$ $x \to \infty, y \to C$ Even or Odd Function: It is symmetrical about the y- axis. Therefore it is even.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$