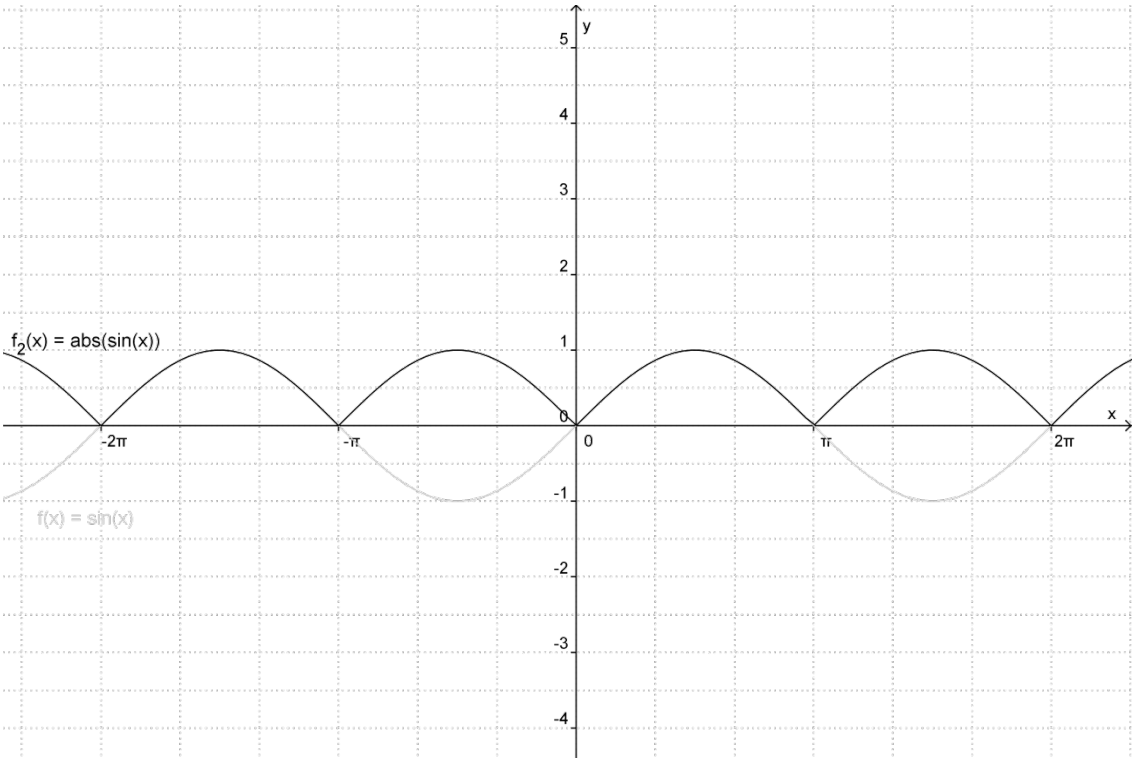
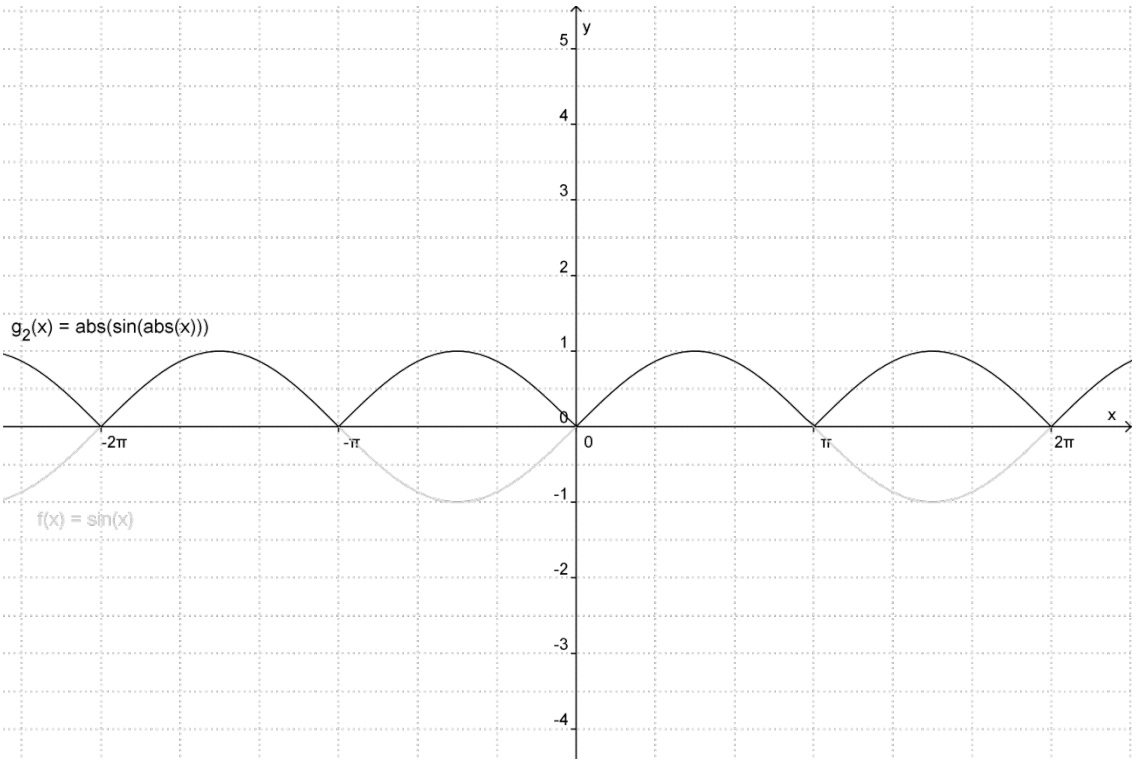
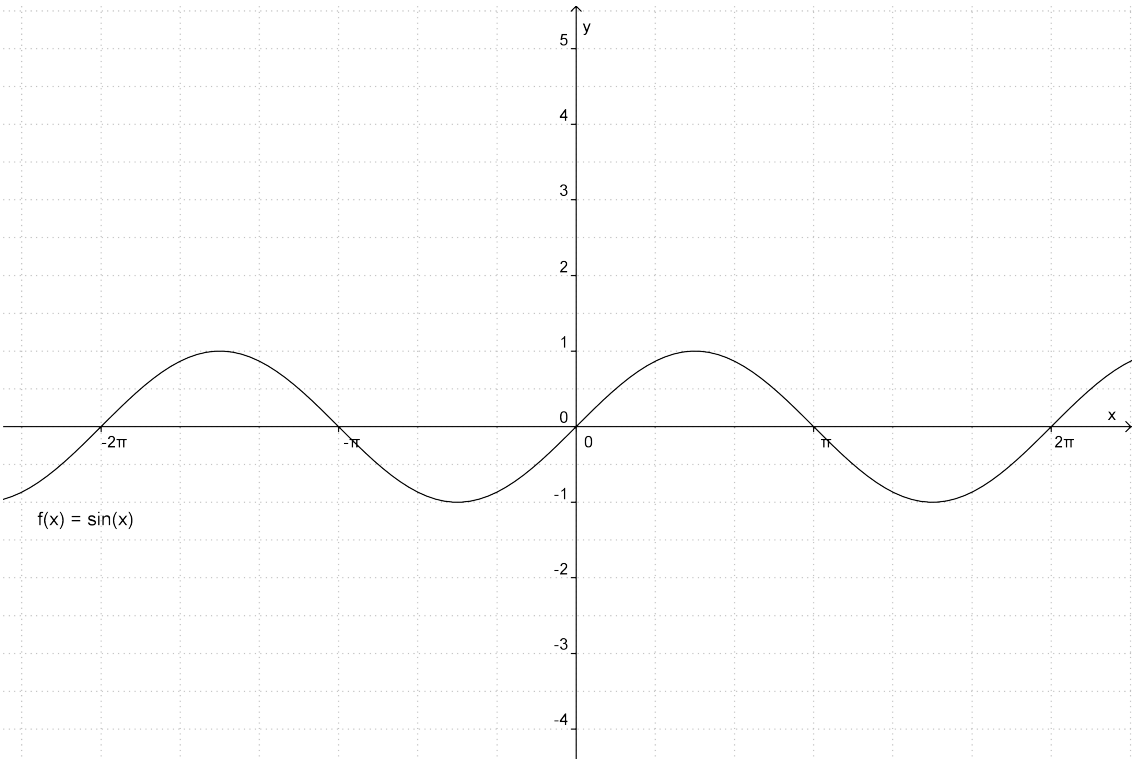
$y = |f(x)|$: la funzione sarà ribaltata sull'asse delle y positive per i valori di y negativi



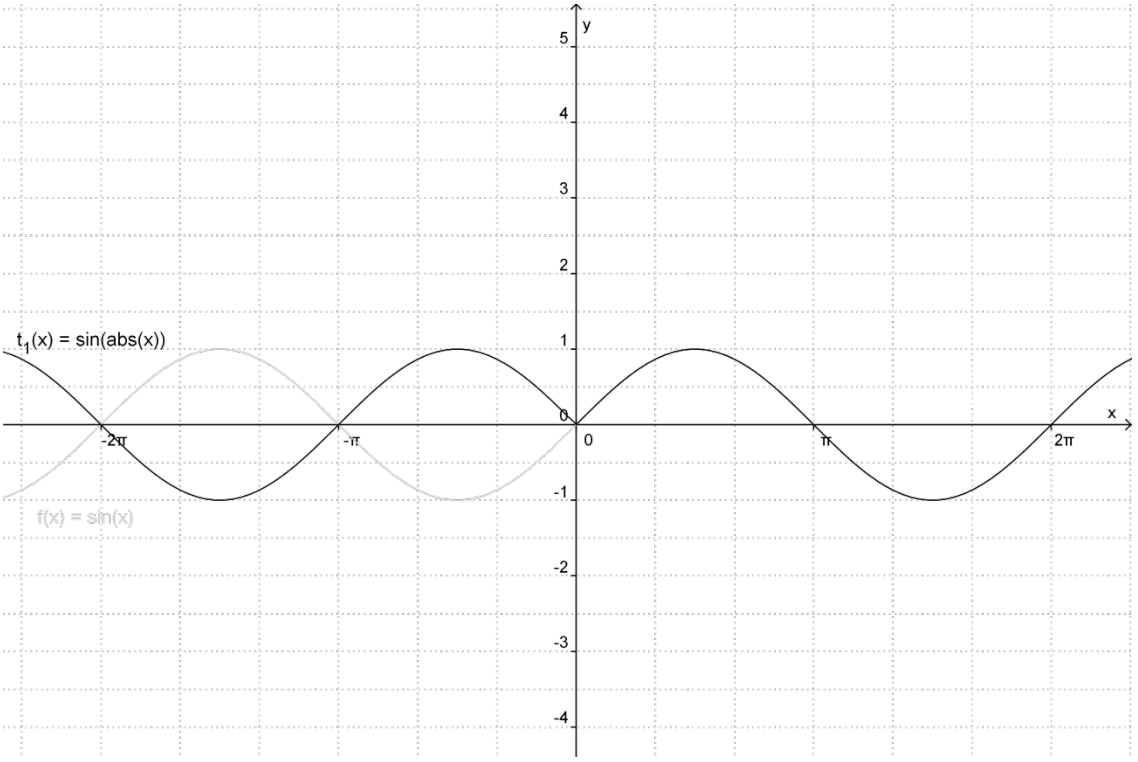
$y = |f(|x|)|$ è la composizione delle ultime due tasformazioni



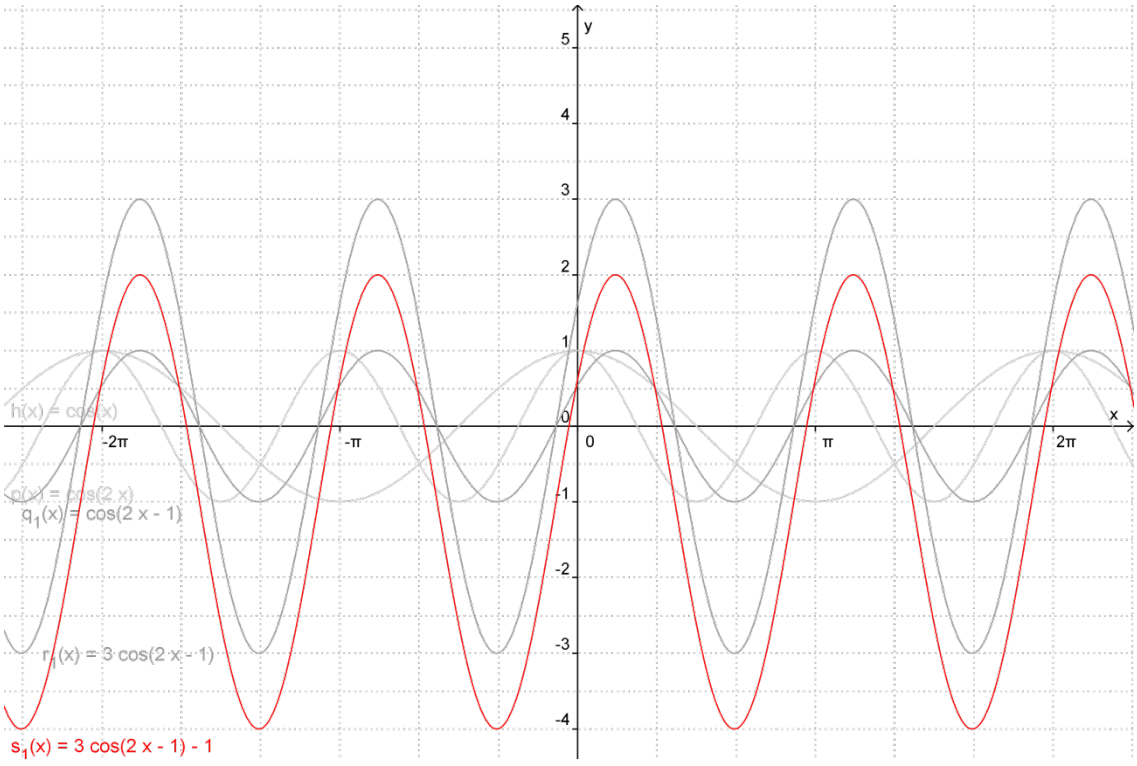
$y = \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})$



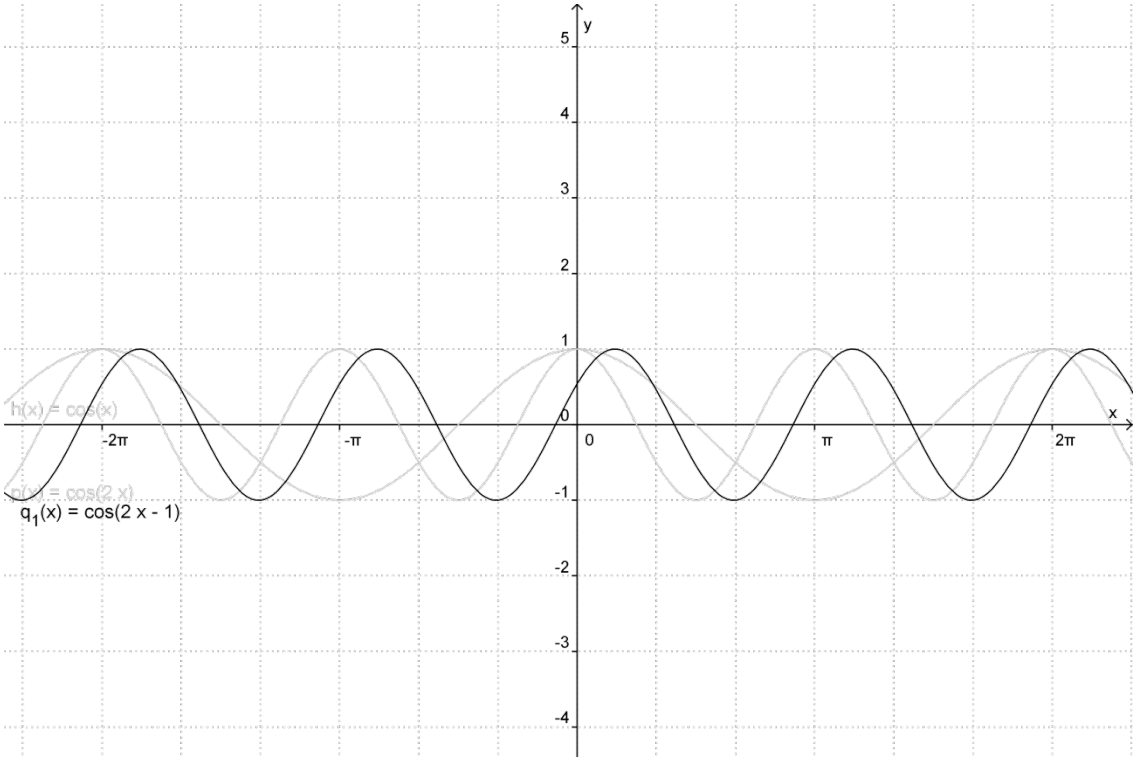
Y=f|x|: la funzione sarà identica a quella di partenza per le x positive e sarà la simmetrica rispetto all'asse y per le x negative



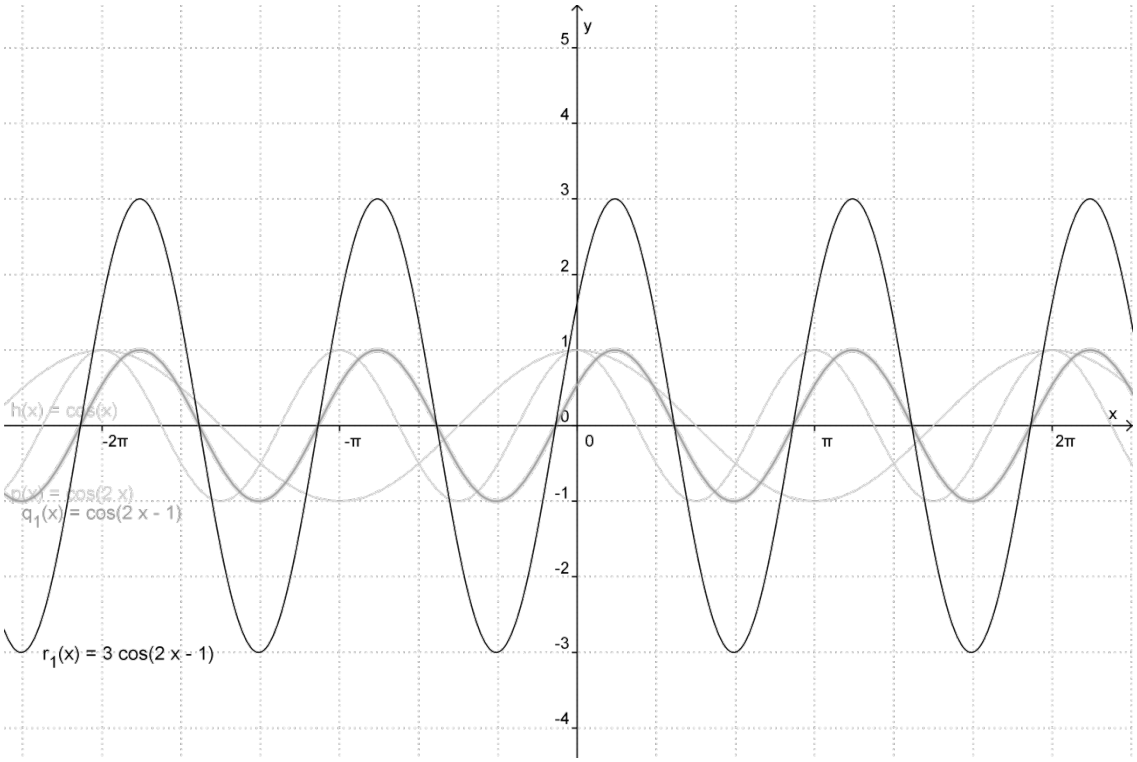
4 passo: si considera la funzione $y = 3\cos(2x - 1) - 1$



3 passo: si considera la funzione $y = \cos(2x - 1)$

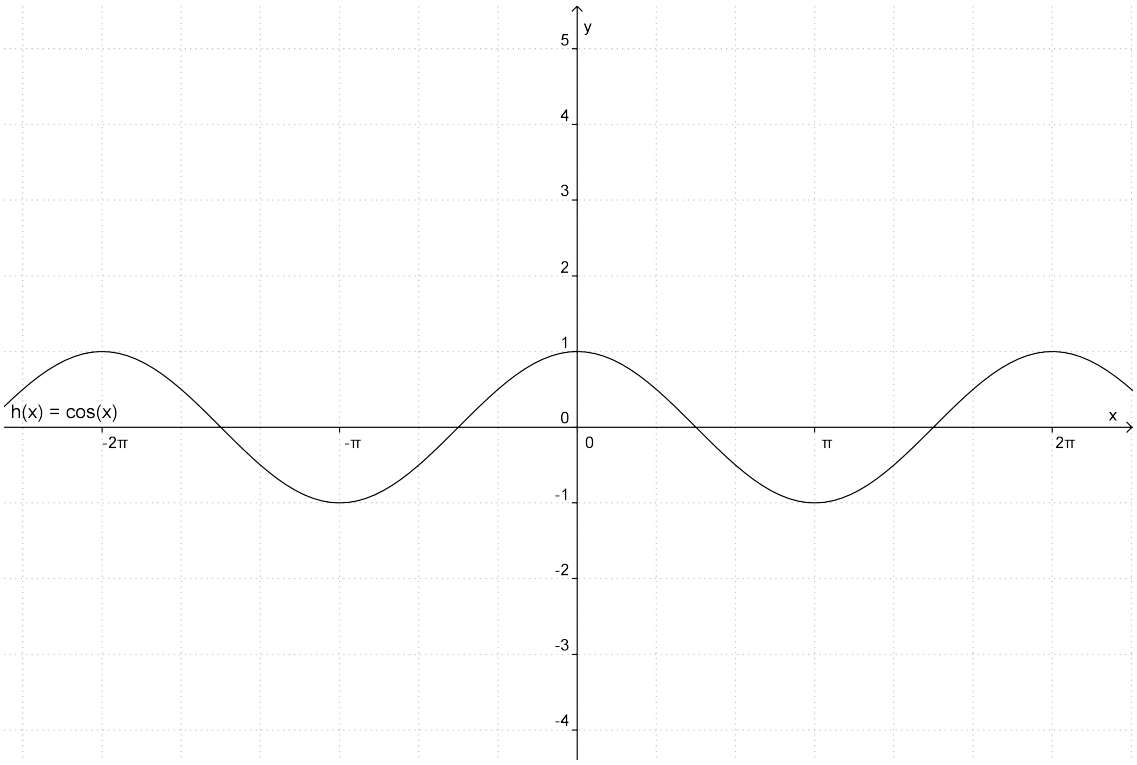


4 passo: si considera la funzione $y = 3\cos(2x - 1)$

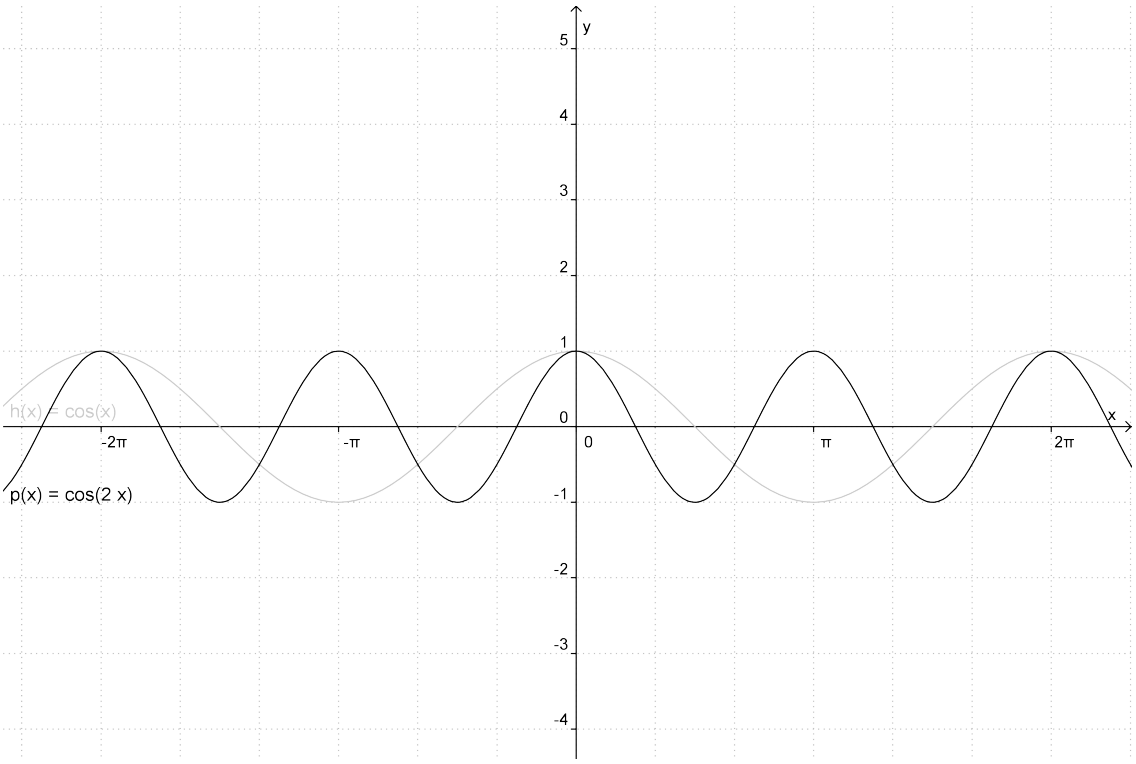


Come fare a disegnare la curva del tipo $y = 3\cos(2x - 1) - 1$?

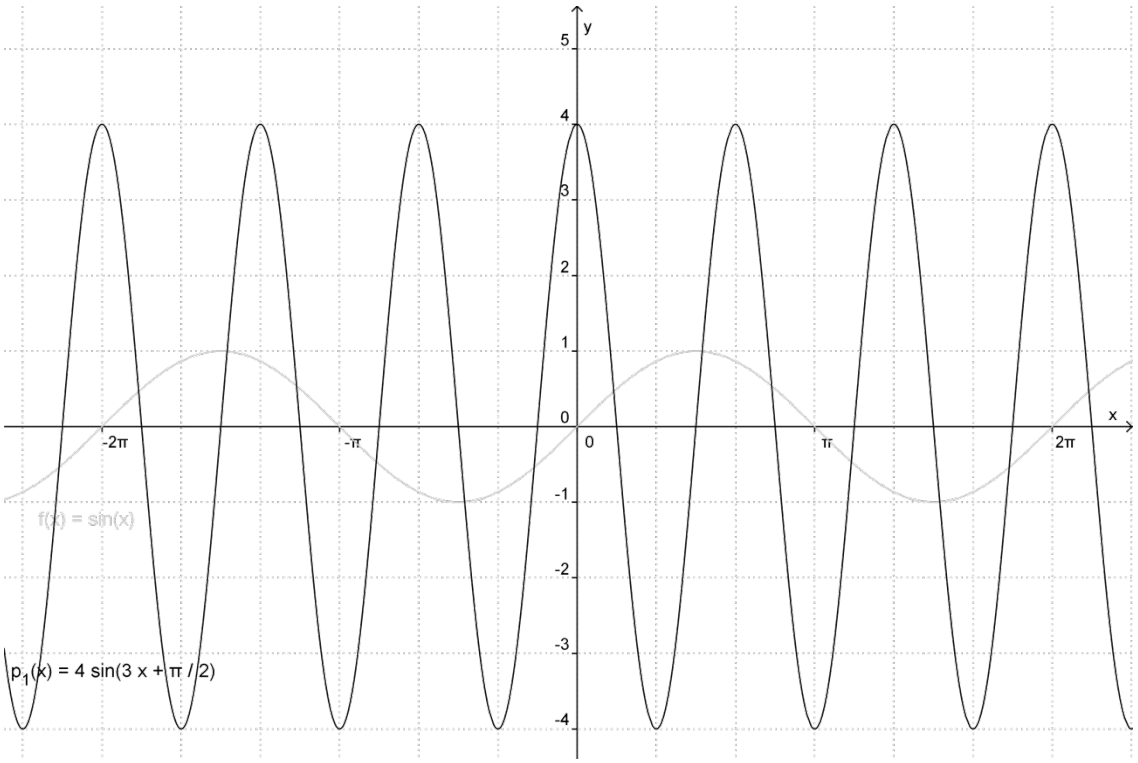
1 passo: si parte dalla funzione $y = \cos(x)$



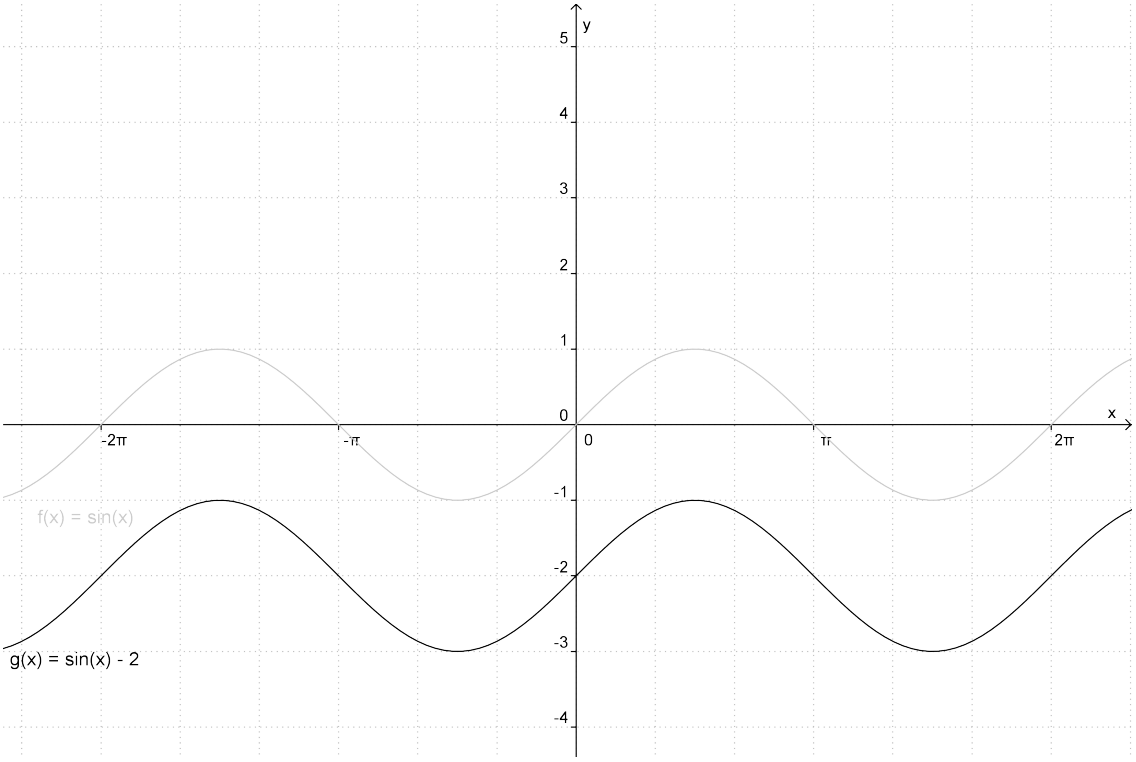
2 passo: si considera la funzione $y = \cos(2x)$



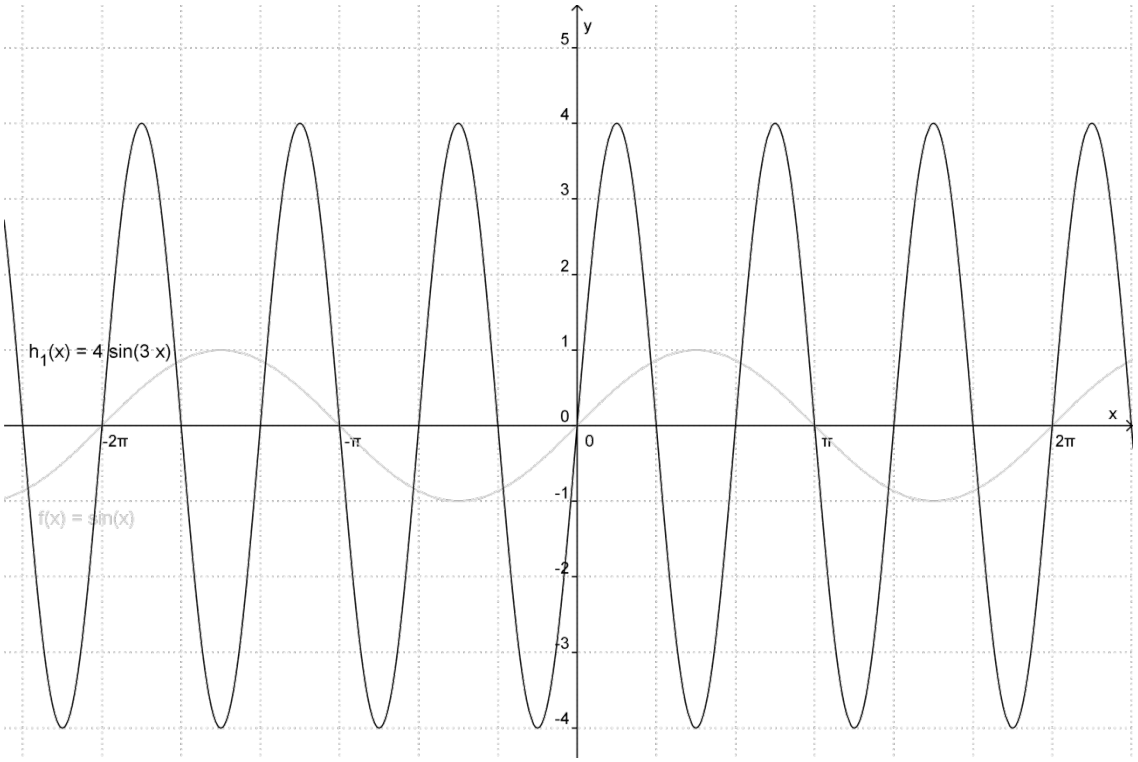
$grafico\ della\ funzione\ y = hf(kx + l)$



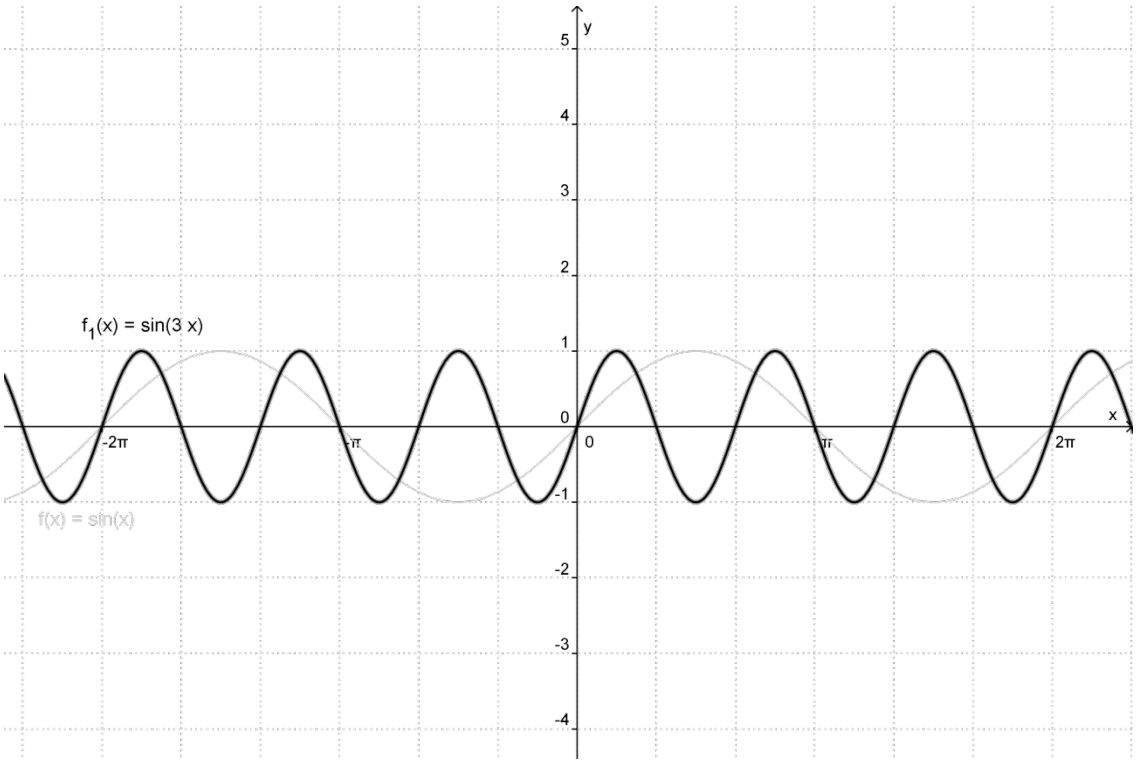
$grafico\ della\ funzione\ y = f(x) + l$



$grafico\ della\ funzione\ y = hf(kx)$



$grafico\ della\ funzione\ y = f(kx)$



$grafico\ della\ funzione\ y = hf(x)$

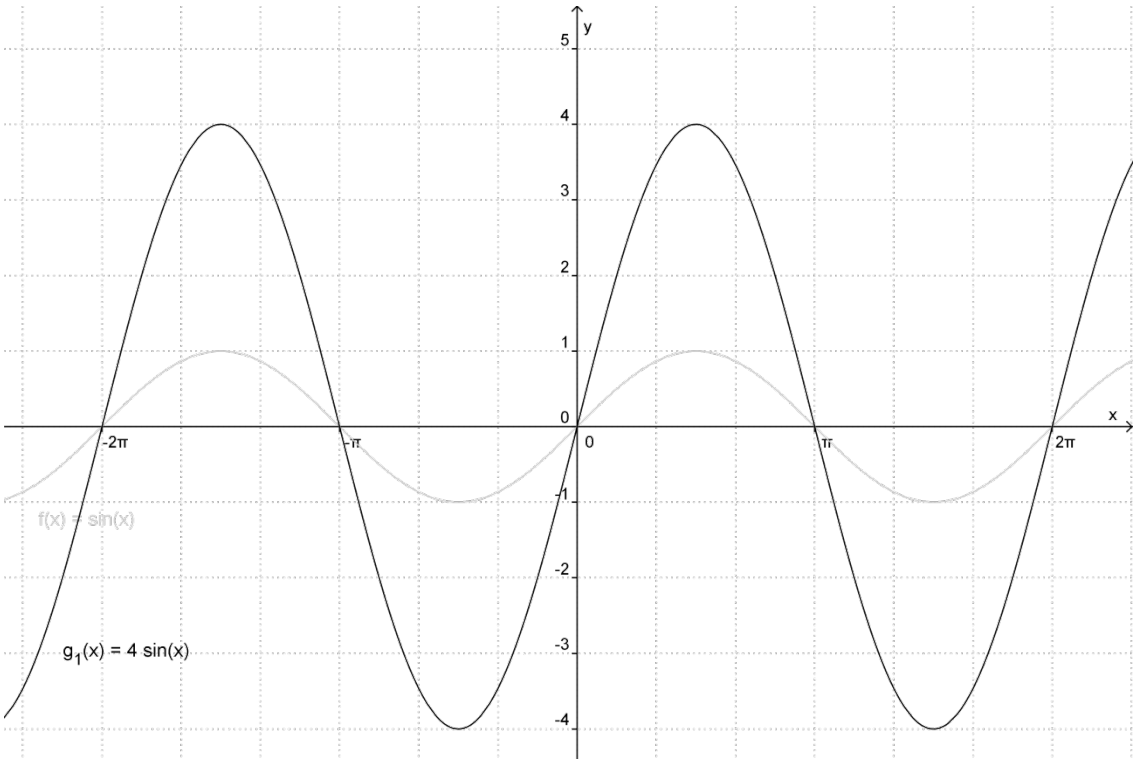


grafico della funzione $y = -f(x)$

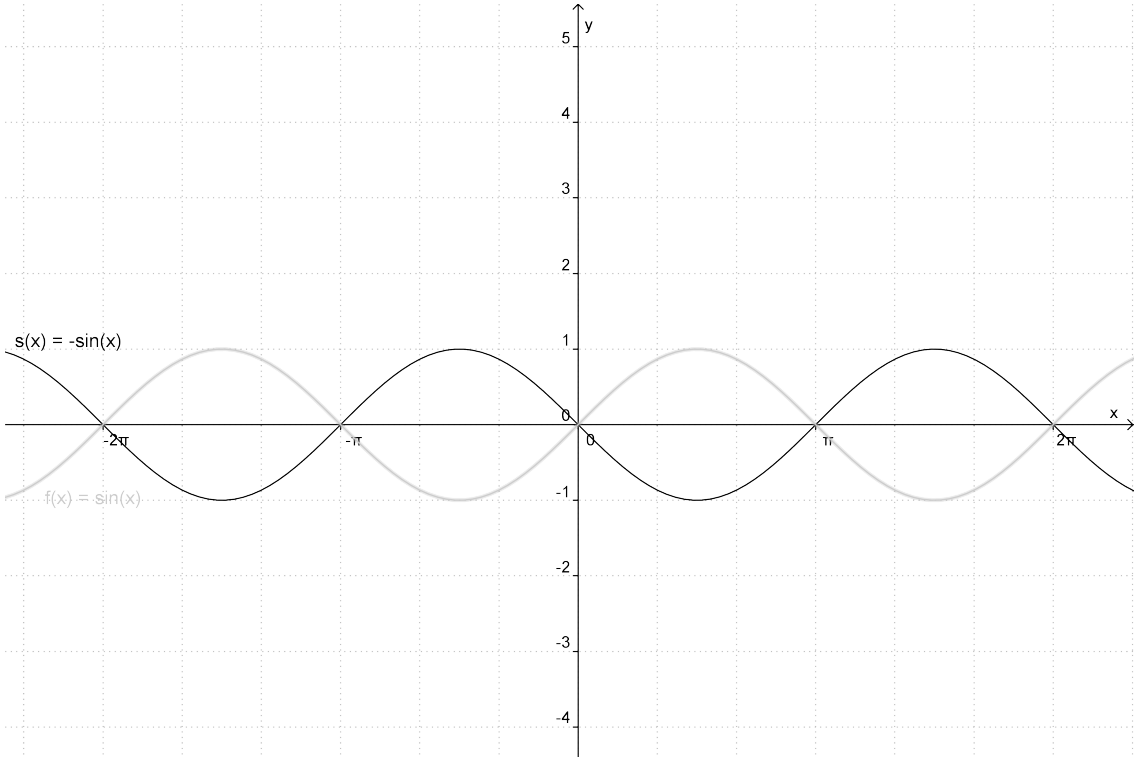
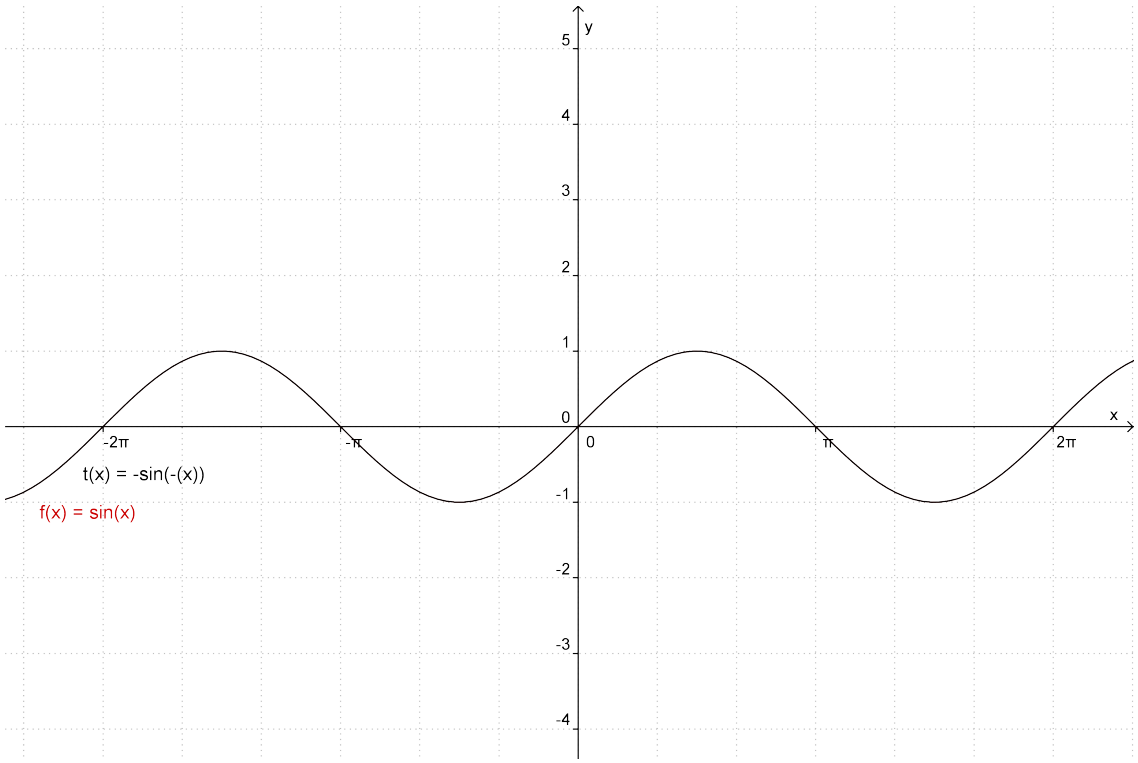
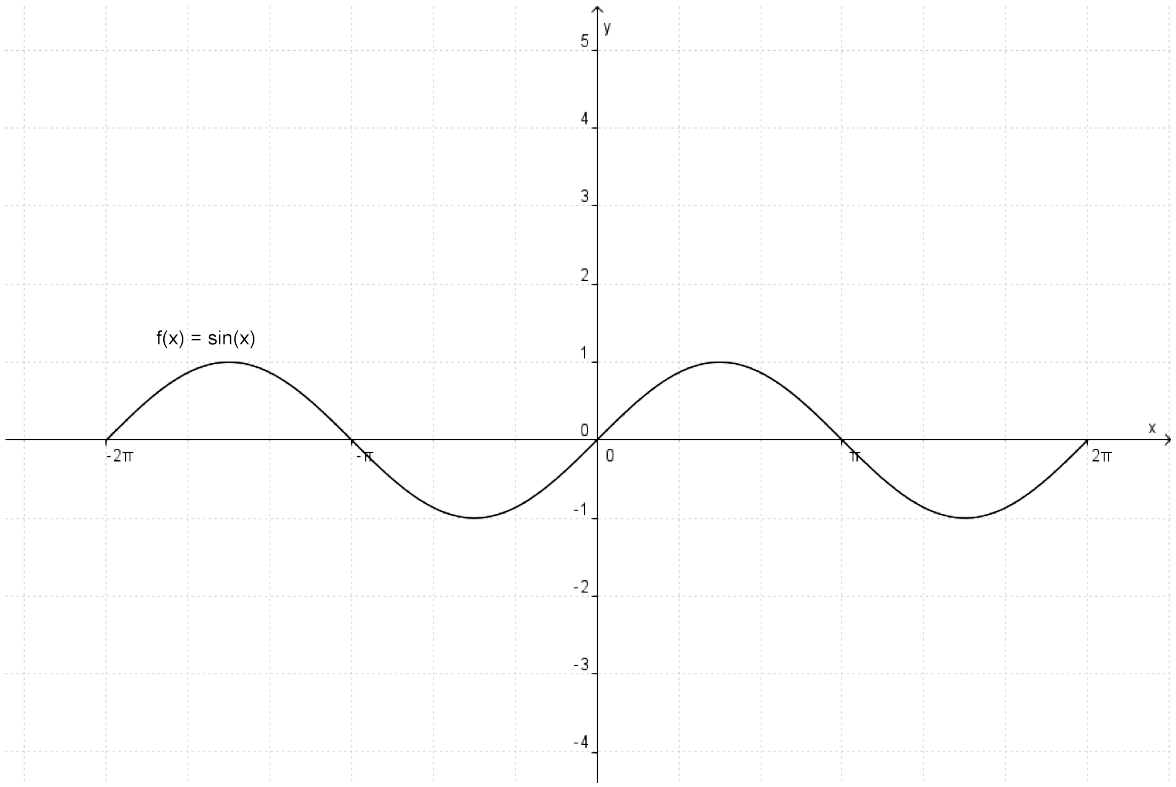


grafico della funzione $y = -f(-x)$

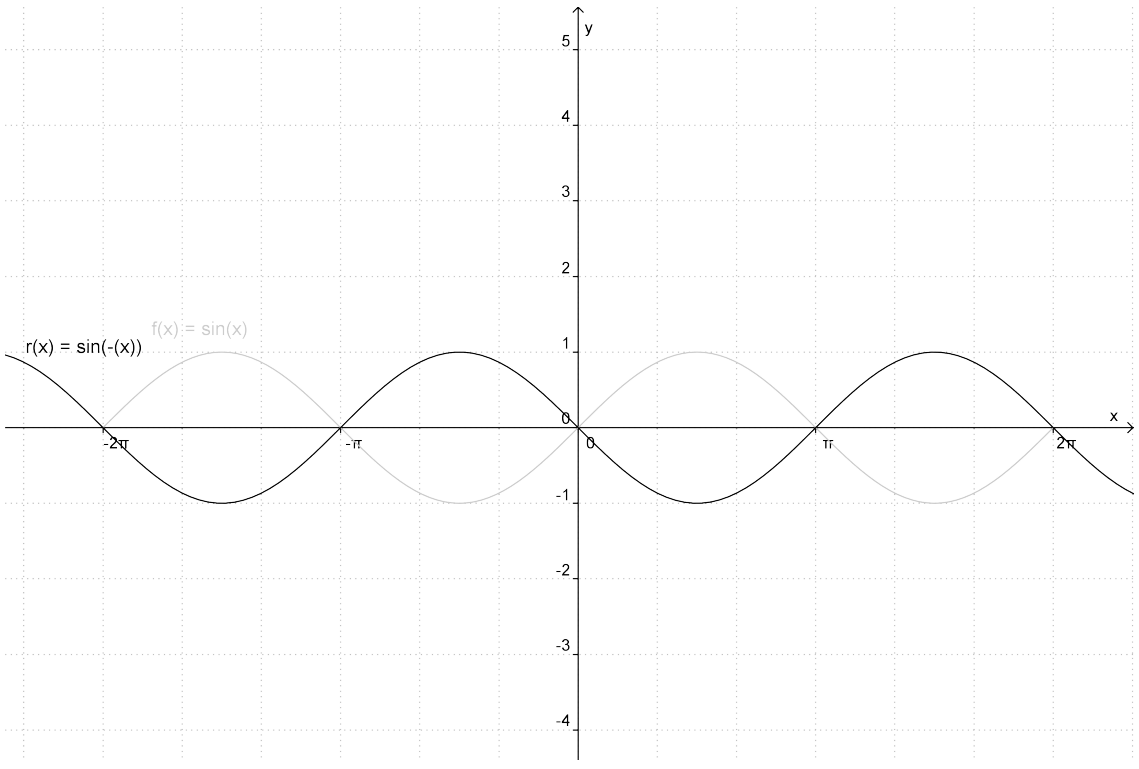


Funzioni traslate

$grafico\ della\ funzione\ y = f(x)$



$grafico\ della\ funzione\ y = f(-x)$



ANALISI

Grafici di funzioni traslate

CORONA PAOLA

18/11/2009