

$$a f(bx \pm c) \pm d$$

SHIFTS			
Vertical	Description	Coordinate: (x, y)	$f(x)$ transformation
$f(x) + d$	Add d to each y-coordinate of $f(x)$	$(x, y + d)$	Shifts the graph up $\uparrow d$ units.
$f(x) - d$	Subtract d from each y-coordinate of $f(x)$	$(x, y - d)$	Shifts the graph down $\downarrow d$ units.
HORIZONTAL			
Horizontal	Description	Coordinate: (x, y)	$f(x)$ transformation
$f(x + c)$	Subtract c from each x-coordinate of $f(x)$	$(x - c, y)$	Shifts the graph left $\leftarrow c$ units.
$f(x - c)$	Add c to each x-coordinate of $f(x)$	$(x + c, y)$	Shifts the graph right $\rightarrow c$ units.

STRETCHES AND COMPRESSIONS			
Vertical	Coordinate points (x, y)	Coordinate: (x, y)	$f(x)$ transformation
$a f(x)$ $a > 1$	Multiply each y-coordinate of $f(x)$ by a .	(x, ay)	Stretches the graph vertically by a factor of a .
$a f(x)$ $0 < a < 1$	Multiply each y-coordinate of $f(x)$ by a	(x, ay)	Compresses the graph vertically by a factor of a .
HORIZONTAL			
Horizontal	Coordinate points (x, y)	Coordinate: (x, y)	$f(x)$ transformation
$f(bx)$ $b > 1$	Multiply each x-coordinate of $f(x)$ by $\frac{1}{b}$.	$\left(\frac{1}{b}x, y\right)$	Compresses the graph horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{b}$.
$f(bx)$ $0 < b < 1$	Multiply each x-coordinate of $f(x)$ by $\frac{1}{b}$.	$\left(\frac{1}{b}x, y\right)$	Stretches the graph horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{b}$.

REFLECTIONS			
	Coordinate points (x, y)	Coordinate: (x, y)	$f(x)$ transformation
$-f(x)$	Multiply each y-coordinate of $f(x)$ by -1 .	$(x, -y)$	Reflects the graph about the x-axis.
$f(-x)$	Multiply each x-coordinate of $f(x)$ by -1 .	$(-x, y)$	Reflects the graph about the y-axis.

ABSOLUTE VALUE			
	Coordinate points (x, y)	Coordinate: (x, y)	$f(x)$ transformation
$ f(x) $	All points that have a negative y-coordinate switch to become a positive number. The x-coordinates are not affected.	(x, y)	All points below x-axis are reflected about the x-axis.
$f(x)$	All points with a negative x-coordinate swaps its y-coordinate value with that of its positive counterpart.	$(x^-, y^-) \rightarrow (x^-, y^+)$	All points to the right of the y-axis get reflected about the y-axis overwriting all points to the left of the y-axis.