

Graphing Radicals

Identify the domain and range of each.

1) $y = \sqrt{x-2} + 5$

Domain: $x \geq 2$ Range: $y \geq 5$

2) $y = \sqrt{x+2} - 3$

Domain: $x \geq -2$ Range: $y \geq -3$

3) $y = \sqrt[3]{x+1} - 4$

Domain: { All real numbers. }

Range: { All real numbers. }

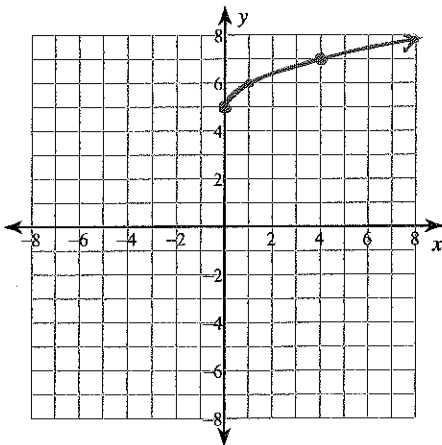
4) $y = \sqrt[3]{x-1} - 1$

Domain: { All real numbers. }

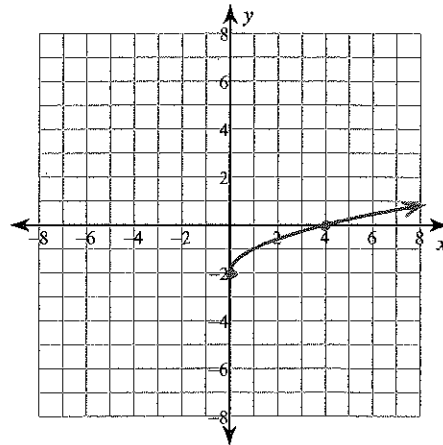
Range: { All real numbers. }

Sketch the graph of each function.

5) $y = \sqrt{x} + 5$ vertex is $(0, 5)$



6) $y = \sqrt{x} - 2$ vertex is $(0, -2)$



x-intercept is

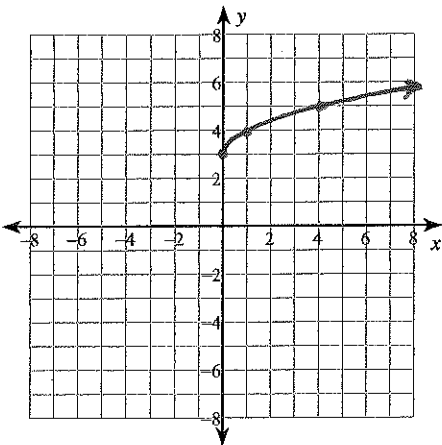
$$0 = \sqrt{x} - 2$$

$$2 = \sqrt{x}$$

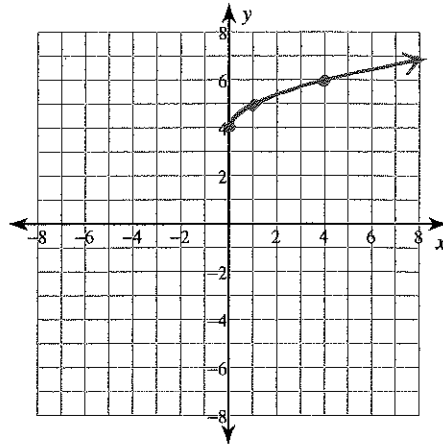
$$2^2 = (\sqrt{x})^2$$

$$4 = x$$

7) $y = 3 + \sqrt{x}$ vertex is $(0, 3)$

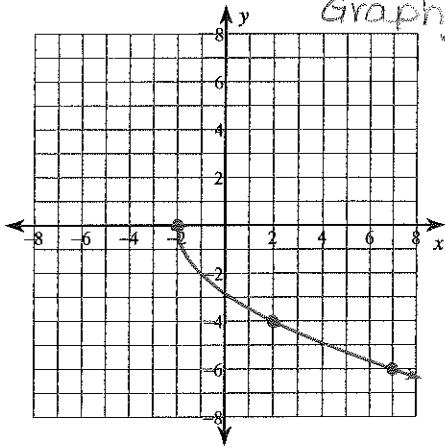


8) $y = \sqrt{x} + 4$ vertex is $(0, 4)$



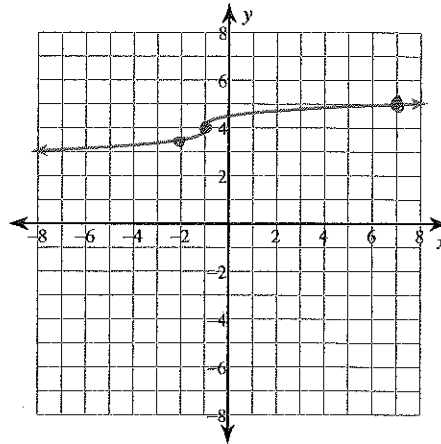
9) $y = -2\sqrt{x+2}$

Vertex is $(-2, 0)$
Graph is "flipped" horizontally
steeper



10) $y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 4$

Vertex is $(-1, 4)$

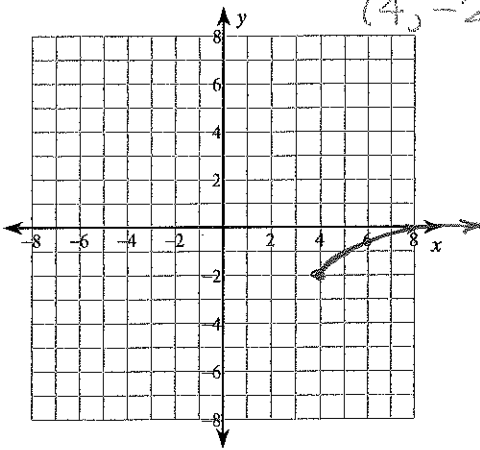


try pts such as

x	y
7	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{7+1} + 4$
	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8} + 4 =$
	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + 4 =$
	5
-2	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{-2+1} + 4$
	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{-1} + 4$
	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot -1 + 4$
	$-\frac{1}{2} + 4 = 3\frac{1}{2}$

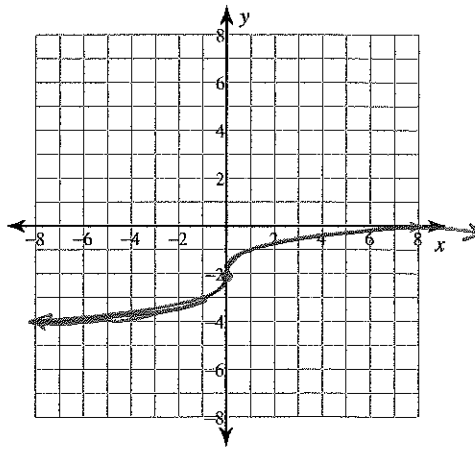
11) $y = \sqrt{x-4} - 2$

Vertex is $(4, -2)$



12) $y = -2 + \sqrt[3]{x}$

Vertex is $(0, -2)$



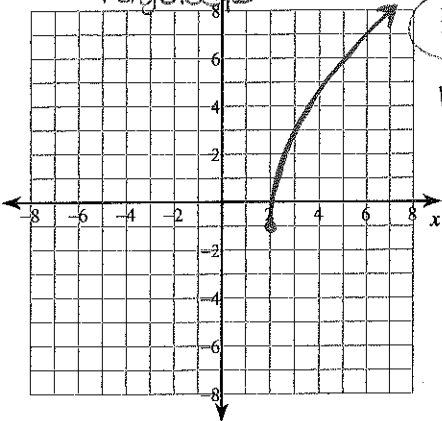
Identify the domain and range of each. Then sketch the graph.

13) $y = 4\sqrt{x-2} - 1$

very steep

Domain: $x \geq 2$
Range: $y \geq -1$

Vertex is $(2, -1)$



14) $y = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{x-1} + 4$

negative

less steep

Domain: $x \geq 1$
Range: $y \leq 4$

Vertex is $(1, 4)$

