

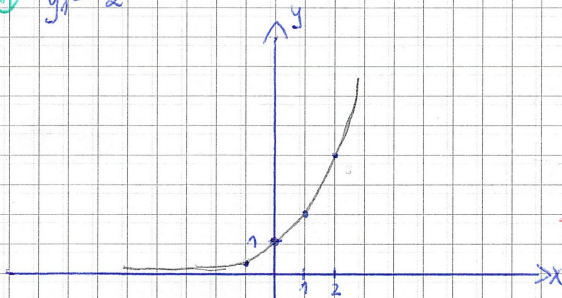
# What to say in front of the blackboard - a brief tutorial.

Author: Natalia Halas Isem EP

**Exercise:** Draw the graph of  $y = |2^{x-2}| + 1$  (each step separately) and state the domain and the co-domain of each function.

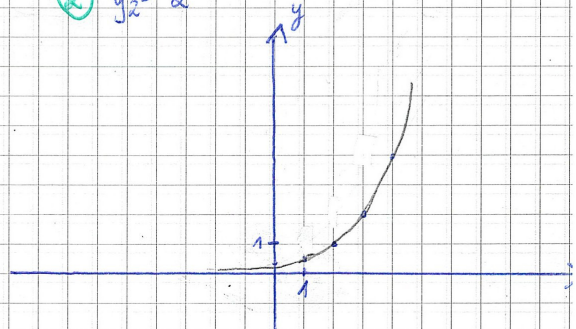
**Solution:**

①  $y_1 = 2^x$



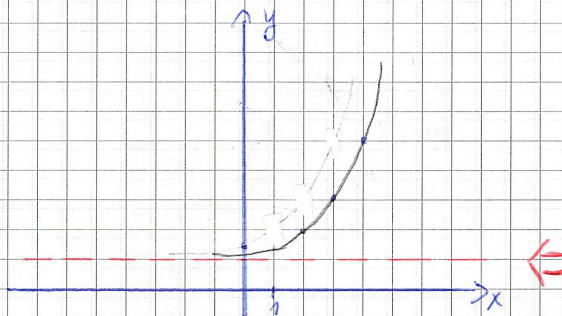
I start with function  $y = 2^x$ .  
 $D_{y_1} = \mathbb{R}$   
 $C_{y_1} = (0, +\infty)$

②  $y_2 = 2^{x-2}$



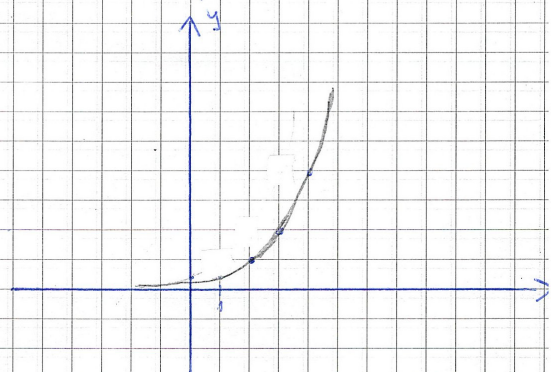
Then, I move my previous graph by 2 to the right.  
 $D_{y_2} = \mathbb{R}$   
 $C_{y_2} = (0, +\infty)$

④  $y_4 = |2^{x-2}| + 1$



now, the previous graph moves up by 1 unit.  
 $D_{y_4} = \mathbb{R}$   
 $C_{y_4} = (1, +\infty)$

③  $y_3 = |2^{x-2}|$



to obtain absolute value the negative part of the graph should go up, but I have no negative part, so graph still looks the same.  
 $D_{y_3} = \mathbb{R}$   
 $C_{y_3} = (0, +\infty)$

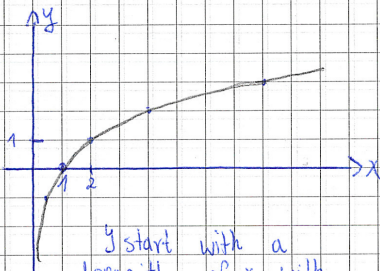
# What to say in front of the blackboard - a brief tutorial

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**Exercise:** Draw the graph of  $y = |-\log_2(|x|)| - 3$  (each step separately), state the domain and the co-domain of each function.

## Solution

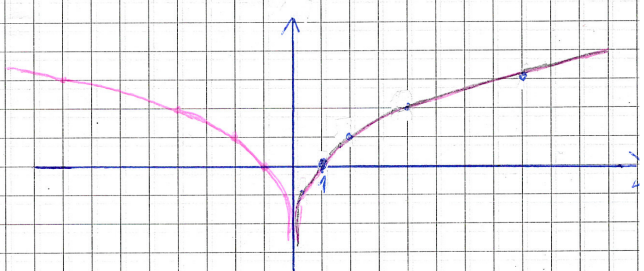
①  $y_1 = \log_2 x$



I start with a logarithm of  $x$  with base 2.

$D_{y_1} = (0, \infty)$   
 $C_{y_1} = \mathbb{R}$

②  $y_2 = \log_2 |x|$



then I draw a graph with  $x$  in the absolute value, so right hand-side remains and left hand-side is a mirror image of right hand-side

$D_{y_2} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$   
or  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$   
 $C_{y_2} = \mathbb{R}$

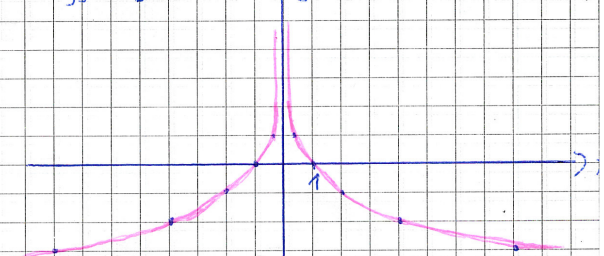
④  $y_4 = |-\log_2(|x|)|$



to get  $-\log_2(|x|)$ , the negative part of the graph goes up

$D_{y_4} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$   
 $C_{y_4} = (0, \infty)$

③  $y_3 = -\log_2(|x|)$



now, I move my graph up side down

$D_{y_3} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$   
 $C_{y_3} = \mathbb{R}$

now I have to move the previous graph down by 3 units

$D_{y_5} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$   
 $C_{y_5} = (-3, \infty)$

⑤  $y_5 = |-\log_2(|x|)| - 3$

