

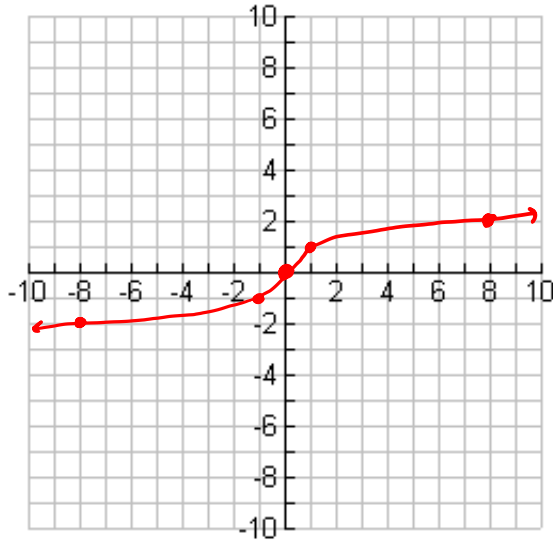
GRAPHING CUBE ROOT FUNCTIONS

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) Graph cube root functions by translating the mother function.

GRAPHS OF CUBE ROOT FUNCTIONS

Let's first take a look at the mother function $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$.



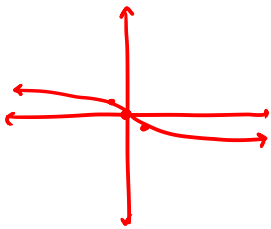
x	y
-8	-2
-1	-1
0	0
1	1
8	2

Domain: \mathbb{R} Range: \mathbb{R}

Turning point: $(0,0)$

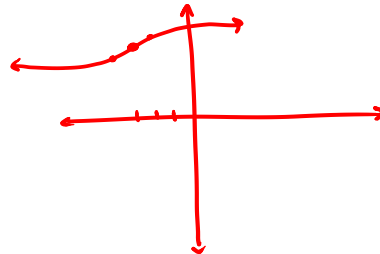
Now let's translate a few of these graphs. We're just going to provide a sketch.

a. $y = -\sqrt[3]{x}$



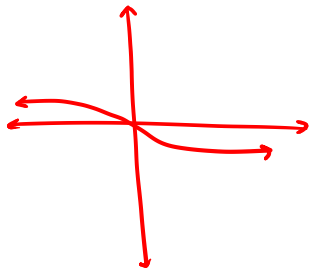
D: \mathbb{R}
R: \mathbb{R}
Point:
 $(0,0)$

b. $y = \sqrt[3]{x+3} + 5$



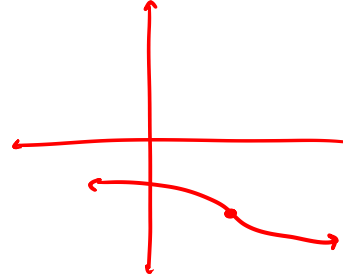
D: \mathbb{R}
R: \mathbb{R}
Point:
 $(-3,5)$

c. $y = \sqrt[3]{-x}$



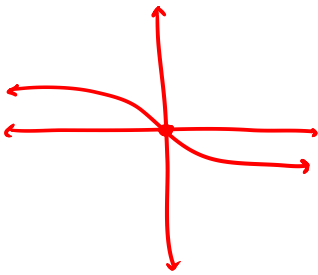
D: \mathbb{R}
R: \mathbb{R}
Point:
 $(0,0)$

d. $y = -2 + \sqrt[3]{4-x}$



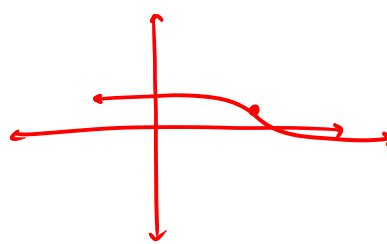
D: \mathbb{R}
R: \mathbb{R}
Point:
 $(4,-2)$

e. $y = -\sqrt[3]{x}$



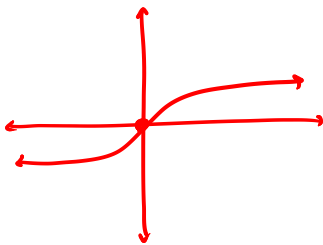
D: \mathbb{R}
 R: \mathbb{R}
 Endpoint:
 (0,0)

f. $y = 5 - \sqrt[3]{x-1}$



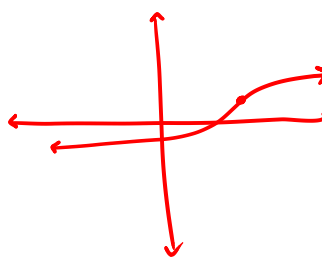
D: \mathbb{R}
 R: \mathbb{R}
 Endpoint:
 (1,5)

e. $y = -\sqrt[3]{-x}$



D: \mathbb{R}
 R: \mathbb{R}
 Endpoint:
 (0,0)

f. $y = 5 - \sqrt[3]{1-x}$



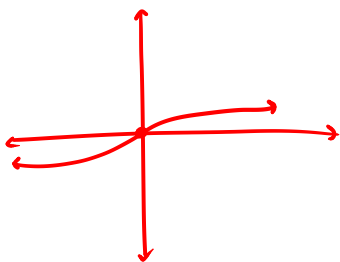
D: \mathbb{R}
 R: \mathbb{R}
 Endpoint:
 (1,5)

CONCLUSIONS:

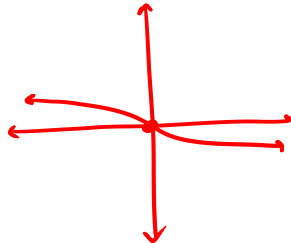
- $y = k + \sqrt[3]{x-h}$ has a turning point (h,k) , domain \mathbb{R} and range \mathbb{R} .
- $y = k - \sqrt[3]{x-h}$ has a turning point (h,k) , domain \mathbb{R} and range \mathbb{R} .
- $y = k + \sqrt[3]{h-x}$ has a turning point (h,k) , domain \mathbb{R} and range \mathbb{R} .
- $y = k - \sqrt[3]{h-x}$ has a turning point (h,k) , domain \mathbb{R} and range \mathbb{R} .

General sketches:

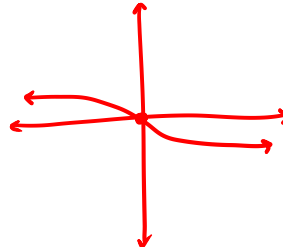
1) $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$



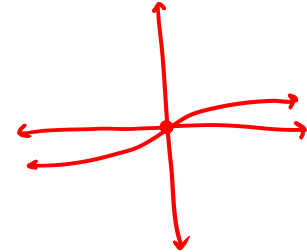
2) $y = -\sqrt[3]{x}$



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



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



5) Write the equation of an irrational function that has a turning point (3,5) and domain of all real numbers.

$y = 5 + \sqrt[3]{x-3}$

OR $y = 5 - \sqrt[3]{x-3}$

6) Write a DIFFERENT irrational function with the **same graph** as the problem above.

$y = 5 - \sqrt[3]{3-x}$

OR $y = 5 + \sqrt[3]{3-x}$