

**SM3-A Lesson 1-5 (Cube Function)**  $f(x) = x^3$

Fill in the table, graph the points.

x	y
-2	-8
-1	
0	
1	
2	

$y = (-2)^3$

Domain of the function?  
 $x = ( \quad, \quad )$

Range of the graph?  
 $y = ( \quad, \quad )$

$f(x) = x^3$

**Inflection Point:** the point where the shape of the graph changes from “concave down” (curving downward) to “concave up” (curving upward) or vice versa.

Inflection point: (     ,      )

**Shape of the graph:** Not vertically stretched: from the inflection point “right 1, up 1”

Left/right and up/down transformations move the inflection point (and the whole graph)

Reflection across the x-axis and vertical stretching affects the shape of the graph.

Describe the transformations:  
 $f(x) = x^3$        $g(x) = -x^3$

$k(x) = x^3 + 2$

Inflection point \_\_\_\_\_

Inflection point \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the transformations of the parent function given by:

$f(x) = x^3$        $g(x) = 2x^3$

Inflection point \_\_\_\_\_, shape is \_\_\_\_\_

Where is the inflection point?  $j(x) = (x + 4)^3 - 2$

$f(x) = x^3$

(, )

Right 1  
up 1  
(-4, -2)

Cubed Root (or 3<sup>rd</sup> root)

Index number  $\swarrow$  Radical symbol  $\nwarrow$

$\sqrt[3]{5}$  Radicand  $\nearrow$

Some number equals the cubed root of 5.

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

Use the property of equality to “cube” the left and right side of the equal sign results in an equivalent equation.

$(x)^3 = (\sqrt[3]{5})^3$

$x^3 = 5$

$\sqrt[3]{5}$  means “what number cubed equals 5”

4-5 6

Cubed Root function:  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

Fill in the output values of the table, then graph the points.

x	y
-8	-2
-1	
0	
1	
8	

$y = \sqrt[3]{-8}$     $y^3 = -8$     $y = -2$

domain?

range?

What is the transformation of the parent function?

$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$     $k(x) = -\sqrt[3]{x}$     $g(x) = -2 + \sqrt[3]{x} + 4$

 

$j(x) = 3\sqrt[3]{x-1} + 2$

Right 1   up 3

