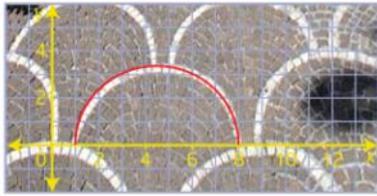
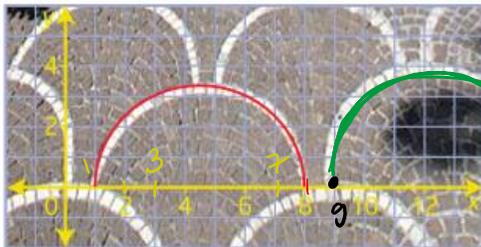


13. Architects and designers often use translations in their designs. The image shown is from an Italian roadway.



- a) Use the coordinate plane overlay with the base semicircle shown to describe the approximate transformations of the semicircles.
- b) If the semicircle at the bottom left of the image is defined by the function  $y = f(x)$ , state the approximate equations of **three other semicircles**.



a) assume a transformation from the red to the green semicircle, then the  $x$  coordinate:

$$x = 1 \rightarrow 9$$

$x = 1$  of the red, moved to  $x = 9$  of the green semicircle. This describes the movement of the leftmost point of the semicircle for both red and green.

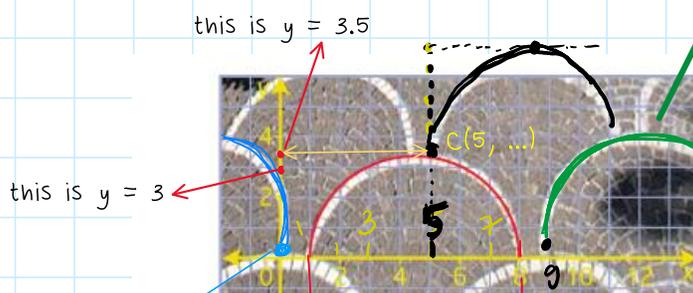


this is a shift by 8 units to the Right.

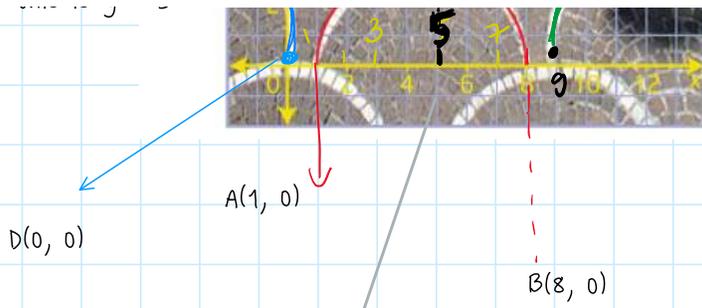
Nothing else is happening to the green semicircle.

Thus we conclude: all semicircles at the same height as the red one, move 8 units to the right from each other.

b) We pick 3 other than the red: **blue, black and green**. Let's read a few points and name them.



we have already seen in section a) that the green semicircle has shifted only horizontally to the right by 8 units, thus the green semicircle is:  $g(x) = f(x-8)$ .



it appears that the black circle joints at point  $C(5, \dots)$   
 the elevation of  $C$  seems to be at  $3.5$ , so it's  $C(5, 3.5)$

How did  $A$  transform to  $C$ ?

$x: 1 \rightarrow 5$  (to the right)

$y: 0 \rightarrow 3.5$  (upwards)

Therefore the black semicircle:  $g(x) = f(x-5) + 3.5$

The blue semicircle has the point  $D(0,0)$  moved away from the red point  $B(8, 0)$  and there is no change in elevation. This is a horizontal shift to the left by  $8$  units, thus the blue semicircle is:  $g(x) = f(x+5)$ .