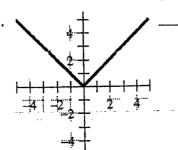
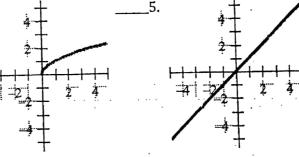
## **Symmetry**

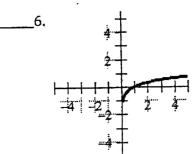
- Name:
- 1. If a function is even, its graph is symmetric with respect to the  $\frac{y \cdot qxis}{(x,y)}$ . This also means that  $f(-x) = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)}$  (x,y)  $\frac{f(-x,y)}{f(x)}$
- 2. If a function is odd, its graph is symmetric with respect to the Origin.

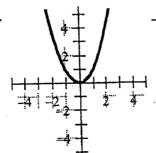
  This also means that  $f(-x) = \overline{-F(x)}$  $(x,\lambda) \rightarrow (-x,-\lambda)$

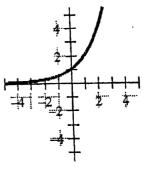
Determine whether each function graphed is even, odd, or neither

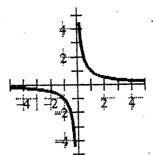




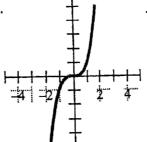




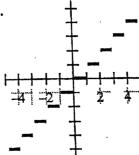




10.



11.



-Substitute -x for x & Simplify (Do Not Plugin a f(-x) odd (everything is same) number, plugin ally whether each of the following functions is even, odd or neither.

Determine algebraically whether each

**EX 1** 
$$f(x) = 4x + 5$$

$$f(-x) = 4(-x) + 5$$
  
 $f(-x) = -4x + 5$   
neither

$$f(-x) = (-x)^{3} - (-x)$$

$$= -x^{3} + x$$

$$= -f(x) \text{ odd}$$

$$\mathsf{EXB} f(x) = x^2 - 6$$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^{2} - 6$$

15. 
$$f(x) = x^3 - x - 2$$

16. 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^4 - x}{x^5 - x}$$

17. 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - x}{x^5}$$

18. 
$$f(x) = (x-4)^2$$

19. 
$$f(x) = x^4 - x^2 + 4$$