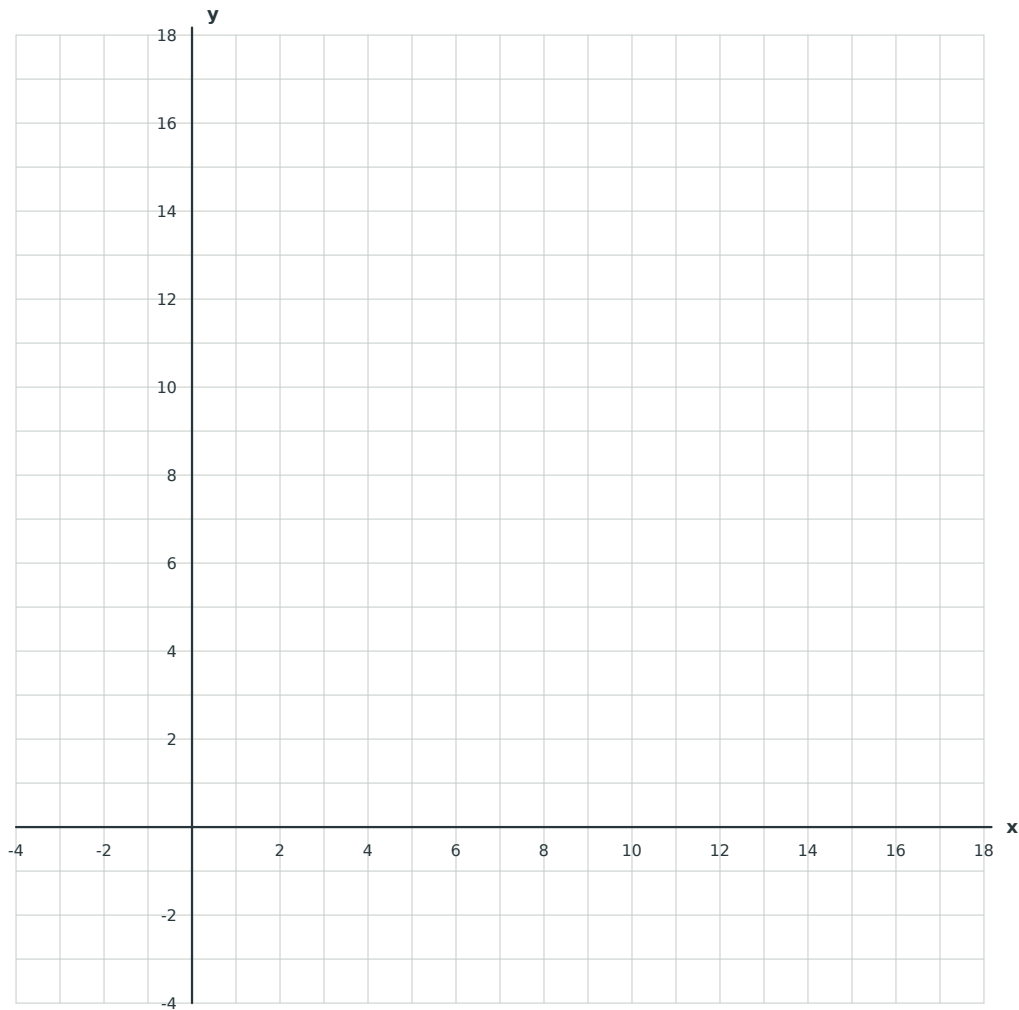


Basic square root

Use $y = a\sqrt{(x-h)}+k$. The endpoint is the first domain point. Plot the supplied perfect-square samples and join them with a smooth one-sided curve.

$$y = 1\sqrt{(x - (0))} + (0). \text{ x values: } 0, 1, 4, 9, 16.$$

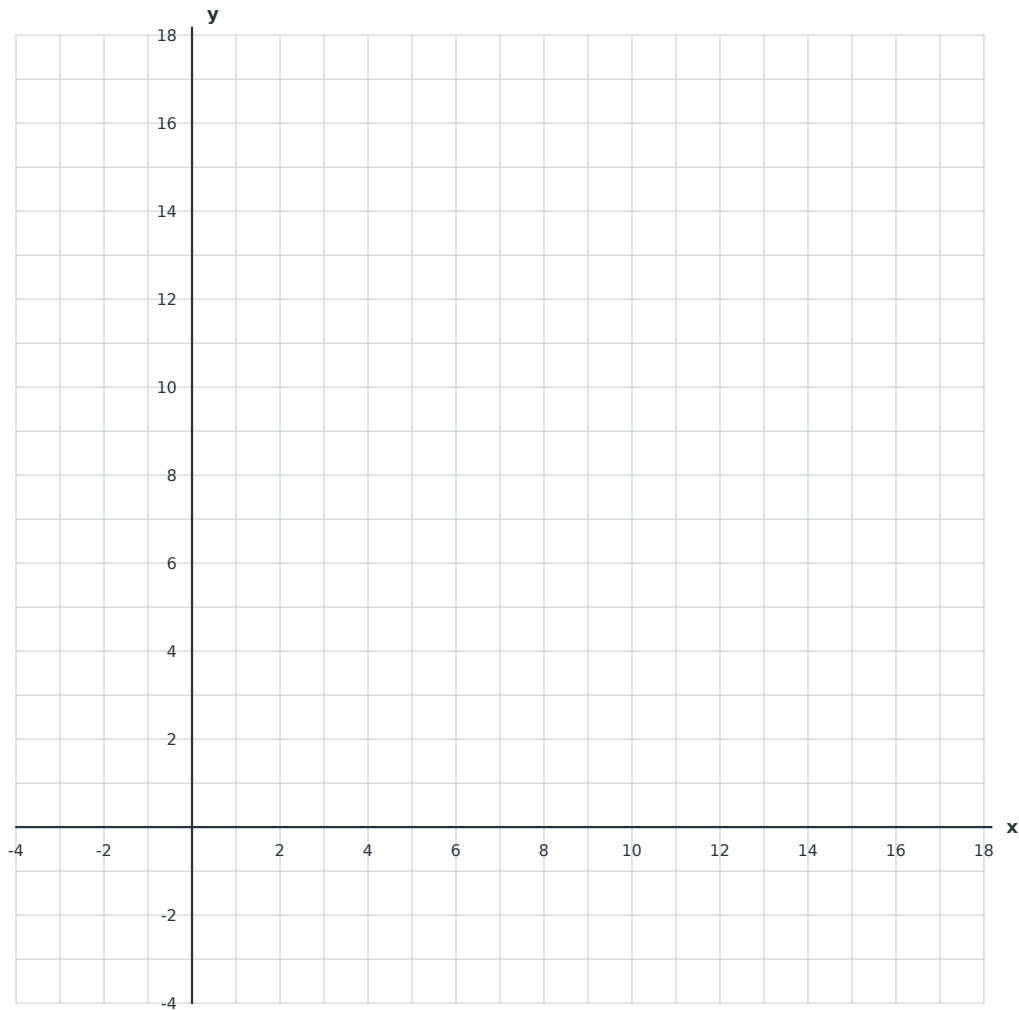


1. Locate the endpoint. _____
2. Complete the sample values. _____
3. State the direction of the curve. _____

Shift right

Use $y = a\sqrt{(x-h)}+k$. The endpoint is the first domain point. Plot the supplied perfect-square samples and join them with a smooth one-sided curve.

$$y = 1\sqrt{(x - 2)} + (-1). \text{ x values: } 2, 3, 6, 11, 18.$$

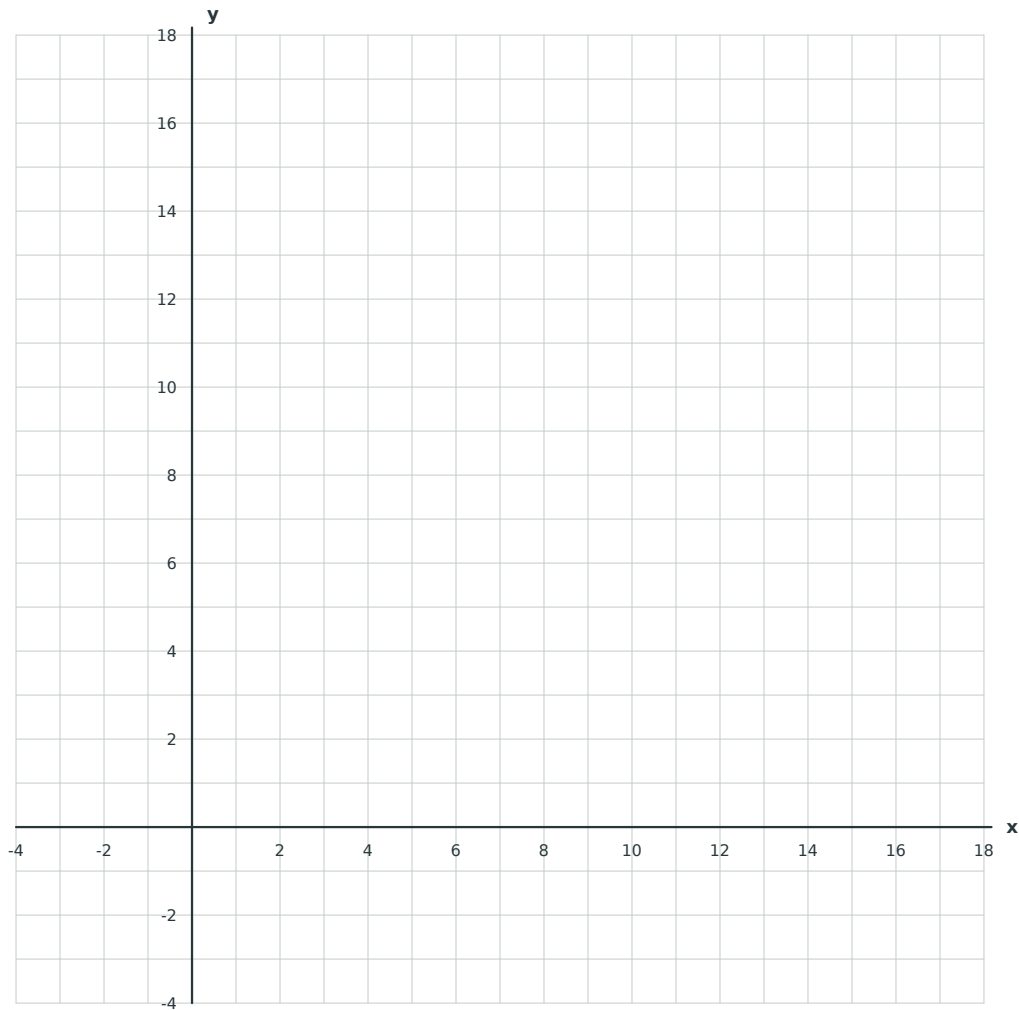


1. Locate the endpoint. _____
2. Complete the sample values. _____
3. State the direction of the curve. _____

Reflected root

Use $y = a\sqrt{x-h}+k$. The endpoint is the first domain point. Plot the supplied perfect-square samples and join them with a smooth one-sided curve.

$$y = -1\sqrt{x - (0)} + (3). \text{ x values: } 0, 1, 4, 9, 16.$$

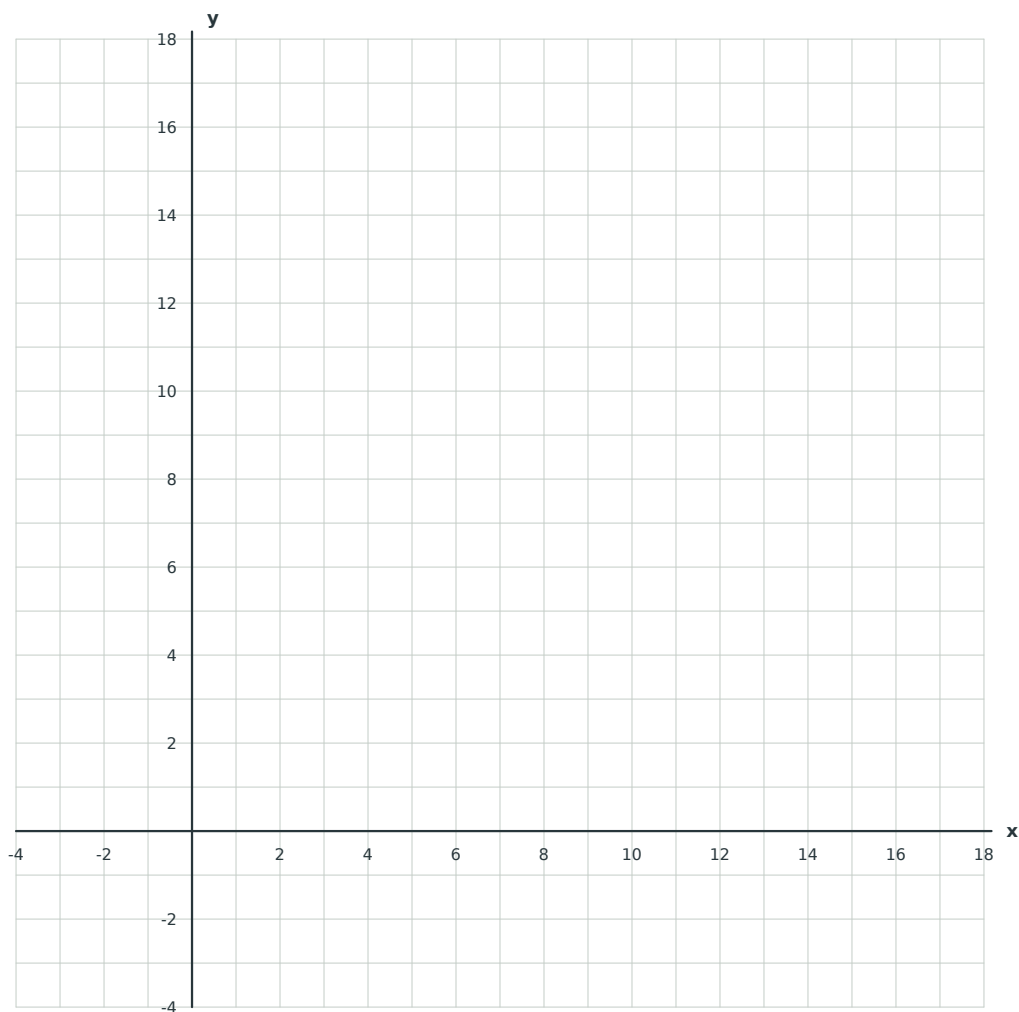


1. Locate the endpoint. _____
2. Complete the sample values. _____
3. State the direction of the curve. _____

Narrower rise

Use $y = a\sqrt{x-h}+k$. The endpoint is the first domain point. Plot the supplied perfect-square samples and join them with a smooth one-sided curve.

$$y = 1/2\sqrt{x - (-1)} + (1). \text{ x values: } -1, 0, 3, 8, 17.$$



1. Locate the endpoint. _____
2. Complete the sample values. _____
3. State the direction of the curve. _____