

# 7.5

## Graphing Square Root and Cube Root Functions

- Goals**
- Graph square root and cube root functions.
  - Use radical functions to find real-life quantities.

### Your Notes

#### VOCABULARY

**Radical function** A function containing a radical such as  $y = \sqrt{x}$

#### GRAPHS OF RADICAL FUNCTIONS

Follow these steps to graph  $y = a\sqrt{x-h} + k$  or  $y = a\sqrt[3]{x-h} + k$ .

**Step 1** Sketch the graph of  $y = a\sqrt{x}$  or  $y = a\sqrt[3]{x}$ .

**Step 2** Shift the graph  $h$  units horizontally and  $k$  units vertically.

#### Example 1 Graphing a Square Root Function

Graph  $y = 2\sqrt{x+1} + 1$ .

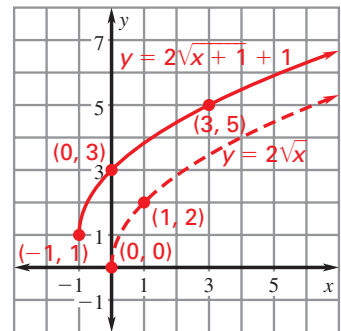
#### Solution

1. Sketch the graph of  $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ .

Notice that it begins at the origin and passes through  $(1, 2)$ .

2. Note that for  $y = 2\sqrt{x+1} + 1$ ,

$h = -1$  and  $k = 1$ . So, shift the graph left 1 unit and up 1 unit. The result is a graph that passes through the points  $(-1, 1)$ ,  $(0, 3)$ , and  $(3, 5)$ .



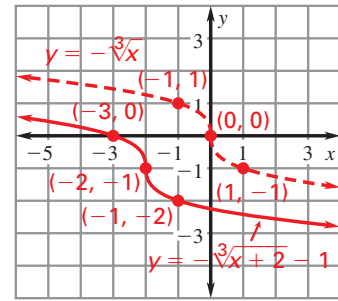
**Example 2** Graphing a Cube Root Function

Graph  $y = -\sqrt[3]{x + 2} - 1$ .

**Solution**

1. Sketch the graph of  $y = -\sqrt[3]{x}$ .

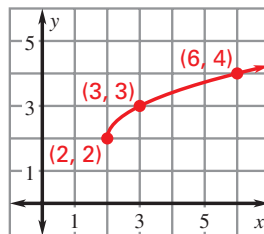
Notice that it begins at the origin and passes through the points  $(-1, 1)$  and  $(1, -1)$ .



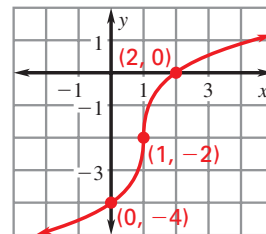
2. Note that for  $y = -\sqrt[3]{x + 2} - 1$ ,  $h = -2$  and  $k = -1$ . So, shift the graph left 2 units and down 1 unit. The result is a graph that passes through the points  $(-3, 0)$ ,  $(-2, -1)$ , and  $(-1, -2)$ .

✔ **Checkpoint** Graph the function.

1.  $y = \sqrt{x - 2} + 2$



2.  $y = 2\sqrt[3]{x - 1} - 2$



**Example 3** Finding Domain and Range

State the domain and range of the function in (a) Example 1 and (b) Example 2.

**Solution**

- a. From the graph of  $y = 2\sqrt{x + 1} + 1$  in Example 1, you can see that the domain is  $x \geq -1$  and the range is  $y \geq 1$ .

- b. From the graph of  $y = -\sqrt[3]{x + 2} - 1$  in Example 2, you can see that the domain and range are both all real numbers.

**Example 4** Modeling with a Square Root Function

The equation of the radius  $r$  of a circle in terms of the area  $A$

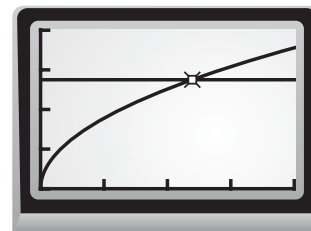
is  $r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$ . Use a graphing calculator to graph the model.

Then use the graph to estimate the area of a circle that has a radius of 2.76 units.

**Solution**

Graph  $y = \sqrt{\frac{x}{\pi}}$  and  $y = 2.76$ .

Choose a viewing window that shows the point where the graphs intersect. Then use the *Intersect* feature to find the  $x$ -coordinate of that point. You get  $x \approx 23.93$ .



The area is about 23.93 square units.

✔ **Checkpoint** Complete the following exercises.

3. State the domain and range of the function in (a) Checkpoint 1 and (b) Checkpoint 2.

(a) domain:  $x \geq 2$ ; range  $y \geq 2$

(b) domain and range: all real numbers

4. Graph the equation  $y = -1.3\sqrt{x}$  on a graphing calculator. Then use the graph to estimate the value of  $x$  when  $y$  is  $-2.3$ .

about 3.13

**Homework**