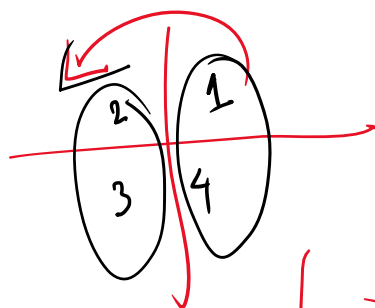
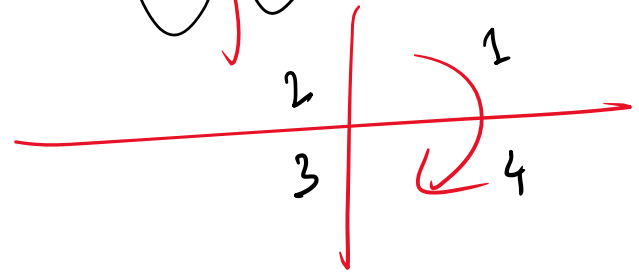


..

Inside (12)  $f(x) = f(-x)$  <sup>1 to 2</sup>



Outside (14)  $f(x) = -f(-x)$  <sub>1 to 4</sub>



$y = kx$

$y = k(-x)$

$y = -kx$

(3d)

$y = f(x)$  to  $y = -f(-x)$

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Is straight line a graph?

Yes

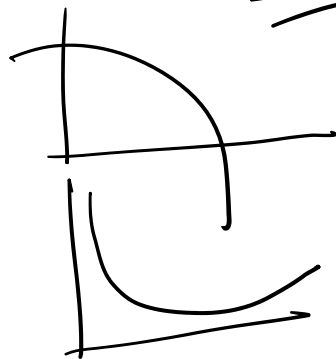
Concavity

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$

Convexity

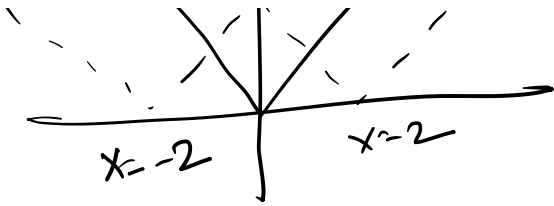
$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$

Concavity  $\Rightarrow 0$



$|x|$

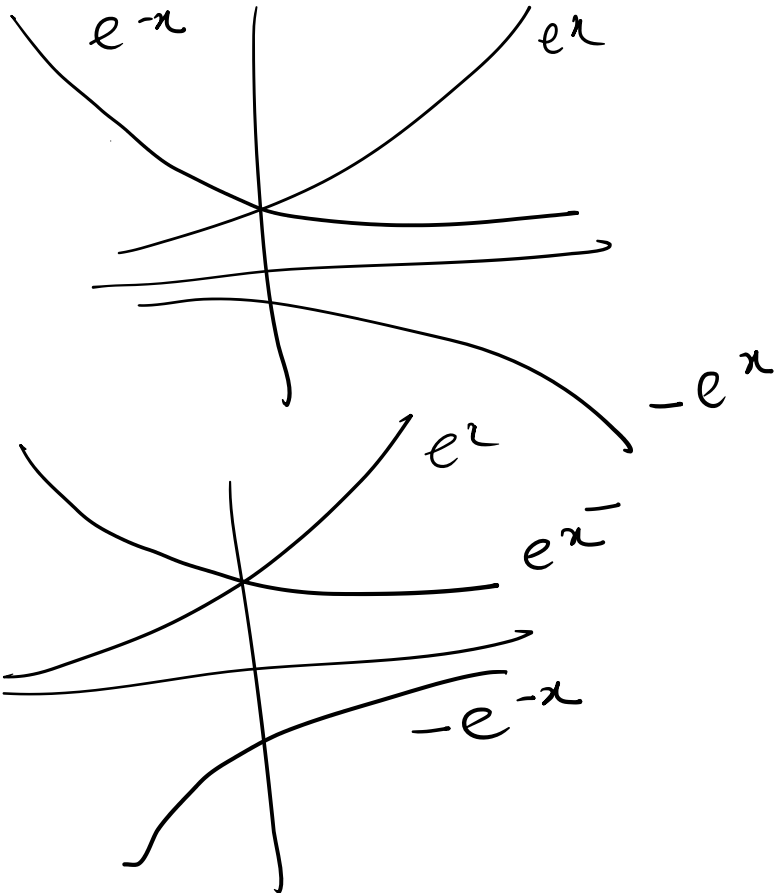
$|x-2| = 0$   
 $x = 2$



$x = -2$

$f(x) = y = e^x$   
 $f(-x) = y = e^{-x}$   
 &  $y = -e^x$

$-e^{-x}$



Rule  
if both together  
then for

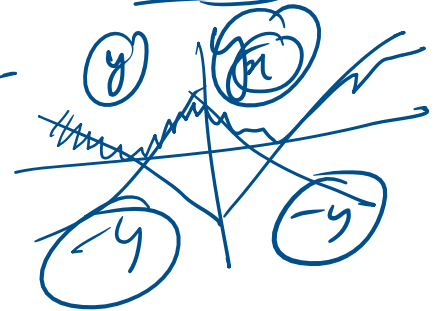
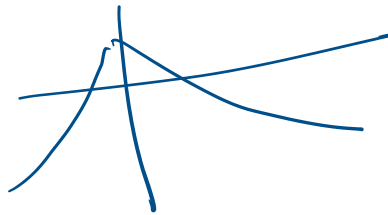
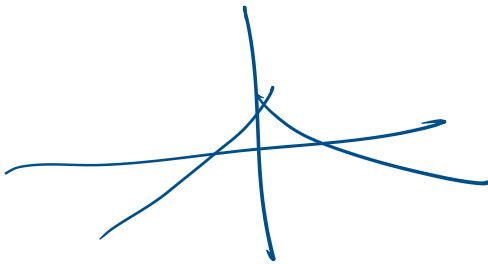
$f(x) \rightarrow f(-x)$   
 then  $f(-x) \rightarrow -f(-x)$

Modulus transformation

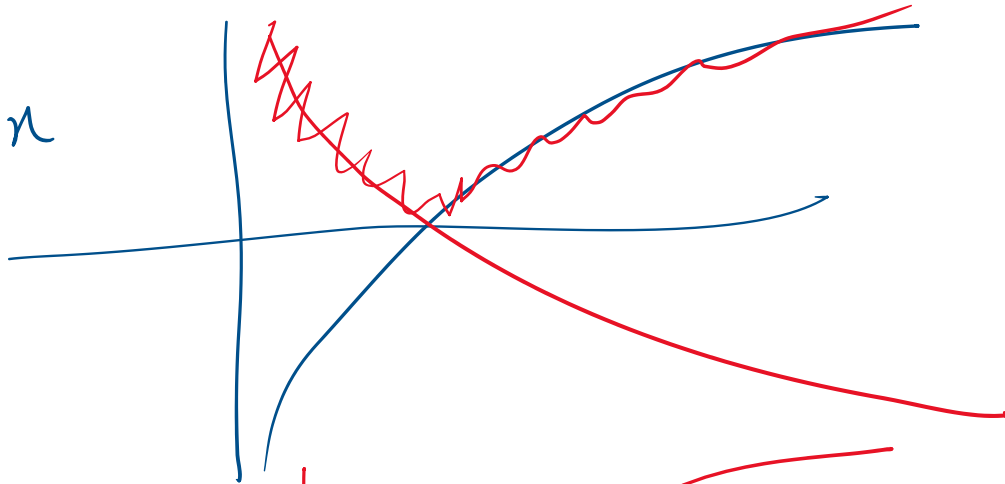




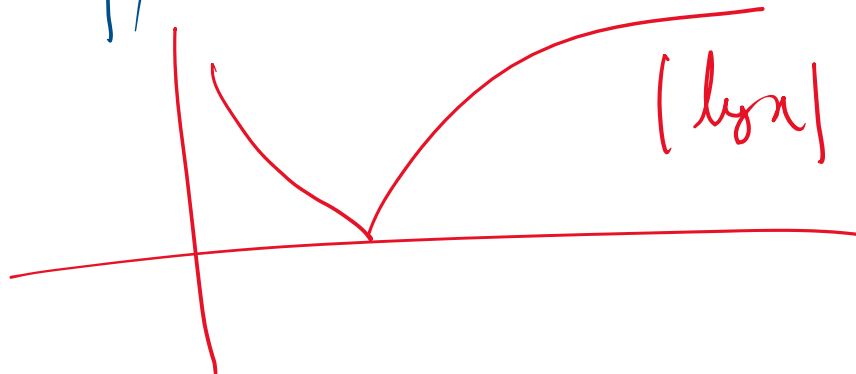
(a) → Only Positive



$y = \log x$

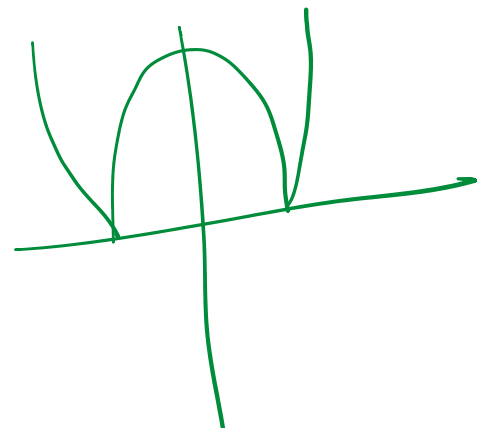
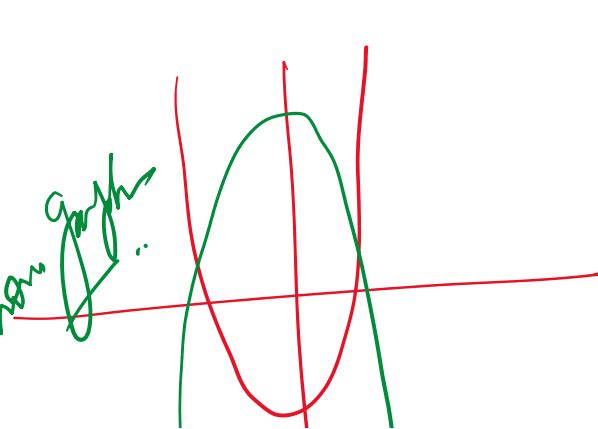


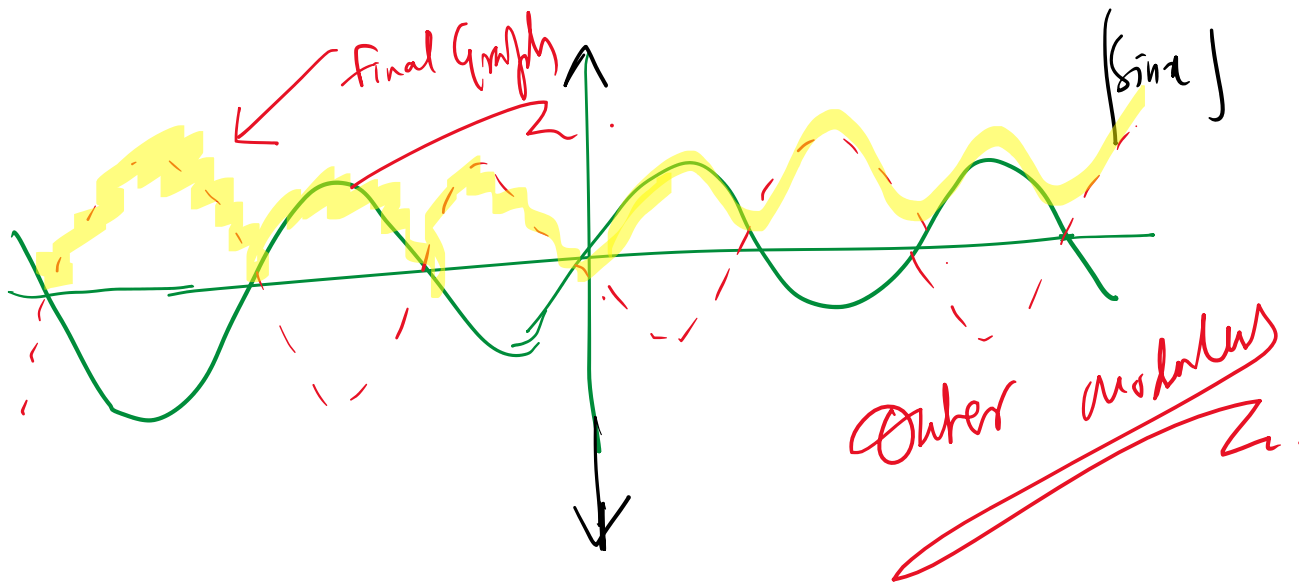
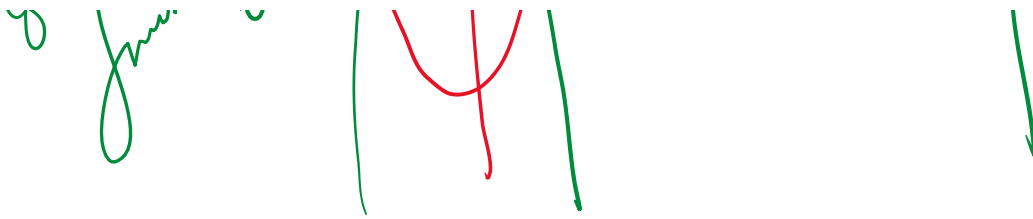
Final



(log)

Graph of  
function graph



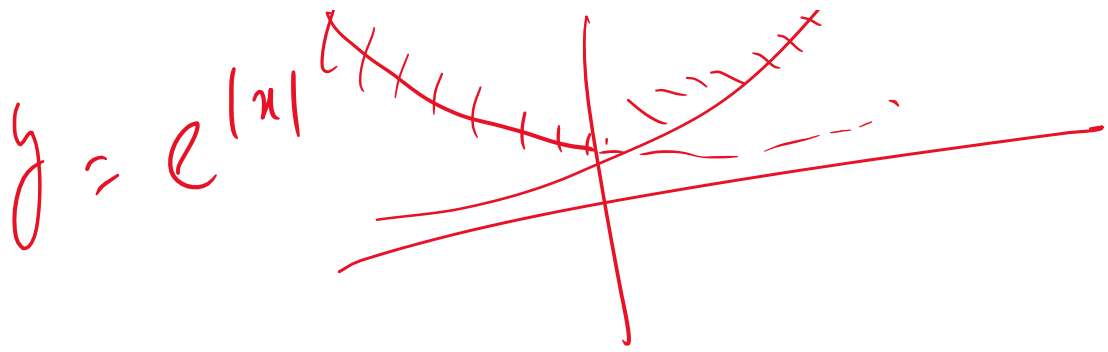


Inside modulus

$$y = f(|x|)$$

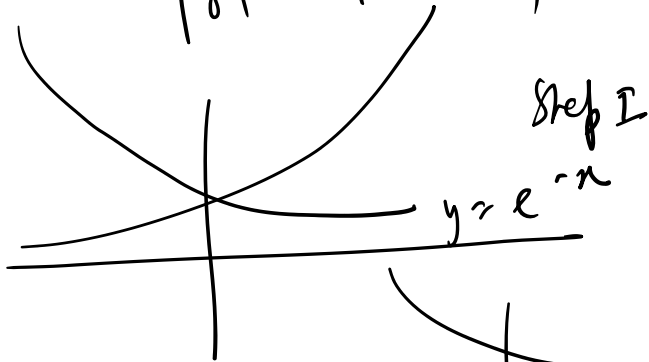
$$y = |f(x)|$$

$$y = e^{|x|}$$

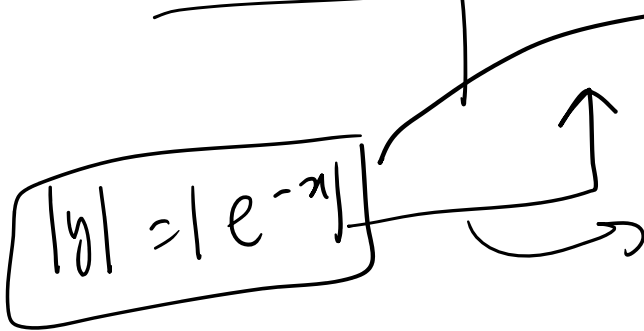
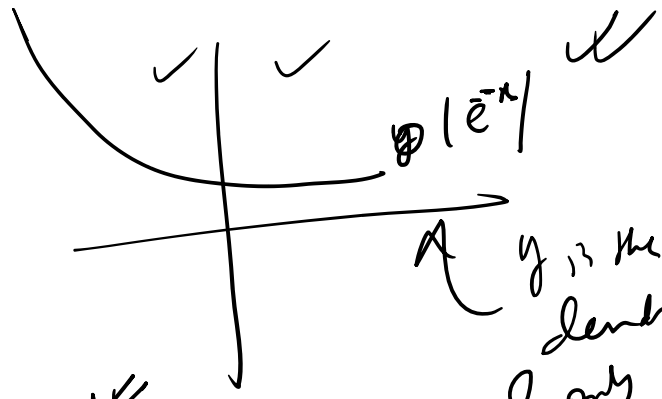


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$|y| = |e^{-x}|$



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Here  $x$  is the denominator  
so, only  $x$ .

~~Step I~~

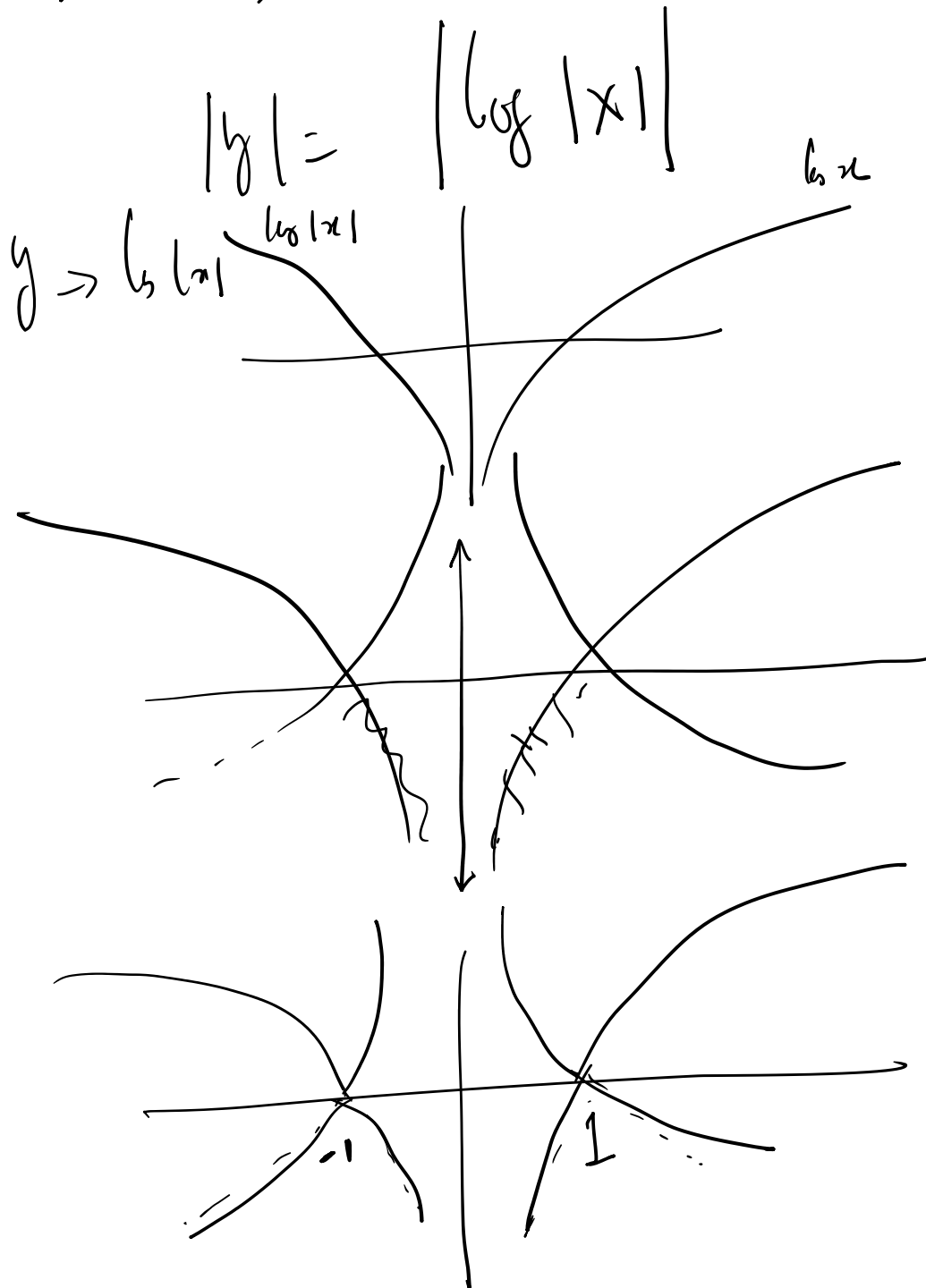
$|y| = |f(x)|$

$y \rightarrow |f(x)|$   
 $|y| \Rightarrow |f(x)|$

~~Dy/dx~~

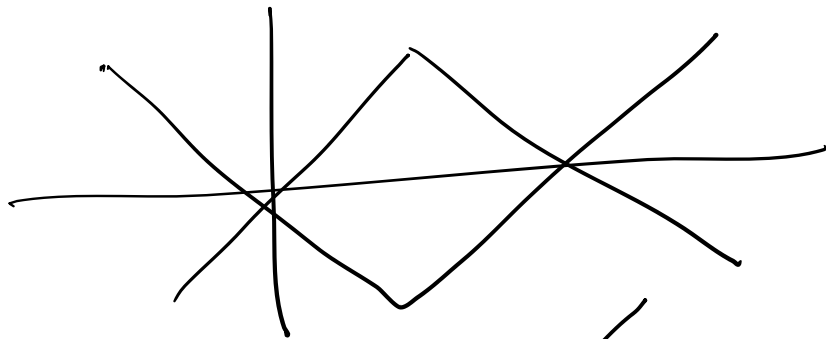
Trople mod

$$(y \neq |\log|x||)$$

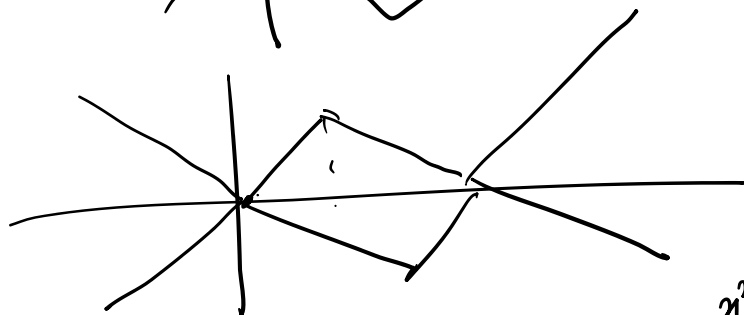
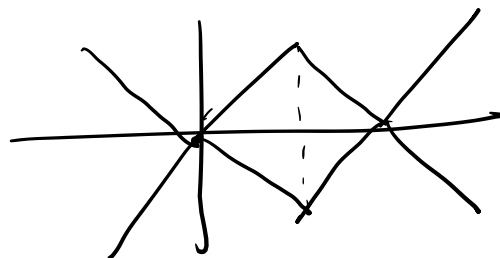


$y = |\log|x||$   
~.

$y = \log|x|$   
~.



ford Curve...

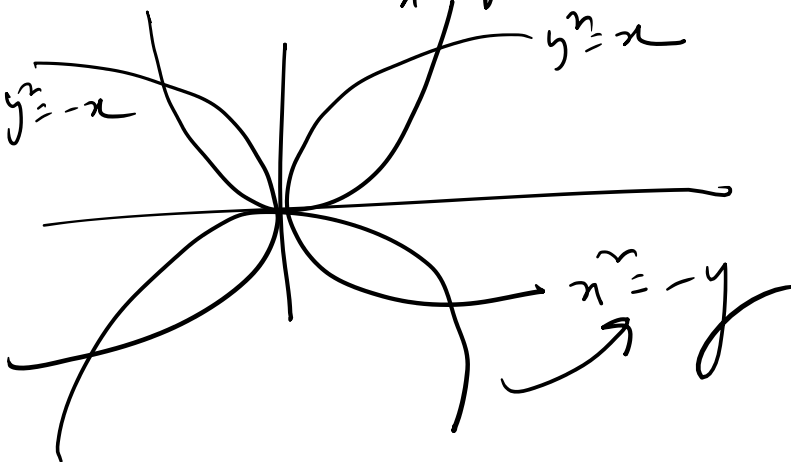


$y = x^2$

$y^2 = -x$

$x^2 = y$

$y^2 = x$



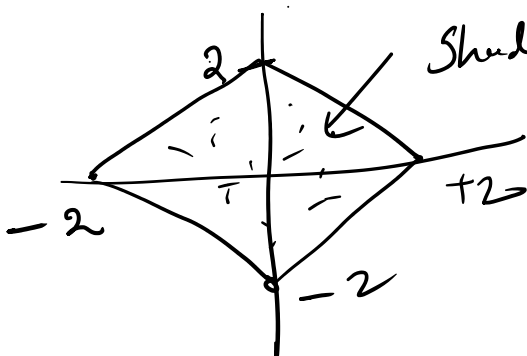
$x^2 = -y$

Part of Mathematics

$|x| + |y| \leq 2$

$x + y = 2$

$y = 2 - x$



Shaded zone is the solution area

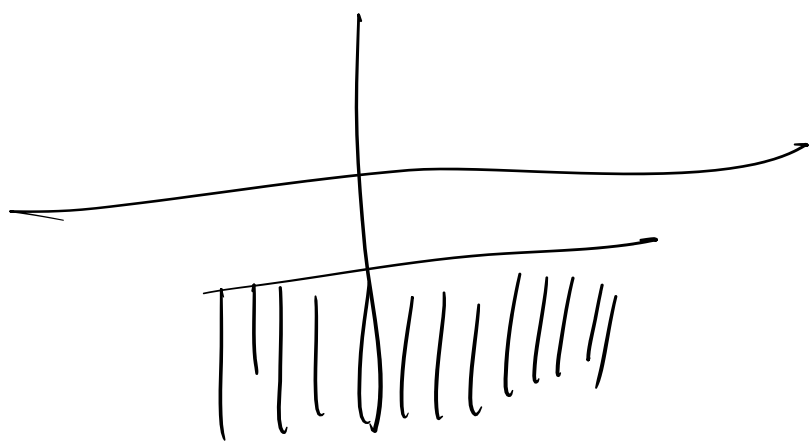


$y \leq -4$

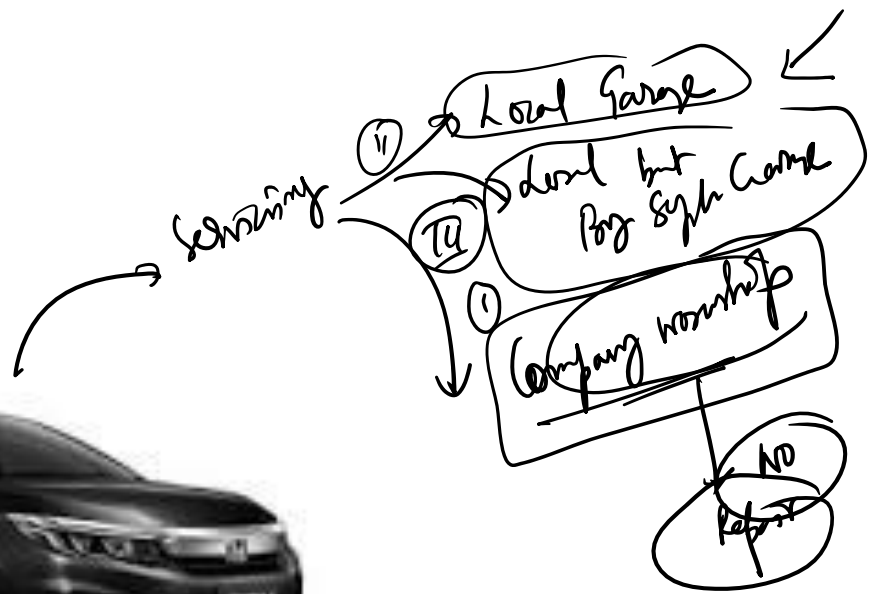
$x > 2$



② 257

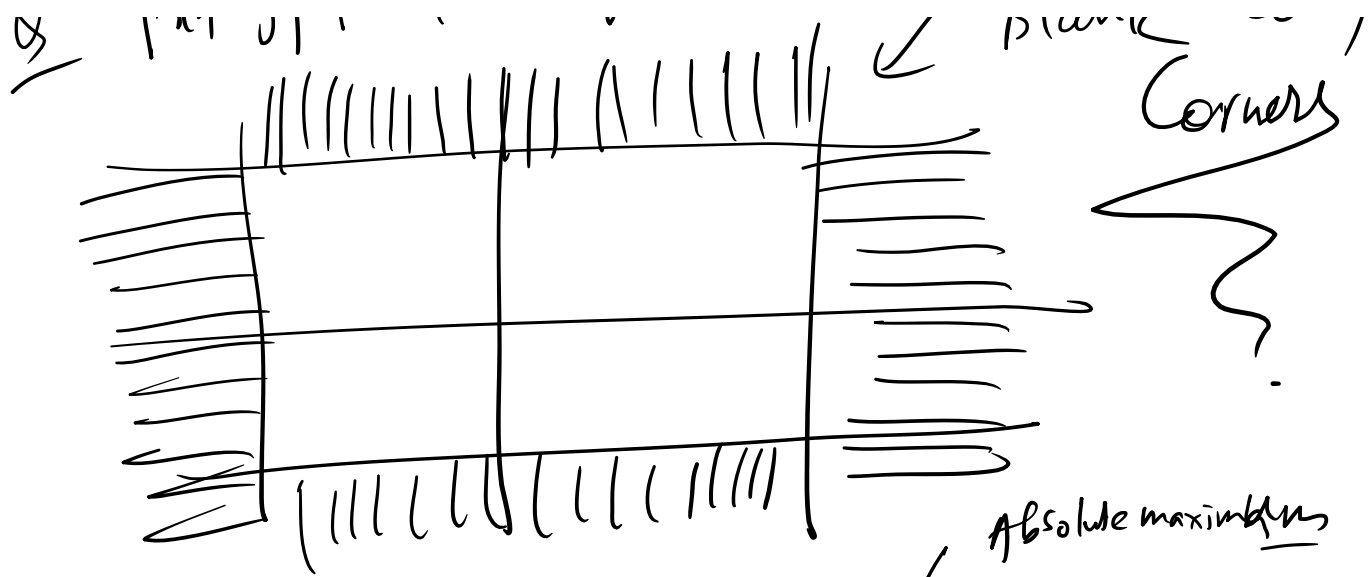


⇒ Right or Above  
Left or Below ..

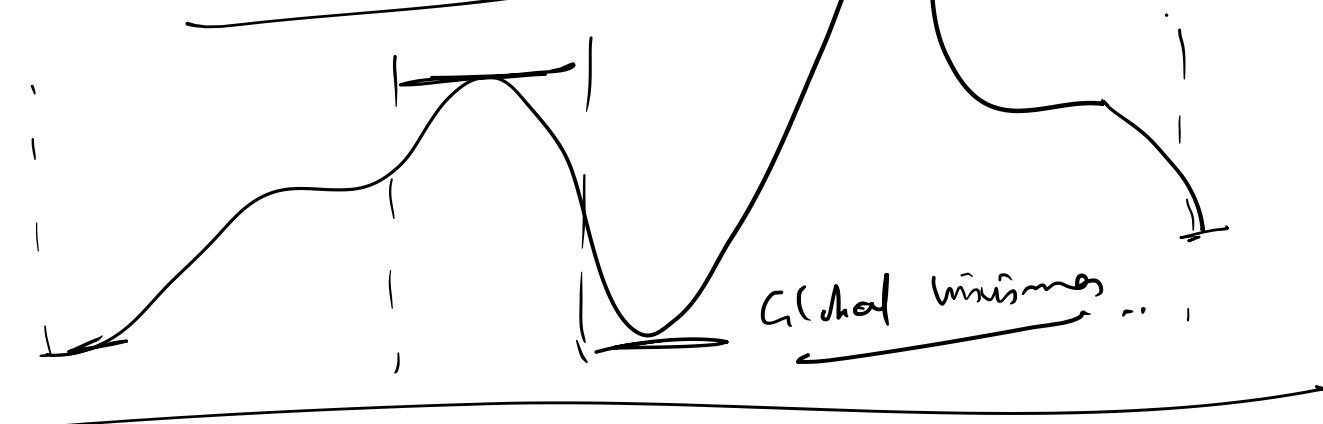








Global / local maxima



Only 1 Global max/minima  
 But many local max/minima