$f(-x) = -f(x)$

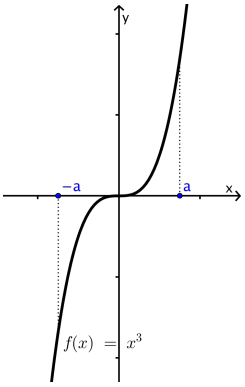
e.g. if $f(x) = x^3$

then $f(-x) = (-x)^3$

$= -x^3$

$= -f(x)$

and so f is odd



The portion of the graph f for $x \geq 0$ is a mirror image in the origin of the portion for which $x \leq 0$.

Odd Function

$f(-x) = f(x)$

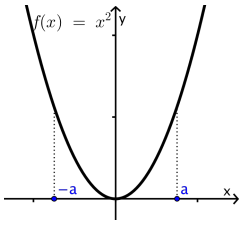
e.g. if $f(x) = x^2$

then $f(-x) = (-x)^2$

$= x^2$

$= f(x)$

and so f is even



The graphs of even functions are symmetrical about the y-axis.

Even Function

$f(-x) = -f(x)$

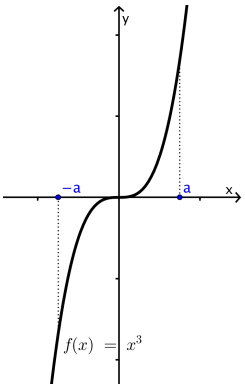
e.g. if $f(x) = x^3$

then $f(-x) = (-x)^3$

$= -x^3$

$= -f(x)$

and so f is odd



The portion of the graph f for $x \geq 0$ is a mirror image in the origin of the portion for which $x \leq 0$.

Odd Function

$f(-x) = f(x)$

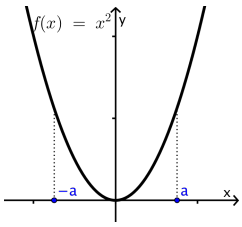
e.g. if $f(x) = x^2$

then $f(-x) = (-x)^2$

$= x^2$

$= f(x)$

and so f is even



The graphs of even functions are symmetrical about the y-axis.

Even Function

$$(x)f = (x-)f$$

$$(x)f- = (x-)f$$

$$(x)f = (x-)f$$

$$(x)f- = (x-)f$$