Calculus 1
Test 1 Number 3

Starting with e^-x (See bottom of page 62)
Then since 1 – e^-x is the same thing as –e^-x + 1

I am reflecting e^-x about the y axis to get –e^-x, then the +1 moves the "anchor point" or y-intercept to 1.

Then I multiply this whole expression by 5, which expands the graph as a whole up 5, but it does not move the y-intercept.
Then I add 2, which changes the y-intercept to be 2, and that's how you get the graph shown.