

Name: _____

Score: _____ / 31

Section 1 is worth 50% of your final test mark.

No calculators or notes are to be used.

Access to approved Sample Mathematics Specialist formulae sheet is permitted.

Time limit = 35 minutes.

1. [5 marks: 2, 3]

The functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are given by $f(x) = \sqrt{2x+4}$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4$.

a) Determine and simplify $f(g(x))$.

$$\begin{aligned} fg(x) &= \sqrt{2\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4\right) + 4} \quad \checkmark \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

b) State the largest possible domain for $g(x)$ so that $f \circ g(x)$ is a function, and the range of $f \circ g(x)$.

$$\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4\right) \geq -4 \quad \Rightarrow \sqrt{2x+4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4 \geq -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 \geq 2$$

$$x^2 \geq 4$$

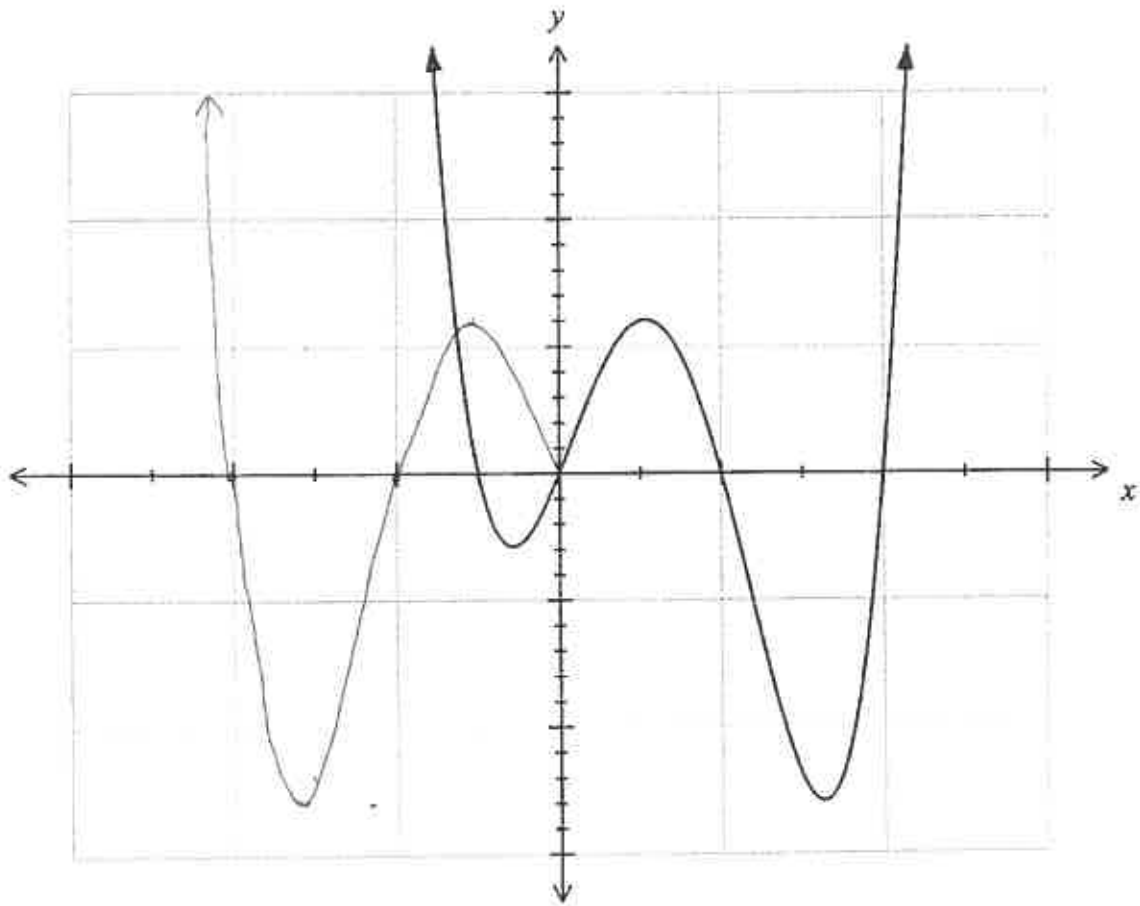
$$x \leq -2 \quad x \geq 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Domain } \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq -2, x \geq 2\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Range } \{y \in \mathbb{R} : y \geq 0\} \quad \checkmark$$

2. [3 marks: 2, 1]

The graph of $y = f(x)$ is shown.



a) Draw the graph of $y = f(|x|)$ on the same axes. ✓✓

b) Briefly explain how to obtain the graph of $y = |f(x)|$ from $y = f(x)$.

Reflect any values of $f(x) < 0$ about the x axis. ✓

3. [1, 2, 2, 4 = 9 marks]

Given $f(x) = (x-1)^2 - 5$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$, determine:

a) $f(0) = -4$ ✓

b) $fg(3) \quad g(3) = 2$ ✓

$f(2) = -4$

$\therefore fg(3) = -4$ ✓

c) Explain why $fg(x)$ is a function for the natural domain of $g(x)$ whereas $gf(x)$ is not a function for the natural domain of $f(x)$.

$\xrightarrow{\geq -1} \sqrt{1+x} \xrightarrow{\geq 0} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (x-1)^2 - 5$ The range of $g(x)$ is a subset of the domain of $f(x)$ for the natural domain of $g(x)$. $\therefore fg(x)$ is a function. ✓

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow (x-1)^2 - 5 \xrightarrow{\geq -5} \xrightarrow{\geq -1} \sqrt{1+x}$ The range of $f(x)$ is not a subset of the domain of $g(x)$ for the natural domain of $f(x)$. $\therefore gf(x)$ is not a function. ✓

d) Find the largest possible domain for $f(x)$ so that the inverse of $f(x)$ is a function. Using this domain for $f(x)$, state the equation of $f^{-1}(x)$ and state the domain and range of $f^{-1}(x)$.

$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 1\}$ ✓

or

$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq 1\}$ ✓

$x = (y-1)^2 - 5$

$\sqrt{x+5} + 1 = y$

$\therefore f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x+5} + 1$ ✓

Domain $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq -5\}$ ✓

Range $\{y \in \mathbb{R} : y \geq 1\}$ ✓

$f^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x+5} + 1$ ✓

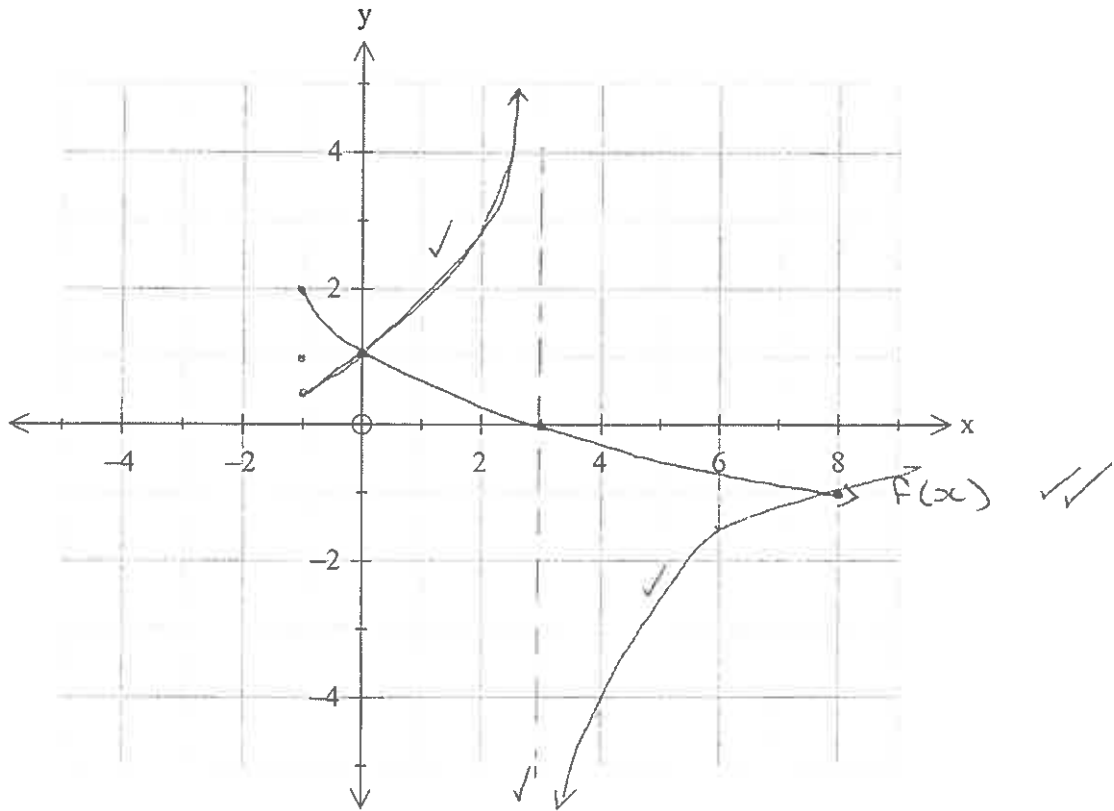
$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq -5\}$ ✓

$\{y \in \mathbb{R} : y \leq 1\}$ ✓

4. [2, 3, 1 = 6 marks]

a) Sketch the function $f(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x+1}$ on the axes below

b) Sketch the function $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ on the axes below



c) Use your sketch to state the domain of $\frac{1}{f(x)}$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq -1, x \neq 3\}$$

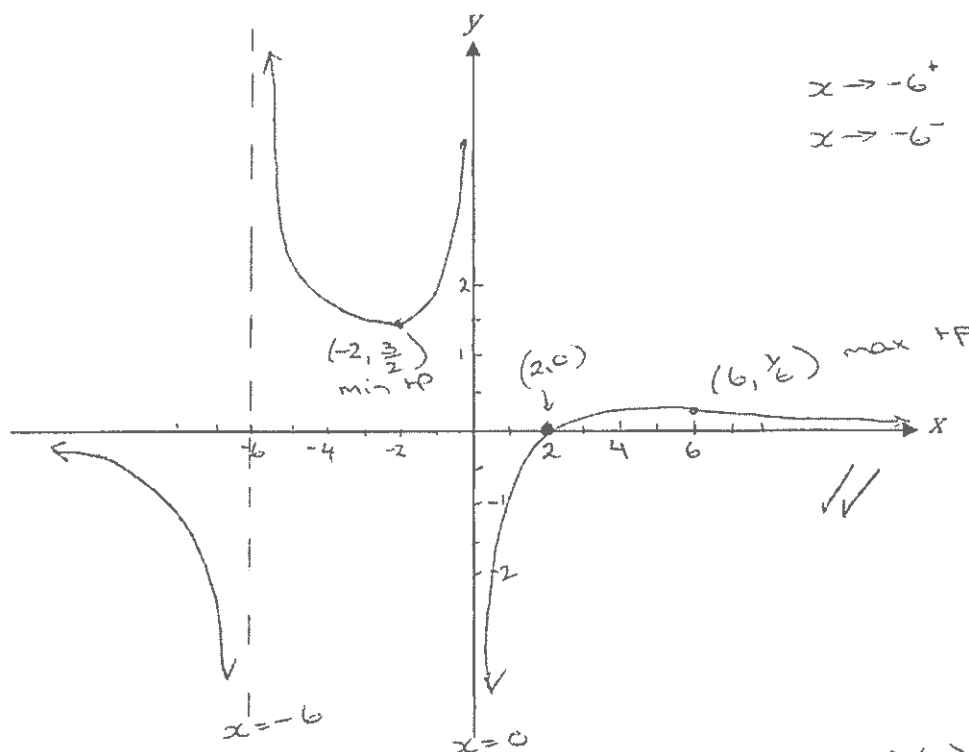
5. [8 marks]

Sketch the following curve on the axes provided, showing any working out in the space provided. Label any important features such as intercepts, asymptotes, turning points, behaviour of the function approaching asymptotes and behaviour of the function for very large and very small values of x .

$$y = \frac{3(x-2)}{x(x+6)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{as } x \rightarrow 0^+ & y \rightarrow -\infty \\ x \rightarrow 0^- & y \rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \rightarrow -6^+ & y \rightarrow \infty \\ x \rightarrow -6^- & y \rightarrow -\infty \end{aligned}$$



Roots $0 = 3(x-2)$
 $x = 2 \therefore (2, 0)$ ✓

y intercept: no y intercept

Vertical asymptotes: $x = 0, x = -6$ ✓

$$y = \frac{3x-6}{x^2+6x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{as } x \rightarrow +\infty & y \rightarrow \frac{3x}{x^2} \\ & y \rightarrow \frac{3}{x} \\ & y \rightarrow 0 \quad \checkmark \\ x \rightarrow -\infty & y \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x^2+6x)(3) - (3x-6)(2x+6)}{(x^2+6x)^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2+18x-6x^2-6x+36}{(x^2+6x)^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{-3x^2+12x+36}{(x^2+6x)^2}$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x - 12$$

$$0 = (x-6)(x+2)$$

$$x = 6 \quad x = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = \frac{12}{72} \quad y = \frac{-12}{-8}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{6} \quad y = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore (6, \frac{1}{6}) \quad (-2, \frac{3}{2}) \quad \checkmark$$

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Section 2 is worth 50% of your final test mark.

Calculators allowed and 1 page of A4 notes, writing on both sides.

Access to approved Sample Mathematics Specialist formulae sheet is permitted.

Time limit = 25 minutes.

6. [6 marks]

Use an algebraic method to solve: $|3x+3| \geq |x-2|$

$$x < -1$$

$$-(3x+3) \geq -(x-2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$-3x-3 \geq -x+2$$

$$-5 \geq 2x$$

$$-\frac{5}{2} \geq x$$

$$\therefore \text{Solution } x \leq -\frac{5}{2} \quad \checkmark$$



$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$3x+3 \geq -(x-2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$3x+3 \geq -x+2$$

$$4x \geq -1$$

$$x \geq -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{Solution } -\frac{1}{4} \leq x \leq 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x > 2$$

$$3x+3 \geq x-2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2x \geq -5$$

$$x \geq -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Solution } x > 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x \leq -\frac{5}{2}, \quad x \geq -\frac{1}{4}$$

7. [2, 2, 2, 3 = 9 marks]

a) Solve $|7 - 3x| = c$, giving your solution(s) in terms of c .

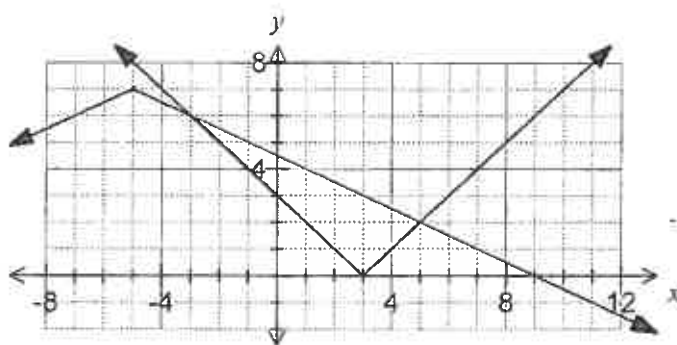
$$7 - 3x = c$$

$$\frac{7 - c}{3} = x \quad \checkmark$$

$$-7 + 3x = c$$

$$x = \frac{c + 7}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

b) The graphs of $f(x) = |x - 3|$ and $g(x) = 7 - \left| \frac{x}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \right|$ are shown below.



(i) Solve $g(x) = f(4)$. $f(4) = 1 \quad \checkmark$

$$1 = 7 - \left| \frac{x}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \right|$$

$$x = 7, \quad x = -17 \quad \checkmark$$

(ii) Solve $|x - 3| \geq 7 - \left| \frac{x}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \right|$

$$x \leq -3, \quad x \geq 5 \quad \checkmark$$

(iii) Given that the solution to $|ax + b| = 7 - \left| \frac{x}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \right|$ is $-5 \leq x$, determine all possible values for a and b .

$$(-5, 7) \quad (9, 0)$$

$$y = -\frac{7}{14}x + c \quad \checkmark$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{2}(9) + c$$

$$\frac{9}{2} = c$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$|ax + b| = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad b = \frac{9}{2} \quad \text{or}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}, \quad b = -\frac{9}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

8. [6 marks]

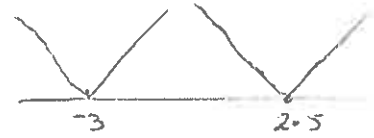
Rewrite $|2x - 5| + |x + 3| = y$ as a piecewise function.

$$x < -3$$

$$-(2x - 5) - (x + 3) = y$$

$$-2x + 5 - x - 3 = y$$

$$-3x + 2 = y$$



$$-3 \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$-(2x - 5) + (x + 3) = y$$

$$-2x + 5 + x + 3 = y$$

$$-x + 8 = y$$

$$x > \frac{5}{2}$$

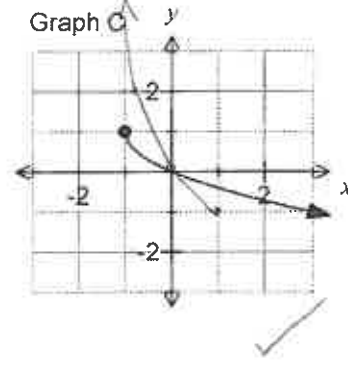
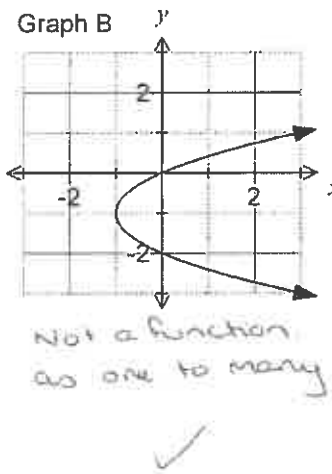
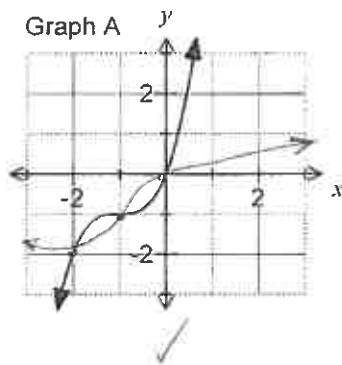
$$2x - 5 + x + 3 = y$$

$$3x - 2 = y$$

$$y = \begin{cases} -3x + 2, & x < -3 \\ -x + 8, & -3 \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2} \\ 3x - 2, & x > \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

9. [3, 2, 2 = 7 marks]

- a) For each graph below that shows a function, on the same axes sketch the inverse function. For those that do not show a function, clearly indicate which graph(s) and briefly give your reasoning in the space below the graph.



b) $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 3$ and $g(x) = (x+2)^2$

- i) Obtain an expression for $fg(x)$

$$fg(x) = \sqrt{(x+2)^2} - 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$fg(x) = |x+2| - 3 \quad \checkmark$$

- ii) Draw $fg(x)$ on the axes below

