Graphing Functions

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Further Mathematics Support Programme - WJEC A-Level Further Mathematics 13th January 2018

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 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Step 1.} & \textbf{Find any points at which the graph cuts the coordinate axes.} \end{tabular}$

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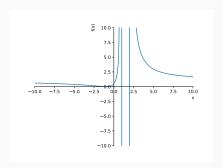
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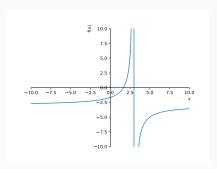
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$$\implies \text{Horizontal asymptote at } y = -3$$

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$$y = 1 - \frac{4}{x - 1} + \frac{9}{x - 2}$$



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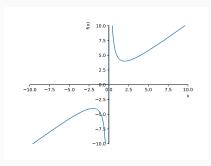
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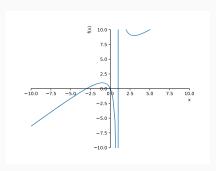
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- Stationary points where f'(x) = 0.

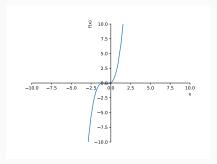
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- Horizontal and oblique asymptotes.

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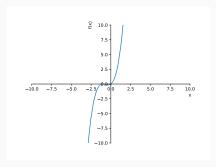
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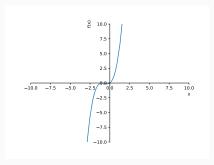
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Second derivative test:

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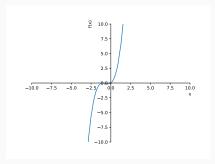


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 If f"(x) < 0, the stationary point at x is concave down; a maximum.

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Second derivative test:

- If f"(x) < 0, the stationary point at x is concave down; a maximum.
- If f"(x) > 0, the stationary point at x is concave up; a minimum.

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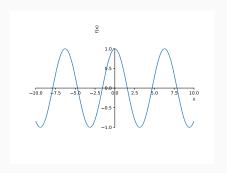
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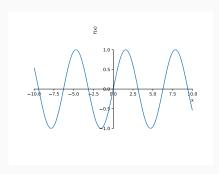
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Can you think of any examples of odd and even functions?



$$f(x) = cos(x)$$



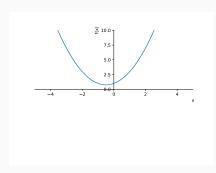
$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$

 The image of a set under a function is the set of values which that function maps the element of the set to. Consider

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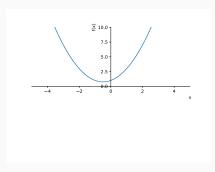
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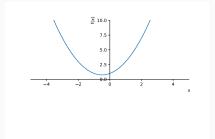


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- The **image** of the set [-2,1] is the part of the *y*-axis enclosed by the function in this *x*-range.
- In this case, $f([-2,1]) = [\frac{3}{4},3]$