

THE BEST ACT PREP COURSE EVER

FUNCTIONS

ACT Math: Problem Set

1. Given $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 8$, what is the value of $f(-5)$?
A. 43
B. -27
C. 3
D. 13
E. 73
2. Given the function $m(t) = 4t^2 - 7$, what is $m(-3)$?
A. -19
B. -31
C. -43
D. 17
E. 29
3. For the function $v(n) = 3n^2 - 4n$, what is the value of $v(-6)$?
A. -624
B. -84
C. -6
D. 84
E. 132
4. A function $f(x)$ is defined as $f(x) = -9x^2$; what is $f(-4)$?
A. 144
B. -144
C. 72
D. -72
E. 7
5. What is the value of $h\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ when $h(x) = -16x^2 + 32x - 9$?
A. -2
B. -5
C. -9
D. 0
E. -8
6. For the function $h(x) = 3x^2 - 5x$, what is the value of $h(-4)$?
A. 28
B. 68
C. -28
D. 44
E. -172
7. What is the value of $g(-3)$ if $g(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 11$?
A. -1
B. 53
C. 23
D. 44
E. -55
8. Given $f(x) = 2x + 3$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 1$, which of the following is an expression for $f(g(x))$?
A. $4x^2 + 12x + 8$
B. $4x^2 + 12x + 9$
C. $x^2 + 2x + 2$
D. $2x^2 + 1$
E. $2x^2 + 5$
9. The function $f(x) = x^3 + 3x - 2$. What is $f(x + h)$?
A. $x^3 + h^3 + 3x + 3h - 2$
B. $h^3 + 3h^2x + 3hx^2 + 3h + x^3 + 3x - 2$
C. $h^3 - 3h^2x + 3hx^2 + 3h - x^3 + 3x - 2$
D. $h^3 + 3h^2x - 3hx^2 + 3h + x^3 - 3x - 2$
E. $h^3 + 3h^2x + 3h^2x^2 + 3h + x^3 + 3x - 2$
10. $f(x) = \begin{cases} |3x| + 1, & \text{if } x > -4 \\ 3x^3 + 1, & \text{if } x < -4 \end{cases}$
What is the value of $f(-3)$?
A. -80
B. -82
C. 80
D. 82
E. 193
11. There are 2 functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ such that $f(x) = \frac{4-x}{7+x}$ and $g(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$. What is $f(g(3))$?
A. $-\frac{6}{17}$
B. $\frac{6}{17}$
C. $\frac{14}{17}$
D. $\frac{14}{3}$
E. $\frac{17}{5}$

12. If $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 5}$, what is $f(f(2))$?

A. $\frac{1}{9}$
 B. $\frac{1}{86}$
 C. $\frac{81}{406}$
 D. $\frac{1}{76}$
 E. $\frac{1}{21}$

13. Tables of values for the functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are shown below. What is $f(g(7))$?

x	$f(x)$
-4	7
-1	-2
7	3
4	9

x	$g(x)$
-2	-1
3	8
5	2
7	4

A. 9
 B. 7
 C. 8
 D. 4
 E. 3

14. If $f(x) = 2x + 3$ and $g(x) = 3x^2 - 1$, which of the following is the expression for $g(f(x))$?

A. $4x^2 + 12x + 8$
 B. $12x^2 + 36x + 26$
 C. $12x^2 - 36x + 26$
 D. $6x^2 + 36x - 26$
 E. $12x^2 + 18x + 26$

15. Of the 5 functions below, each denoted by $h(x)$ and each involving a real number $a \geq 3$, which function yields the smallest value of $f(h(x))$, if $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x > 1$?

A. $h(x) = ax$
 B. $h(x) = \frac{a}{x}$
 C. $h(x) = \frac{x}{a}$
 D. $h(x) = x + a$
 E. $h(x) = x^a$

16. We have 2 functions $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ and $g(x) = 3x - d$. If $f(g(27)) = 4$, what is the value of d ?

A. 13
 B. 14
 C. 15
 D. 16
 E. 17

17. If $P(x) = -x^4$, what is $P(P(x))$?

A. $-x^{16}$
 B. x^8
 C. x^{16}
 D. x^{-8}
 E. $-x^8$

18. The operation \mathfrak{U} is defined as “add five to the square of the number on the left of \mathfrak{U} and subtract the result from the number on the right. What is the value of $3 \mathfrak{U}(4 \mathfrak{U} 5)$?

A. 30
 B. -2
 C. 2
 D. -30
 E. -100

19. Given the operation $x \circledast y = xy^2 + 2y$, what is $(1 \circledast 2) \circledast 3$?

A. 1200
B. -78
C. 78
D. 66
E. -1200

20. The function $f(x, y) = 2x + 9y^{\frac{3}{2}}$. What is $f(x, y)$ when $y = 4$ and $x = y^{\frac{3}{2}}$?

A. 52
B. 34
C. 80
D. 26
E. 164

21. Given $f(x) = \sqrt[4]{2x+1}$, which of the following expressions is equal to $f^{-1}(x)$ for all real numbers x ?

A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2x+1}}$
B. $\frac{x^4+1}{2}$
C. $\frac{x^4-1}{2}$
D. $(2x+1)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$
E. $\sqrt[4]{2x+1}$

22. For each positive integer q , let $q\triangledown$ be the product of all positive odd numbers less than or equal to q .

For example, $9\triangledown = (9)(7)(5)(3)(1) = 945$ and $10\triangledown = (9)(7)(5)(3)(1) \rightarrow 945$. What is $\frac{13\triangledown}{4\triangledown}$?

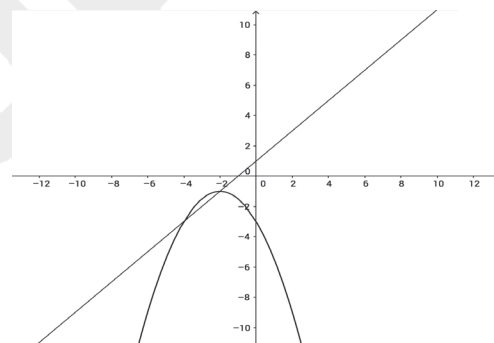
A. 135135
B. 945
C. 45045
D. 154440
E. 10395

23. Which if the following pairs of functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, form the composite function

$$g(f(x)) = \sqrt{4x^3 - 9}?$$

$f(x)$	$g(x)$
A. $4x$	$\sqrt{x^3 - 9}$
B. $x^3 + 9$	$\sqrt{4x}$
C. x^3	$\sqrt{4x - 9}$
D. $\sqrt{x^3 - 9}$	$4x$
E. $x^3 + 9$	$\sqrt{4x - 9}$

24. The graph of the functions $y = f(x) = x + 1$ and $y = g(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x - 3$ are shown in the standard (x, y) coordinate plane below. Which if the following is NOT true?



A. $f(-4) = g(-4)$
B. $g(-2) = f(-2)$
C. $f(g(2)) = -8$
D. $-|f(x)| = f(x)$
E. $-|g(x)| = g(x)$

ANSWER KEY

1. E 2. E 3. E 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. D 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. B
 15. E 16. E 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. A 21. C 22. C 23. C 24. D

ANSWER EXPLANATIONS

1. E. Plugging in $x = -5$, we get $f(-5) = 2(-5)^2 - 3(-5) + 8$. Simplifying this gives us $f(-5) = 2(25) - (-15) + 8 \rightarrow 50 + 15 + 8 = 73$. So, $f(-5) = 73$.
2. E. Plugging in $t = -3$, we get $m(-3) = 4(-3)^2 - 7$. Simplifying this gives us $m(-3) = 4(9) - 7 \rightarrow 36 - 7 = 29$. So, $m(-3) = 29$.
3. E. Plugging in $n = -6$, we get $v(-6) = 3(-6)^2 - 4(-6)$. Simplifying this gives us $v(-6) = 3(36) - (-24) \rightarrow 108 + 24 = 132$. So, $v(-6) = 132$.
4. B. Plugging in $x = -4$, we get $f(-4) = -9(-4)^2$. Simplifying this gives us $f(-4) = -9(16) \rightarrow -144$. So, $f(-4) = -144$.
5. A. Plugging in $x = 1/4$, we get $h\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -16\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 32\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 9$. Simplifying this gives us $h\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -16\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) + 32\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 9 \rightarrow -1 + 8 - 9 \rightarrow -2$. So, $h\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -2$.
6. B. Plugging in $x = -4$, we get $h(-4) = 3(-4)^2 - 5(-4)$. Simplifying this gives us $h(-4) = 3(16) - (-20) \rightarrow 48 + 20 \rightarrow 68$. So, $h(-4) = 68$.
7. B. Plugging in $x = -3$, we get $g(-3) = 3(-3)^2 - 5(-3) + 11$. Simplifying this gives us $g(-3) = 3(9) - (-15) + 11 \rightarrow 27 + 15 + 11 \rightarrow 53$. So, $g(-3) = 53$.
8. D. Plugging in $g(x) = x^2 - 1$ into the nested function $f(g(x))$, we get $f(g(x)) = 2(x^2 - 1) + 3$. (Instead of plugging in a number, we are substituting in the entire expression $x^2 - 1$ to the x value in $f(x) = 2x + 3$). Simplifying this gives us $f(g(x)) = 2x^2 - 2 + 3 \rightarrow 2x^2 + 1$. So, $f(g(x)) = 2x^2 + 1$.
9. B. Plugging in $x + h$ for x in $f(x)$, we have $f(x + h) = (x + h)^3 + 3(x + h) - 2 \rightarrow x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 + 3x + 3h - 2$. We can rearrange this to be $h^3 + 3h^2x + 3hx^2 + 3h + x^3 + 3x - 2$.
10. D. Since $-3 > -4$, we use the second expression to evaluate $f(-3)$. So, $f(-3) = \left|3(-3)^3\right| + 1 \rightarrow \left|3(-27)\right| + 1 \rightarrow |-81| + 1 \rightarrow 81 + 1 = 82$.
11. A. We first find $g(3)$ and then plug in that value to find $f(g(3))$. So, solving for $g(3)$, we plug in $x = 3$ for $g(x)$ to get $g(3) = 2(3)^3 - 3(3) + 1 \rightarrow 2(9) - 9 + 1 \rightarrow 10$. Now, to find $f(g(3))$, we plug in $x = g(3) = 10$ for $f(x)$. This gives us $f(10) = \frac{4 - 10}{7 + 10} \rightarrow -\frac{6}{17}$.

12. C. We first find $f(2)$ and then plug in that value to find $f(f(2))$. So, solving for $f(2)$, we plug in $x=2$ for $f(x)$ to get $f(2) = \frac{1}{x^2+5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^2+5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{9}$. Now, to find $f(f(2))$, we plug in $x=f(2)=\frac{1}{9}$ for $f(x)$. This gives us $f\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2+5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{81}+5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{1}{81}+\frac{405}{81}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{406}{81}} \rightarrow \frac{81}{406}$.
13. A. We first find $g(7)$ and then plug in that value to find $f(g(7))$. Looking at the values given in the table for $g(x)$, we see that $g(7)=4$. Now, to find $f(g(7))$, we plug in $x=g(7)=4$ for $f(x)$ and see by the first table that $f(4)=9$.
14. B. To find $g(f(x))$, we replace the x 's in $g(x)$ with $f(x)=2x+3$. This gives us $g(f(x))=3(2x+3)^2-1$. Using FOIL to expand the polynomial, we get $3(4x^2+12x+9)-1$. Distributing the 3, we get $12x^2+36x+27-1=12x^2+36x+26$.
15. E. Since $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$ for a positive x , the larger x is, the smaller $f(x)$ is. So, we are looking for the largest $h(a)$ value from our answer choices to yield the smallest value of $f(h(x))$. Since $a \geq 3$, x^a would be the greatest value because the exponent increases x most rapidly.
16. E. Plugging in $x=27$ for $g(x)=3x-d$, we get $g(27)=3(27)-d \rightarrow 81-d$. Then, plugging in $x=81-d$ for $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{x}$, we get $f(g(27))=f(81-d) \rightarrow \sqrt[3]{81-d}$ we are given that this value is equal to 4. So, we now want to solve the equation $4=\sqrt[3]{81-d}$ for d . Cubing both sides, we get $64=81-d$. Subtracting 81 on both sides, we get $-17=-d$. So, $d=17$.
17. A. Plugging in $P(x)=-x^4$ for x in $P(x)$, we get $P(P(x))=-(-x^4)^4 \rightarrow -(x^{16}) \rightarrow -x^{16}$.
18. D. We first solve for the value inside the parentheses. $(4\text{U}5)$ means $5-(4^2+5)=5-(16+5) \rightarrow 5-21 \rightarrow -16$. Taking this value and plugging it back in we have $3\text{U}(-16)$ or $-16-(3^2+5)=-16-(9+5) \rightarrow -16-14 \rightarrow -30$.
19. C. We first solve for the value inside the parentheses. $(1\text{H}2)$ means we plug in $x=1$ and $y=2$ for xy^2+2y . This gives us $(1(2^2))+2(2)=8$. Then, we plug in $1\text{H}2=8$ to solve for $(1\text{H}2)\text{H}3=8\text{H}3$. This means we plug $x=8$ and $y=3$ in for xy^2+2y . This gives us $8(3)^2+2(3) \rightarrow 8(9)+6 \rightarrow 72+6=78$.
20. A. Plugging in $y=4$ and $x=y^{\frac{3}{2}} \rightarrow 4^{\frac{3}{2}}=8$ we get $f(8,4)=2(4)+9(4) \rightarrow 16+36=52$.
21. C. To find $f^{-1}(x)$ we switch the x and y values in the function $y=\sqrt[4]{2x+1}$ and solve for y . This gives us $x=\sqrt[4]{2y+1}$. Taking both sides to the power of 4, we get $x^4=2y+1$. Subtracting 1 and dividing both sides by 2, we get $\frac{x^4-1}{2}=y$.

22. C. $\frac{13\cancel{7}}{4\cancel{7}} = \frac{(13)(11)(9)(7)(5)(3)(1)}{(3)(1)}$. Canceling out common factors in the numerator and denominator, we get

$$\frac{(13)(11)(9)(7)(5)(\cancel{3})(\cancel{1})}{(\cancel{3})(\cancel{1})} = (13)(11)(9)(7)(5) \rightarrow 45045.$$

23. C. The only tricky thing about this is that we are told to find $g(f(x))$, which is not the same as $f(g(x))$. That rules out answer choice D, because we want the square root to encapsulate the entire expression, which means that the square root should be in the other function, $g(x)$. Then looking at A, B, C, and E, we see that only D works, correctly substituting x with $x^3: \sqrt{4(x^3)-9}$.

24. D. The graph of $f(x)$ crosses the x-axis, which makes all the difference. If it were to exist only below the x axis as $g(x)$ does, $-|f(x)| = f(x)$ would be true. If we were to graph the absolute value of $f(x)$, we would get a graph that looked like a “v”, since all the points must be positive. If we were to reflect this graph over the x -axis the graph would still be shaped like a “v”, but it would be upside down.

