**Unit 2: Functions** 

**Subunit 2.3: Inverse functions** 

(a)	Express $2x^2 + 12x + 11$ in the form $2(x + a)^2 + b$ , where a and b are constants.	[2]
	function f is defined by $f(x) = 2x^2 + 12x + 11$ for $x \le -4$ .	
b)	Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ and state the domain of $f^{-1}$ .	[3
Γhe	function g is defined by $g(x) = 2x - 3$ for $x \le k$ .	
(c)	For the case where $k = -1$ , solve the equation $fg(x) = 193$ .	[2]

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7	Functions	f and	g are	defined	as	follows

f: 
$$x \mapsto x^2 + 2x + 3$$
 for  $x \le -1$ ,  
g:  $x \mapsto 2x + 1$  for  $x \ge -1$ .

(a)	Express $f(x)$ in the form $(x + a)^2 + b$ and state the range of f.	[3]
( <b>b</b> )	Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ .	[2]

The	e function f is defined by $f(x) = -3x^2 + 2$ for $x \le -1$ .	
(a)	State the range of f.	[1]
<b>(b)</b>	Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ .	[3]
		•••••
The	e function g is defined by $g(x) = -x^2 - 1$ for $x \le -1$ .	
(c)	Solve the equation $fg(x) - gf(x) + 8 = 0$ .	[5]

5 The function f is defined for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  by

 $f: x \mapsto a - 2x$ ,

where a is a constant.

(a)	Express $ff(x)$ and $f^{-1}(x)$ in terms of a and x.	[4]
( <b>b</b> )	Given that $ff(x) = f^{-1}(x)$ , find x in terms of a.	[2]

**9** The functions f and g are defined by

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$
 for  $x > c$ , where  $c$  is a constant,  
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$  for  $x > -1$ .

(a)	Express $f(x)$ in the form $(x-a)^2 + b$ .	[2]
It is	s given that f is a one-one function.	
<b>(b)</b>	State the smallest possible value of $c$ .	[1]
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**9** Functions f and g are defined as follows:

$$f(x) = (x-2)^2 - 4 \text{ for } x \ge 2,$$
  
$$g(x) = ax + 2 \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where a is a constant.

(a)	State the range of f.	[1]
<b>(b)</b>	Find $f^{-1}(x)$ .	[2]
(c)	Given that $a = -\frac{5}{3}$ , solve the equation $f(x) = g(x)$ .	[3]
( <b>d</b> )	Given instead that $ggf^{-1}(12) = 62$ , find the possible values of $a$ .	[5]

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$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4}$$
 for  $x > 2$ .

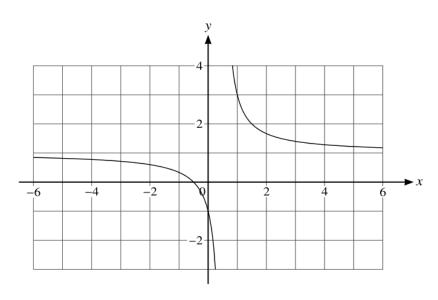
	Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ .
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•	
•	$x^2 - 4$
5	Show that $1 - \frac{8}{x^2 + 4}$ can be expressed as $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4}$ and hence state the range of f.

10 Functions f and g are defined as follows:

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{2x-1}$$
 for  $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$g(x) = x^2 + 4$$
 for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(a)



The diagram shows part of the graph of y = f(x).

State the domain of $f^{-1}$ .	[1]
	•••••

<b>(b)</b>	Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ .	[3]

(c)	Find $gf^{-1}(3)$ .	[2]



(e) Show that  $1 + \frac{2}{2x - 1}$  can be expressed as  $\frac{2x + 1}{2x - 1}$ . Hence find the area of the triangle enclosed by the tangent to the curve y = f(x) at the point where x = 1 and the x- and y-axes. [6]

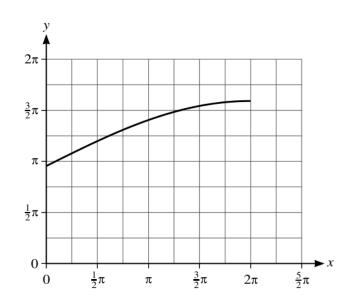
8 The functions f and g are defined as follows, where a and b are constants.

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{2a}{x - a} \text{ for } x > a$$

$$g(x) = bx - 2$$
 for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

(a)	Given that $f(7) = \frac{5}{2}$ and $gf(5) = 4$ , find the values of $a$ and $b$ .	[4
		•••••
For	the rest of this question, you should use the value of $a$ which you found in (a).	•••••
	Find the domain of $f^{-1}$ .	[1

8



The diagram shows the graph of y = f(x) where the function f is defined by

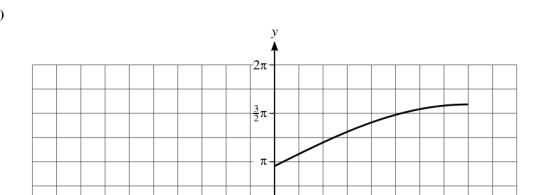
$$f(x) = 3 + 2\sin\frac{1}{4}x \text{ for } 0 \le x \le 2\pi.$$

[2]

(a) On the diagram above, sketch the graph of  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ .

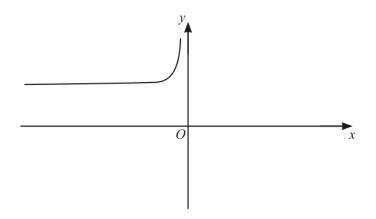
<b>(b)</b>	Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ .	[2]

(c)



	State the range of f.	[1]
		•••••
<b>b</b> )	Obtain an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ and state the domain of $f^{-1}$ .	[4]

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The function f is defined by  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2} + 4$  for x < 0. The diagram shows the graph of y = f(x).

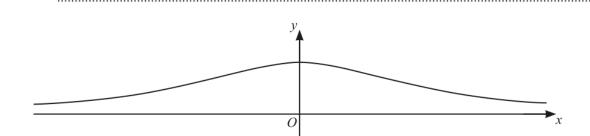
	(a)	On this diagram, sketch the graph of $y = f^{-1}(x)$ . Show any relevant mirror line.	[2
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(b)	Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$ .	[3]
		•••••
(c)	Solve the equation $f(x) = 4.5$ .	[1]
		•••••
(d)	Explain why the equation $f^{-1}(x) = f(x)$ has no solution.	[1]

4 The function f is defined as follows:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1 \text{ for } x > 1.$$

(a) Find an expression for  $f^{-1}(x)$ . [1]



The diagram shows the graph of y = g(x) where  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**(b)** State the range of g and explain whether  $g^{-1}$  exists. [2]

The function h is defined by  $h(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$  for  $x \ge 0$ .

(c) Solve the equation  $hf(x) = f\left(\frac{25}{16}\right)$ . Give your answer in the form  $a + b\sqrt{c}$ , where a, b and c are integers. [4]

#### .

The function f is defined by  $f(x) = 10 + 6x - x^2$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

a)	By completing the square, find the range of f.	[3]
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The function g is defined by g(x) = 4x + k for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  where k is a constant.

**(b)** It is given that the graph of  $y = g^{-1} f(x)$  meets the graph of y = g(x) at a single point P.

Determine the coordinates of <i>P</i> .	[6]

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \qquad \text{for } x \ge 0,$$

$$g(x) = 3\sqrt{x+2} - 5$$
 for  $x \ge -2$ .

(a) Describe fully a sequence of transformations which transforms the graph of y = f(x) to the graph of y = g(x). You should make clear the order in which the transformations are applied. [5]

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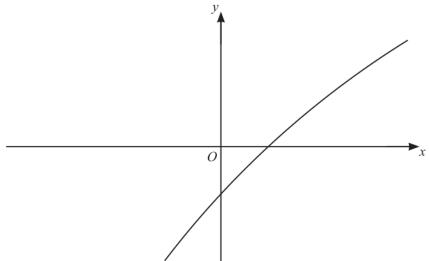
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The diagram shows the graph of y = g(x).

- **(b)** On the diagram sketch the graph of  $y = g^{-1}(x)$  together with any relevant mirror line. [2]
- (c) Find an expression for  $g^{-1}(x)$ . [2]