1a. Let f(x) = 3x - 2 and  $g(x) = \frac{5}{3x}$ , for  $x \neq 0$ .

Find  $f^{-1}(x)$ .

1b. Show that  $(g \circ f^{-1})(x) = \frac{5}{x+2}$ .

[2 marks]


[2 marks]

Find the *y*-intercept of the graph of *h*.

1d. Hence, sketch the graph of h.

[3 marks]

1f. For the graph of  $h^{-1}$ , write down the equation of the vertical asymptote.

19. Given that  $h^{-1}(a) = 3$ , find the value of *a*.

[1 mark]

[3 marks]



On the same diagram sketch the graph of y = -f(x).

## 2b. Let g(x) = f(x + 3).

- (i) Find g(-3).
- (ii) Describe fully the transformation that maps the graph of f to the graph of g.

[4 marks]

[5 marks]

Find the value of *k*.

3b. The line y = p intersects the graph of f. Find all possible values of p.

[2 marks]

4a. Let  $f(x) = x^2$  and  $g(x) = 2(x - 1)^2$ .

The graph of g can be obtained from the graph of f using two transformations.

Give a full geometric description of each of the two transformations.

4b. The graph of g is translated by the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  to give the graph of h.

[4 marks]

The point (-1, 1) on the graph of *f* is translated to the point P on the graph of *h*. Find the coordinates of P.



The x-intercepts are at (-4, 0) and (6, 0), and the y-intercept is at (0, 240).

Write down f(x) in the form f(x) = -10(x - p)(x - q).


5c. Show that f(x) can also be written in the form  $f(x) = 240 + 20x - 10x^2$ .

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[2 marks]


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