

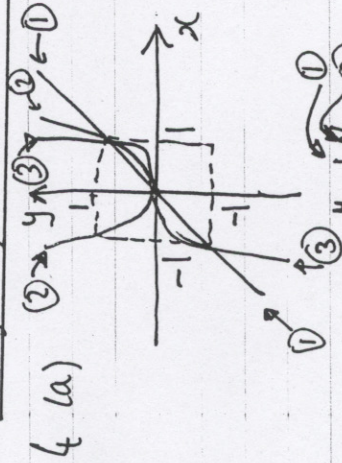
PROBLEM SHEET 3

- (a) $f(0) = 4$, (b) $f(2x) = 2(2x+4) = 4x+4$,
 (c) $f(-2x) = 2(-2x)+4 = -4x+4$
 (d) $f(1/x) = 2(1/x)+4 = 2/x+4$
 (e) $f(3a-2) = 2(3a-2)+4 = 6a$

- (a) ODD ✗ (b) EVEN ✓
 (c) EVEN ✓ (d) NEITHER ✗
 (e) NEITHER ✓

3. All have form $y = ax + 2$, where $a = \text{gradient}$.

- (a) $y = 2x + 2$, (b) $y = 4x + 2$, (c) $y = -2x + 2$,
 (d) $y = 2$, (e) $x = 0$ i.e. the y-axis.

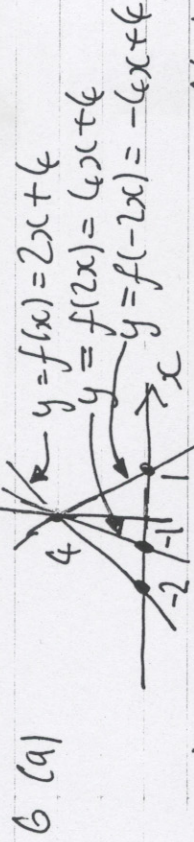


- (b)
- $y = x^{-1}$
 - $y = x^{-2}$
 - $y = x^{-3}$
-

S. Remember $\alpha = \frac{b}{2a}$, $\beta = \frac{4ac-b^2}{4a^2}$, $\gamma = a$ (PS2)

- (i) y has extreme value of $\frac{4ac-b^2}{4a}$ ($=\gamma\beta$).
- (ii) this extreme is minimum if $a > 0$, max. if $a < 0$
- (iii) curve crosses x-axis if $\frac{4ac-b^2}{4a} < 0$

Since $a \neq 0$ (otherwise it's not a quadratic fn.) & $(a^2 > 0$ the condition for completing the square becomes $4ac - b^2 < 0$ or $b^2 > 4ac$.



- (b) $y = f(\alpha x)$: curve $y = f(x)$ is compressed by factor α in x dim. (reflected in y-axis for $\alpha < 0$)
- (c) $f(\alpha x) = x^2$ is an even fn. (see Q2, above). So, e.g. transformations $y = f(2x)$ & $y = f(-2x)$ would look identical. To illustrate effect of sign of α , or transformation need a fn which is not even.

7. (a) $Y = \log_{10} y = \log_{10} a^x b = \log_{10} a + \log_{10} x^b = A + bX$, where $A = \log_{10} a$
 ∴ graph of Y against X is straight line with grad b & Y-axis intercept of $A = \log_{10} a$.

(b) $Y = -1 - 0.5X \Rightarrow y = ax^b$ with $\log_{10} a = -1 \rightarrow a = 0.1$
 & $b = -0.5$, i.e. $f(x) = 0.1x^{-1/2}$

(c) Eq. of str. line $Y = \alpha X + \beta$ ∴ $\log_{10} y = \alpha X + \beta$
 ∴ $y = g(x) = 10^{\alpha X + \beta} = 10^\alpha \times 10^{\beta} = 10^\alpha \times 10^\beta$
 i.e. $g(x) = ba^x$ where $b = 10^\beta$ & $a = 10^\alpha$

- (a) TRUE, (b) FALSE: $f(x)$ is zero when arg of \ln is $0 \rightarrow f(x-3)$ is zero when $x-3 = 5 \rightarrow x = 8$, (c) FALSE: see e.g. Q1(c), above,
- (d) TRUE, (e) TRUE: both have gradient 2.