# **Transformations**

# January 2014

Question 8 1 mark

Alex incorrectly explains to Rashid that the graph of y = 2f(x) + 5 means you first move the graph of y = f(x) up 5 units and then multiply the y values by 2.

Explain to Rashid the correct way to transform the graph.

### Solution

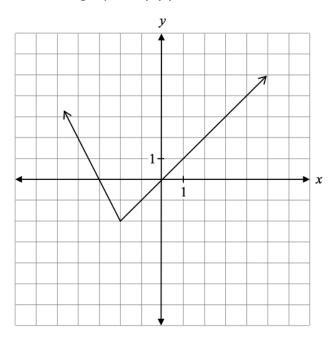
Alex explains the transformations correctly, but not in the correct order. First multiply the *y*-values by 2, then move the graph up 5 units.

1 mark for explanation

1 mark

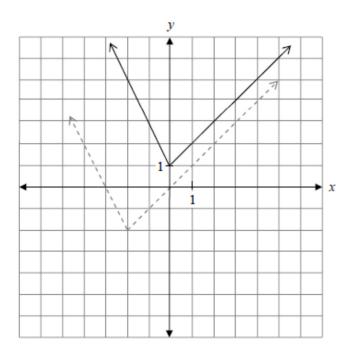
Question 13 2 marks

Given the graph of f(x) below,



Sketch the graph of g(x) = f(x-2) + 3

# Solution



1 mark for horizontal shift 1 mark for vertical shift

2 marks

Question 42 2 marks

Given  $f(x) = (x+1)^2$  for  $x \le -1$ , write the equation of  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ .

### Solution

#### Method 1

$$y = (x+1)^{2}$$
$$x = (y+1)^{2}$$
$$y = \pm \sqrt{x} - 1$$

1 mark for inverse

1/2 mark for solving for y

Since the domain of f(x) is  $x \le -1$ ,

the range of the inverse is  $y \le -1$ .

$$\therefore y = -\sqrt{x} - 1$$
$$f^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x} - 1$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for rejecting  $y = \sqrt{x}$ 

2 marks

## **June 2013**

Question 11 2 marks

Given the graph of y = f(x), describe the transformations to obtain the graph of the function y = f(2x - 6).

#### Solution

#### Method 1

Factor out the 2.

$$y = f(2(x-3))$$

Horizontally compress by a factor of 2. Then shift 3 units to the right.

1 mark for starting with a horizontal compression by a factor of 2  $\,$ 

1 mark for ending with a horizontal shift of 3 units to the right

Question 12 1 mark

Given  $f(x) = \{(-3,4), (2,7), (8,6)\}$ , state the domain of the resulting function after f(x) is reflected through the line y = x.

## Solution

Domain: {4, 6, 7}

1 mark for correct domain

1 mark

Question 28 1 mark

Given f(x) = 4 - x, verify that  $f^{-1}(x) = f(x)$ 

# Solution

### Method 1

$$y = 4 - x$$

To find  $f^{-1}(x)$ , switch x and y values.

$$x = 4 - y$$

$$-y = x - 4$$

$$y = 4 - x$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 4 - x$$

1 mark for verifying  $f^{-1}(x) = f(x)$ 

1 mark