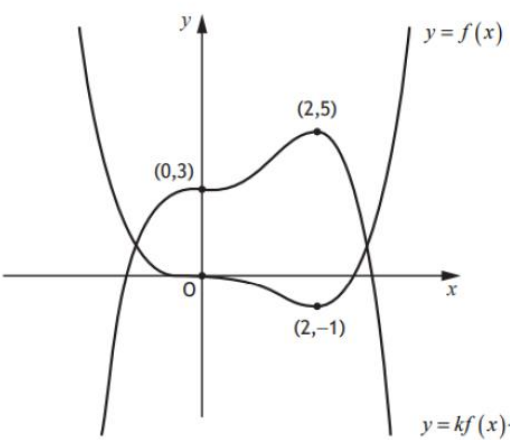
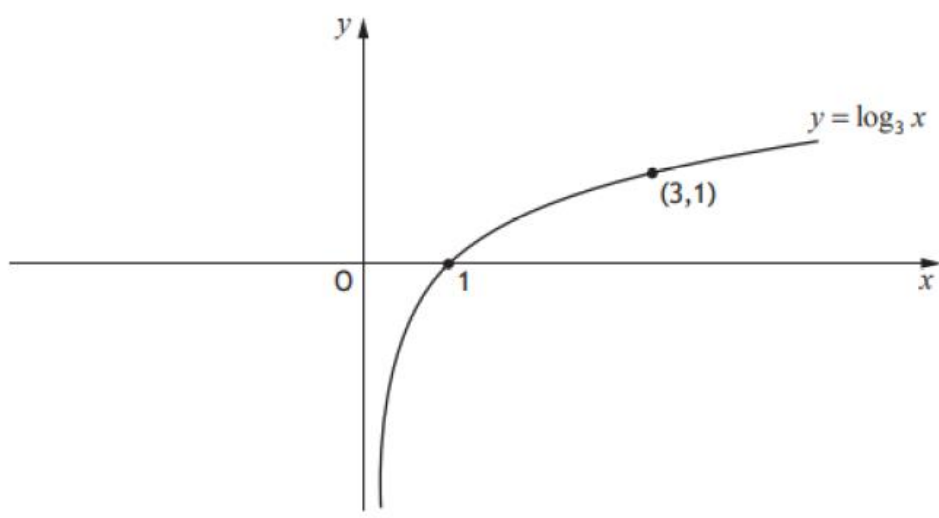


# Graphs of Functions

2019 P1 Q10	<p>The diagram shows the graphs with equations <math>y = f(x)</math> and <math>y = kf(x) + a</math>.</p>  <p>(a) State the value of <math>a</math>.</p> <p>(b) Find the value of <math>k</math>.</p>	1 1
2018 P1 Q11a only	<p>The diagram shows the curve with equation <math>y = \log_3 x</math>.</p>  <p>(a) On the diagram in your answer booklet, sketch the curve with equation <math>y = 1 - \log_3 x</math>.</p>	3

A quadratic function,  $f$ , is defined on  $\mathbb{R}$ , the set of real numbers.

Diagram 1 shows part of the graph with equation  $y = f(x)$ .

The turning point is  $(2, 3)$ .

Diagram 2 shows part of the graph with equation  $y = h(x)$ .

The turning point is  $(7, 6)$ .

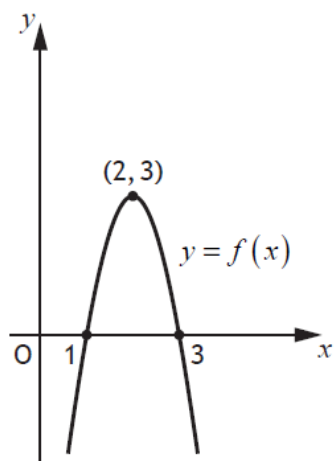


Diagram 1

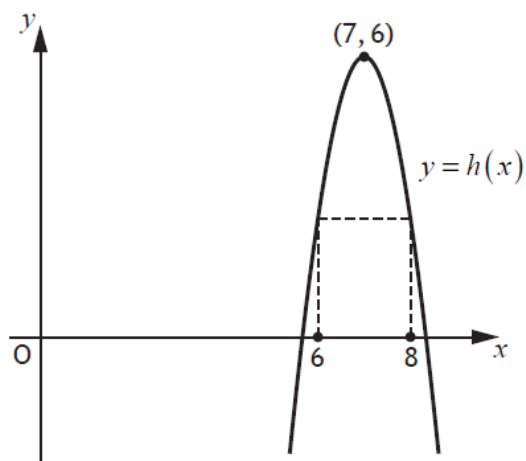


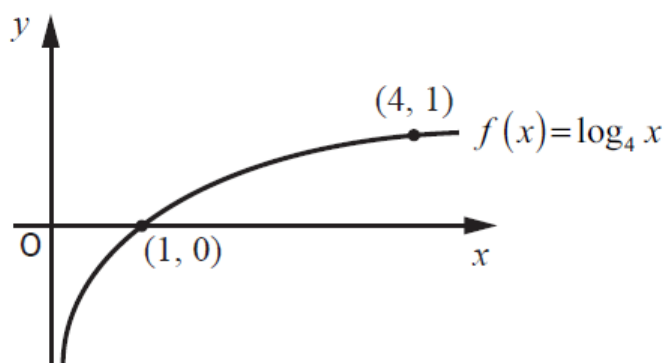
Diagram 2

(a) Given that  $h(x) = f(x+a) + b$ .

Write down the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

2

The diagram below shows the graph of the function  $f(x) = \log_4 x$ , where  $x > 0$ .



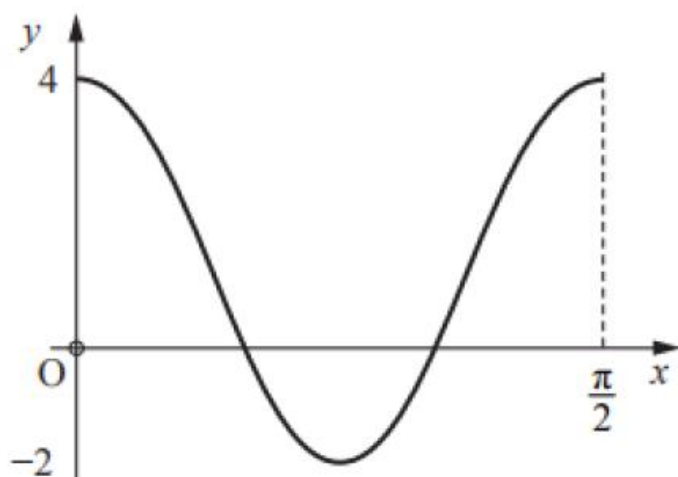
The inverse function,  $f^{-1}$ , exists.

On the diagram in your answer booklet, sketch the graph of the inverse function.

2

2015 P1 Q4

The diagram shows part of the graph of the function  $y = p \cos qx + r$ .



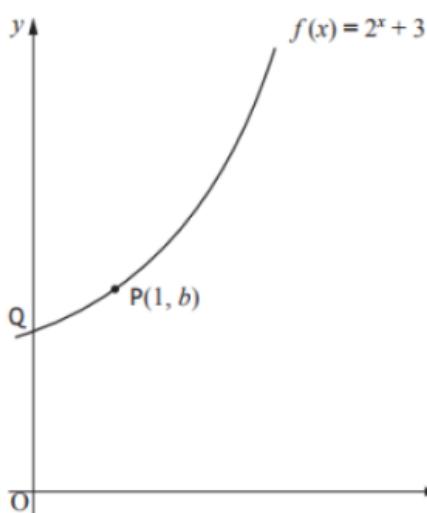
Write down the values of  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$ .

3

2015 P1 Q13

The function  $f(x) = 2^x + 3$  is defined on  $\mathbb{R}$ , the set of real numbers.

The graph with equation  $y = f(x)$  passes through the point  $P(1, b)$  and cuts the  $y$ -axis at  $Q$  as shown in the diagram.



(a) What is the value of  $b$ ?

1

(b) (i) Copy the above diagram.

1

On the same diagram, sketch the graph with equation  $y = f^{-1}(x)$ .

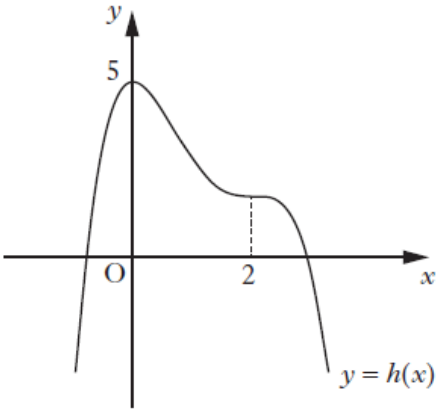
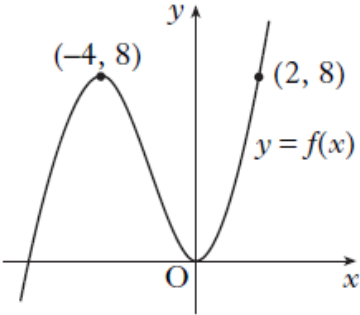
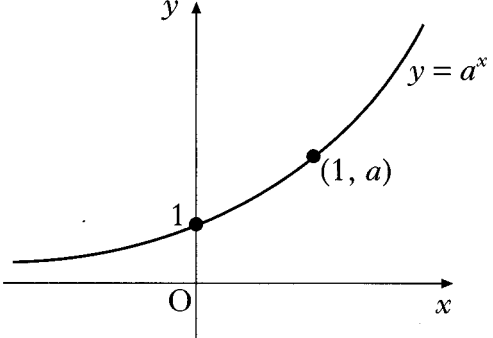
(ii) Write down the coordinates of the images of  $P$  and  $Q$ .

3

(c)  $R(3, 11)$  also lies on the graph with equation  $y = f(x)$ .

Find the coordinates of the image of  $R$  on the graph with equation  $y = 4 - f(x + 1)$ .

2

<p>2012 P2 Q4</p>	<p>The diagram below shows the graph of a quartic <math>y = h(x)</math>, with stationary points at <math>x = 0</math> and <math>x = 2</math>.</p>  <p>On separate diagrams sketch the graphs of:</p> <p>(a) <math>y = h'(x)</math>;</p> <p>(b) <math>y = 2 - h'(x)</math>.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>
<p>2009 P1 Q23</p>	<p>The diagram shows a sketch of the function <math>y = f(x)</math>.</p> <p>(a) Copy the diagram and on it sketch the graph of <math>y = f(2x)</math>.</p> <p>(b) On a separate diagram sketch the graph of <math>y = 1 - f(2x)</math>.</p> 	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>
<p>2007 P2 Q9</p>	<p>9. The diagram shows the graph of <math>y = a^x</math>, <math>a &gt; 1</math>.</p> <p>On separate diagrams, sketch the graphs of:</p> <p>(a) <math>y = a^{-x}</math>;</p> <p>(b) <math>y = a^{1-x}</math>.</p> 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>

2006 P2 Q7	<p>7. The diagram shows the graph of a function <math>y = f(x)</math>.</p> <p>Copy the diagram and on it sketch the graphs of:</p> <p>(a) <math>y = f(x - 4)</math>;</p> <p>(b) <math>y = 2 + f(x - 4)</math>.</p>	2 2
2004 P1 Q4	<p>4. The diagram shows the graph of <math>y = g(x)</math>.</p> <p>(a) Sketch the graph of <math>y = -g(x)</math>.</p> <p>(b) On the same diagram, sketch the graph of <math>y = 3 - g(x)</math>.</p>	2 2
2003 P2 Q5	<p>5. The diagram shows the graph of a function <math>f</math>.</p> <p><math>f</math> has a minimum turning point at <math>(0, -3)</math> and a point of inflexion at <math>(-4, 2)</math>.</p> <p>(a) Sketch the graph of <math>y = f(-x)</math>.</p> <p>(b) On the same diagram, sketch the graph of <math>y = 2f(-x)</math>.</p>	2 2
2002W PIB Q8	<p>8. The diagram shows part of the graph of <math>y = 2^x</math>.</p> <p>(a) Sketch the graph of <math>y = 2^{-x} - 8</math>.</p> <p>(b) Find the coordinates of the points where it crosses the <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> axes.</p>	2 2

2002 P1 Q7	<p>7. (a) Express <math>f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5</math> in the form <math>f(x) = (x - a)^2 + b</math>.</p> <p>(b) On the same diagram sketch:</p> <p>(i) the graph of <math>y = f(x)</math>;</p> <p>(ii) the graph of <math>y = 10 - f(x)</math>.</p> <p>(c) Find the range of values of <math>x</math> for which <math>10 - f(x)</math> is positive.</p>	2 4 1
2001 P1 Q10	<p>10. The diagram shows a sketch of part of the graph of <math>y = \log_2(x)</math>.</p> <p>(a) State the values of <math>a</math> and <math>b</math>.</p> <p>(b) Sketch the graph of <math>y = \log_2(x + 1) - 3</math>.</p>	<div data-bbox="1011 427 1382 730" data-label="Figure"> <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing the graph of the logarithmic function <math>y = \log_2(x)</math>. The curve passes through the point <math>(a, 0)</math> on the x-axis and the point <math>(8, b)</math> in the first quadrant. The origin is labeled O.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1501 501 1544 613" data-label="Text">1 3</div>
2000 P1 Q2	<p>2. A sketch of the graph of <math>y = f(x)</math> where <math>f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x</math> is shown below. The graph has a maximum at A and a minimum at B(3, 0).</p>	<div data-bbox="558 907 1222 1400" data-label="Figure"> <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing the graph of the cubic function <math>y = f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x</math>. The curve starts from the bottom left, crosses the x-axis at the origin O, reaches a local maximum at point A, crosses the x-axis again at point B(3, 0), reaches a local minimum at B, and then crosses the x-axis a third time to go up towards the top right. The curve is labeled <math>y = f(x)</math>.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="296 1453 1414 1686" data-label="List-Group"> <p>(a) Find the coordinates of the turning point at A.</p> <p>(b) Hence sketch the graph of <math>y = g(x)</math> where <math>g(x) = f(x + 2) + 4</math>. Indicate the coordinates of the turning points. There is no need to calculate the coordinates of the points of intersection with the axes.</p> <p>(c) Write down the range of values of <math>k</math> for which <math>g(x) = k</math> has 3 real roots.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1501 1442 1544 1659" data-label="Text">4 2 1</div>

5. Part of the graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown in the diagram. On separate diagrams, sketch the graphs of

(i)  $y = f(x + 1)$

(ii)  $y = -2f(x)$ .

Indicate on each graph the images of O, A, B, C and D.

