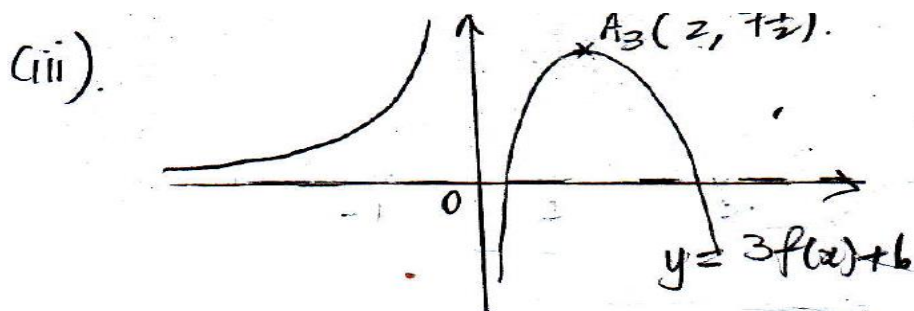
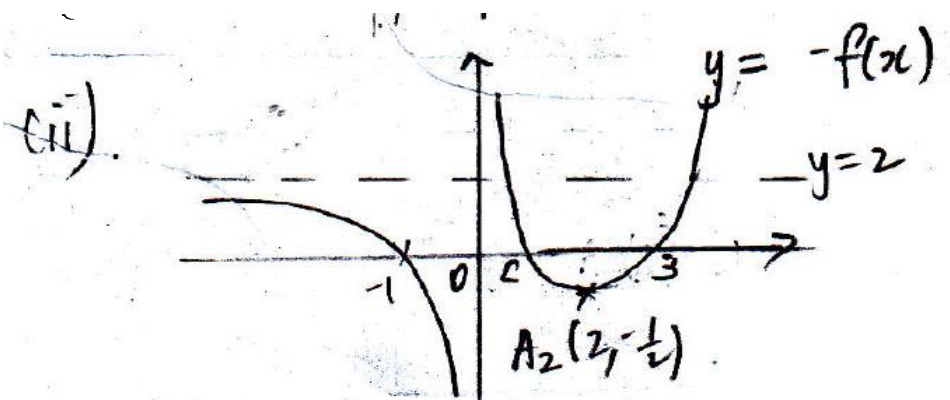
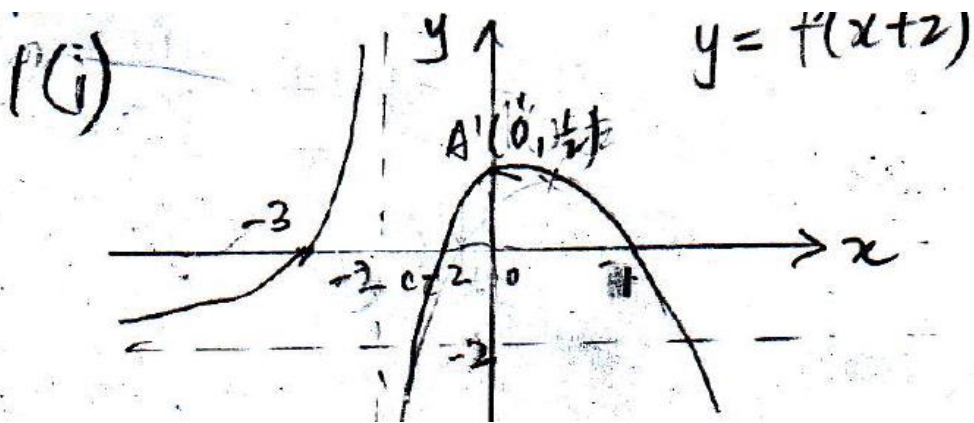
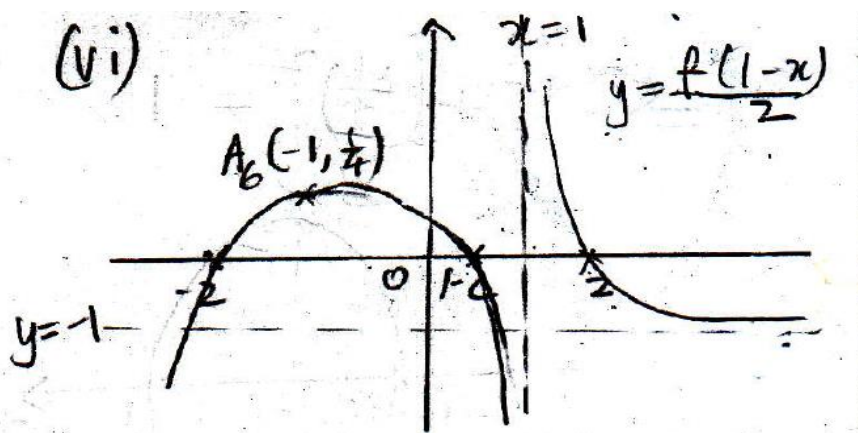
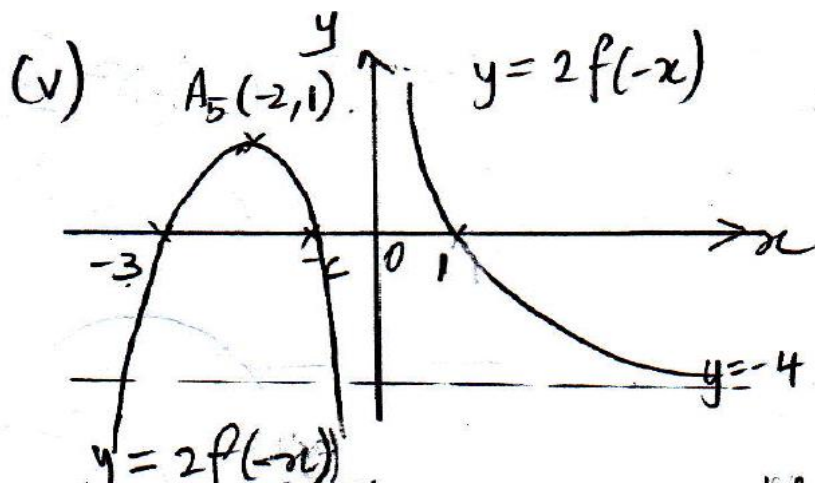
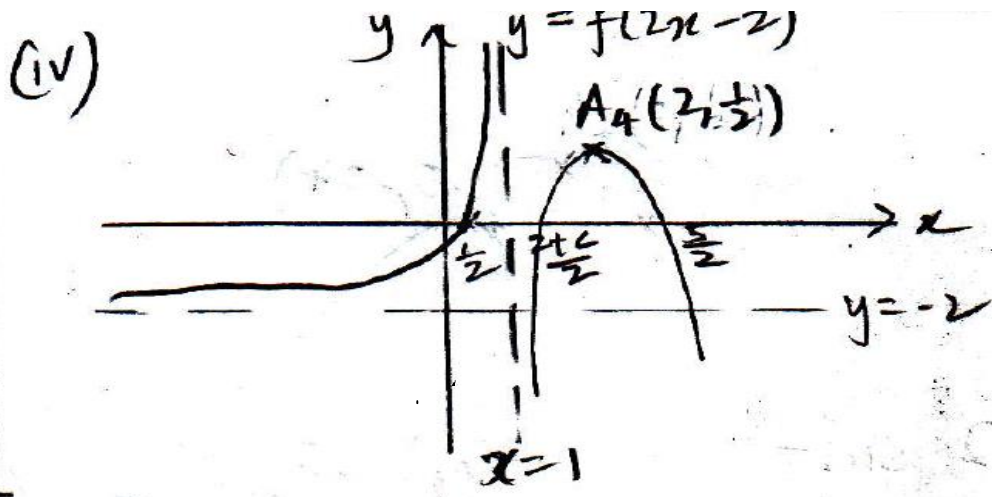


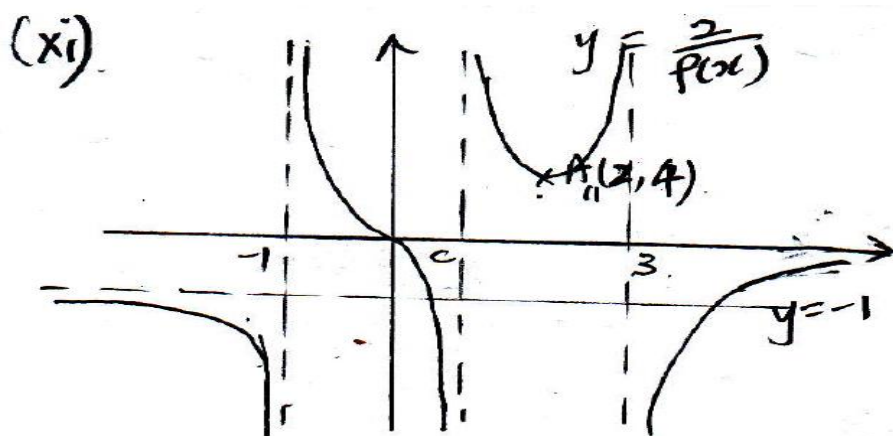
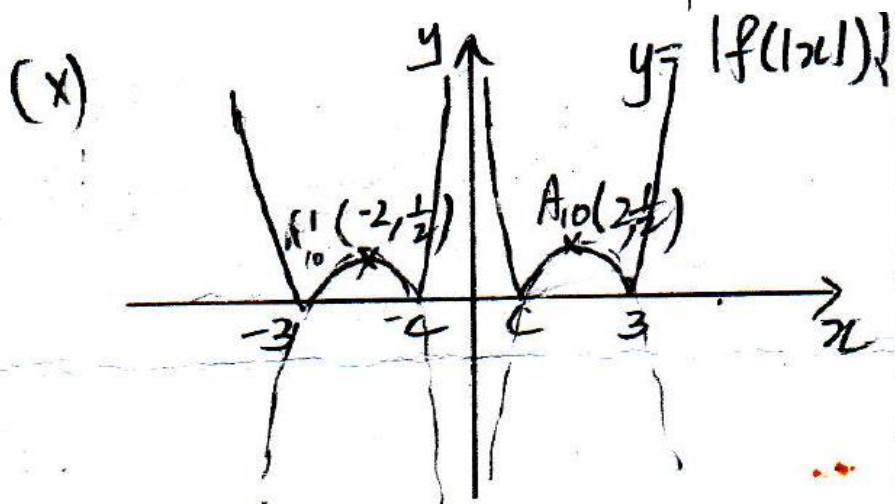
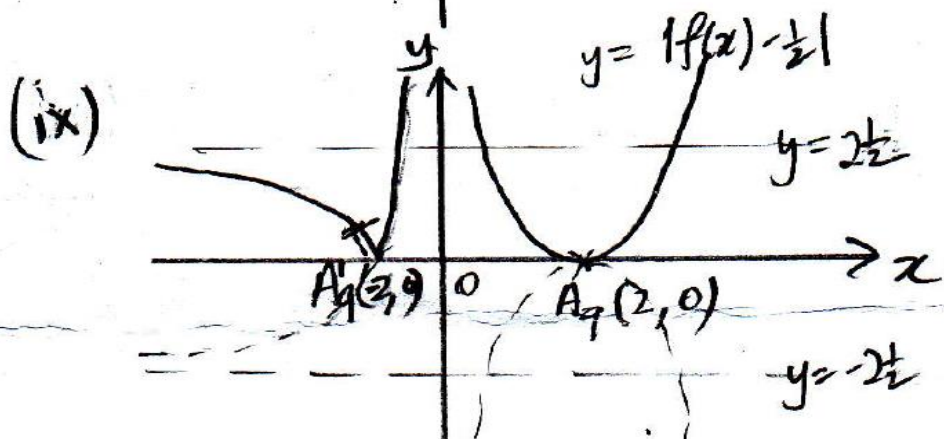
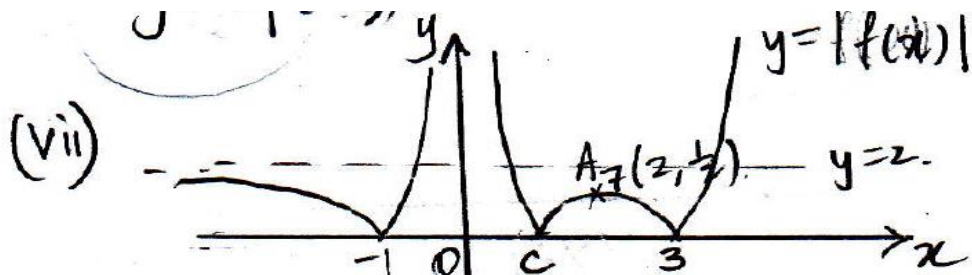
Graphing Techniques (II)



$$A(2, \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow A_3(2, \frac{7}{2} + b)$$

$$y = -2 \rightarrow y = -2 \times 3 + b = 0$$





2.

(i) $c=2, a=2$

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{x+2} = 2 + \frac{k}{x+2} = 2 + \frac{4}{x+2}$$

$$ax+b = 2(x+2) + k$$

$$a = 2$$

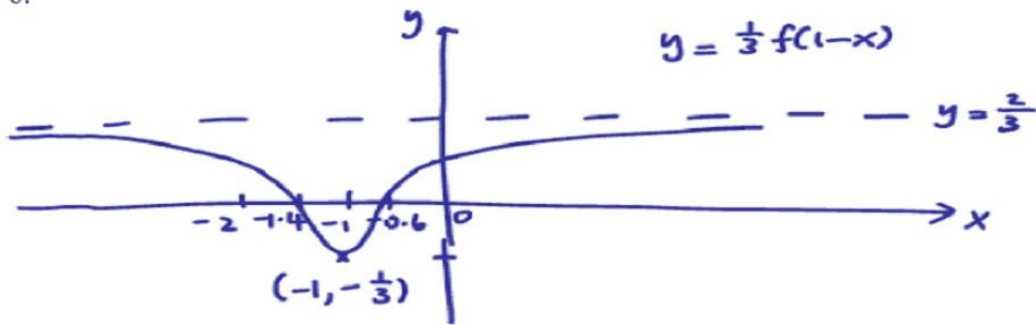
$$b = 4 + k \Rightarrow k = -4$$

At $(0,0), b=0$.

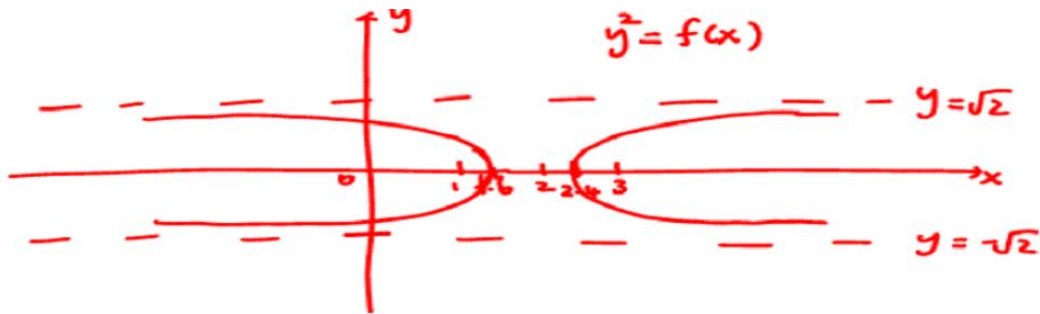
(ii) $y = \frac{1}{x} \xrightarrow{A} y = \frac{1}{x+2} = f(x+2) \xrightarrow{B} y = \frac{-4}{x+2}$

A: Translation along x-axis by -2 units
 B: Scaling & Reflection: y-axis by factor 4
 C: Translation y-axis " 2 units

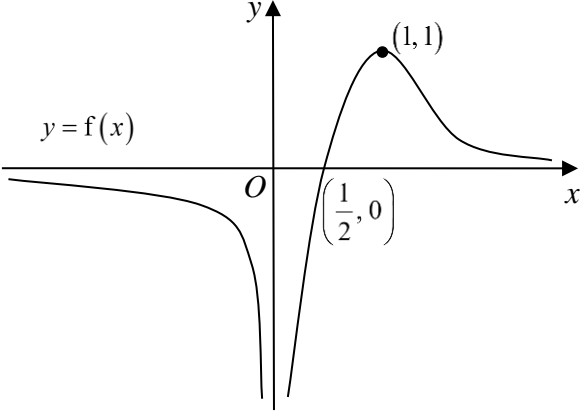
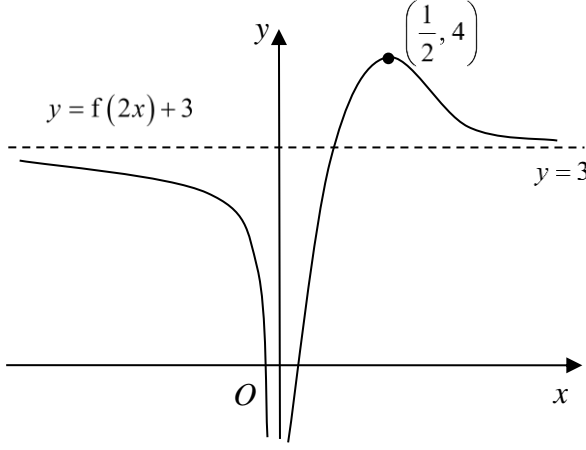
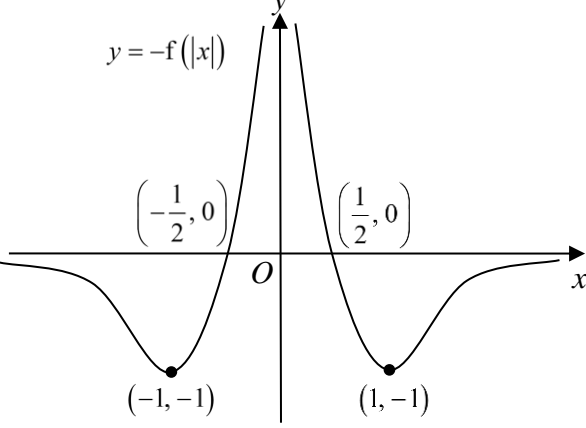
3. (i)



(ii)

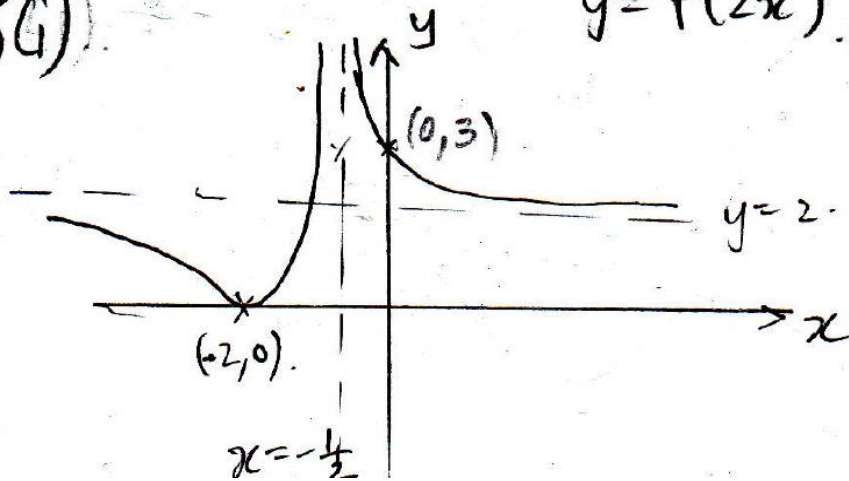


4.

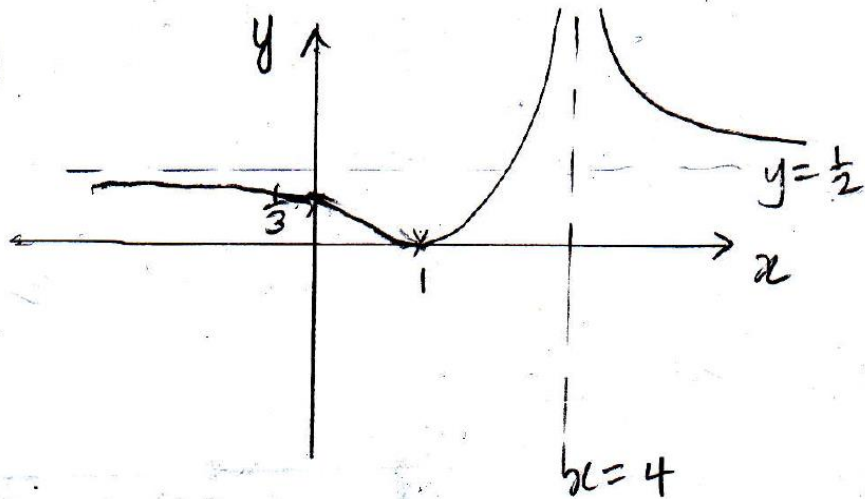
<p>(i)</p>	 <p>$y = f(x)$</p> <p>O</p> <p>$(1, 1)$</p> <p>$(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$</p> <p>x</p> <p>y</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	 <p>$y = f(2x) + 3$</p> <p>O</p> <p>$(\frac{1}{2}, 4)$</p> <p>$y = 3$</p> <p>x</p> <p>y</p>
<p>(iii)</p>	 <p>$y = -f(x)$</p> <p>O</p> <p>$(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$</p> <p>$(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$</p> <p>$(-1, -1)$</p> <p>$(1, -1)$</p> <p>x</p> <p>y</p>

56)

$$y = f'(2x)$$

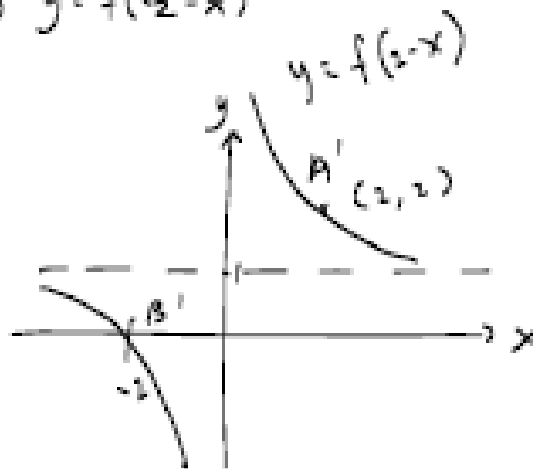


(ii)

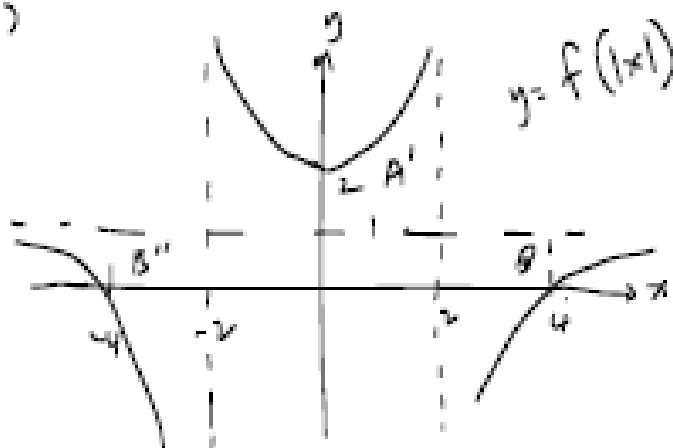


6(a).

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



(ii)



(b) $\frac{1}{2}y = e^{-2x+6} \Rightarrow y = 2e^{-2x+6} = g(x)$

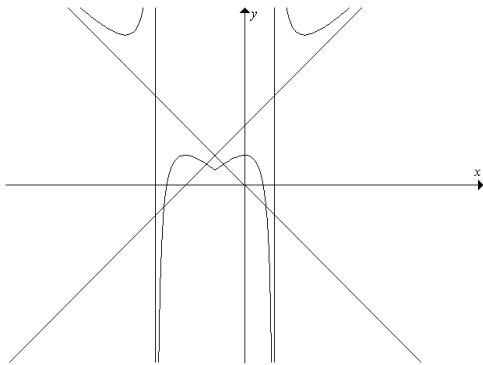
Before C: $(y \times \frac{1}{2}) : y = e^{-2x+6}$

Before B: $(x \rightarrow x+3) : y = e^{-2(x+3)+6} = e^{-2x}$

Before A: $(x \rightarrow -x) : y = e^{2x}$

∴ $y = f(x) = e^{2x}$

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



B1 Correct shape of graph

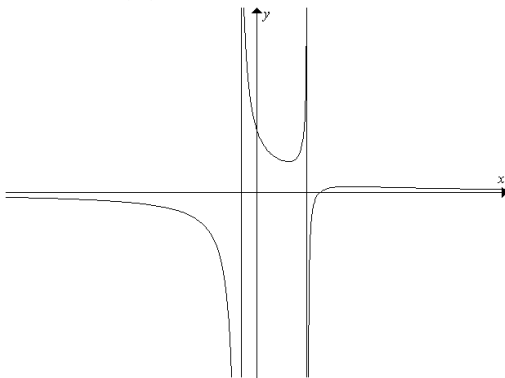
B1 Correct intercepts $(0.5, 0)$ and $(-2.5, 0)$

B1 Correct turning points:
State either $(0, 1)$ or $(-2, 1)$, and
either $(2, 5)$ or $(-4, 5)$

B1 Correct vertical asymptotes
 $x = 1$ and $x = -3$

B1 Correct horizontal asymptotes:
State either $y = x + 2$ or $y = -x$

(ii) $y = \frac{1}{f(x)}$



B1 Correct shape of graph

B1 Correct intercept $(2, 0)$

B1 Correct tuning points $(1, 1)$ and
 $(3, 0.2)$

B1 Correct vertical asymptotes
 $x = -0.5$ and $x = 1.5$

B1 Correct horizontal asymptote
 $y = 0$

8.

(a)

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



Replace x by $\frac{x}{2}$

$$\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1$$



Replace x by $x - 1$

$$\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1$$



Replace y by $\frac{y}{2}$

$$\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4$$

The transformations are scaling parallel to x -axis with a scale factor 2, followed by a translation of 1 units in the direction of x -axis and scaling parallel to y -axis with a scale factor 2.

Alternative Solution

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\
 \downarrow \text{Replace } x \text{ by } x - \frac{1}{2} \\
 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1 \\
 \downarrow \text{Replace } x \text{ by } \frac{x}{2} \\
 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1 \\
 \downarrow \text{Replace } y \text{ by } \frac{y}{2} \\
 \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \\
 \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4
 \end{array}$$

The transformations are translation of $\frac{1}{2}$ units in the direction of x -axis, followed by scaling parallel to x -axis with a scale factor 2 and scaling parallel to y -axis with a scale factor 2.

(b)

$$y = \frac{2x^2 + ax - 7}{x-1} = 2x + a + 2 + \frac{a-5}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - \frac{a-5}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\text{At } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0,$$

$$2 - \frac{a-5}{(x-1)^2} = 0$$

$$2(x-1)^2 - a + 5 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 7 - a = 0$$

For $f(x)$ to have no turning point,

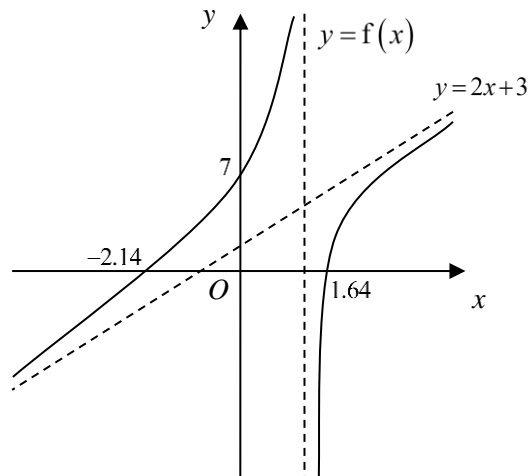
$$(-4)^2 - 4(2)(7-a) < 0$$

$$16 - 56 + 8a < 0$$

$$a < 5$$

(i)

For $a=1$, $y = \frac{2x^2 + x - 7}{x-1} = 2x + 3 - \frac{4}{x-1}$



(ii)

