

# Functions/Graphs Past Papers Unit 1 Outcome 2

## Written Questions

[SQA] 1.  $f(x) = 3 - x$  and  $g(x) = \frac{3}{x}, x \neq 0$ .

(a) Find  $p(x)$  where  $p(x) = f(g(x))$ . 2

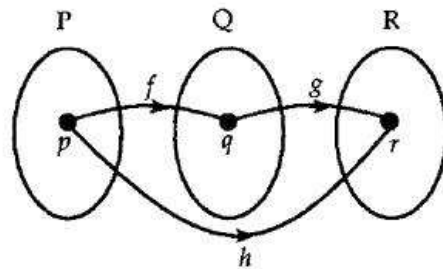
(b) If  $q(x) = \frac{3}{3-x}, x \neq 3$ , find  $p(q(x))$  in its simplest form. 3

[SQA] 2. The diagram illustrates three functions  $f, g$  and  $h$ . The functions are defined by  $f(x) = 2x + 5$  and  $g(x) = x^2 - 3$ .

The function  $h$  is such that whenever  $f(p) = q$  and  $g(q) = r$  then  $h(p) = r$ .

(a) If  $q = 7$ , find the values of  $p$  and  $r$ .

(b) Find a formula for  $h(x)$ , in terms of  $x$ .



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2

[SQA] 3. On a suitable set of real numbers, functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined by  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$  and  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2$ .

Find  $f(g(x))$  in its simplest form. 3

[SQA] 4.  $f(x) = 2x - 1, g(x) = 3 - 2x$  and  $h(x) = \frac{1}{4}(5 - x)$ .

(a) Find a formula for  $k(x)$  where  $k(x) = f(g(x))$ . 2

(b) Find a formula for  $h(k(x))$ . 2

(c) What is the connection between the functions  $h$  and  $k$ ? 1

[SQA] 5. A function  $f$  is defined on the set of real numbers by  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x}, x \neq 1$ .

Find, in its simplest form, an expression for  $f(f(x))$ . 3

- [SQA] 6. The functions  $f$  and  $g$ , defined on suitable domains, are given by  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$  and  $g(x) = 2x + 1$ .
- (a) Find an expression for  $h(x)$  where  $h(x) = g(f(x))$ . Give your answer as a single fraction. 3
- (b) State a suitable domain for  $h$ . 1
- [SQA] 7. Functions  $f$  and  $g$ , defined on suitable domains, are given by  $f(x) = 2x$  and  $g(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ .
- Find  $f(g(x))$  and  $g(f(x))$ . 4
- [SQA] 8. Functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined by  $f(x) = 2x + 3$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x^2 + 25}{x^2 - 25}$  where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x \neq \pm 5$ .
- The function  $h$  is given by the formula  $h(x) = g(f(x))$ .
- For which real values of  $x$  is the function  $h$  **undefined**? 4
- [SQA] 9. The functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined on a suitable domain by  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + 2$ .
- (a) Find an expression for  $f(g(x))$ . 2
- (b) Factorise  $f(g(x))$ . 2
- [SQA] 10. (a)  $f(x) = 2x + 1$ ,  $g(x) = x^2 + k$ , where  $k$  is a constant.
- (i) Find  $g(f(x))$ . (2)
- (ii) Find  $f(g(x))$ . (2)
- (b) (i) Show that the equation  $g(f(x)) - f(g(x)) = 0$  simplifies to  $2x^2 + 4x - k = 0$ . (2)
- (ii) Determine the nature of the roots of this equation when  $k = 6$ . (2)
- (iii) Find the value of  $k$  for which  $2x^2 + 4x - k = 0$  has equal roots. (3)

[SQA] 11. Functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined on the set of real numbers by  $f(x) = x - 1$  and  $g(x) = x^2$ .

(a) Find formulae for

(i)  $f(g(x))$

(ii)  $g(f(x))$ .

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(b) The function  $h$  is defined by  $h(x) = f(g(x)) + g(f(x))$ .

Show that  $h(x) = 2x^2 - 2x$  and sketch the graph of  $h$ .

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(c) Find the area enclosed between this graph and the  $x$ -axis.

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[SQA] 12. Functions  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $g(x) = \cos x$  and  $h(x) = x + \frac{\pi}{4}$  are defined on a suitable set of real numbers.

(a) Find expressions for:

(i)  $f(h(x))$ ;

(ii)  $g(h(x))$ .

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(b) (i) Show that  $f(h(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x$ .

(ii) Find a similar expression for  $g(h(x))$  and hence solve the equation  $f(h(x)) - g(h(x)) = 1$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ .

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[SQA] 13. Functions  $f$  and  $g$  are defined on suitable domains by  $f(x) = \sin(x^\circ)$  and  $g(x) = 2x$ .

(a) Find expressions for:

(i)  $f(g(x))$ ;

(ii)  $g(f(x))$ .

2

(b) Solve  $2f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 360$ .

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[SQA] 14. Part of the graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown in the diagram.

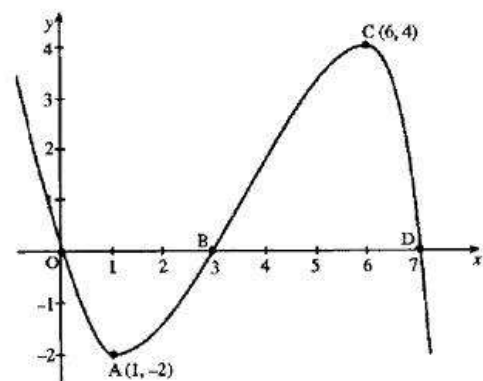
On separate diagrams sketch the graphs of

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

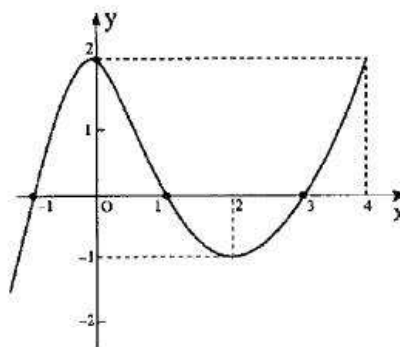
(b)  $y = -2f(x)$ .

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

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- [SQA] 15. The diagram shows the graph of  $y = f(x)$ .  
Sketch the graph of  $y = 2 - f(x)$ .



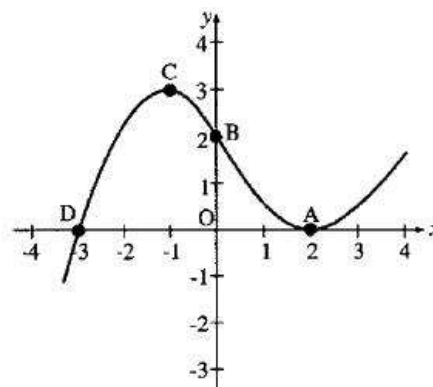
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- [SQA] 16. Part of the graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown in the diagram.  
On separate diagrams sketch the graphs of

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

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

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



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[END OF WRITTEN QUESTIONS]