

Question 1

c(i) 15 marks Att 5

Forming Equations $f(x) = 4x^{2} + bx + c$ f(2) = 6 $4(2)^{2} + b(2) + c = 6$ 16 + 2b + c = 6 2b + c + 10 = 0 f(-1) = 0 $4(-1)^{2} + b(-1) + c = 0$ -b + c = -4

.....

Solving

$$2b+c = -10 \times -1$$

$$-b+c = -4$$

$$-2b-c = 10$$

$$-b+c = -4$$

$$-3b = 6$$

$$b = -2$$

$$b = -2$$

$$2b+c = -10$$

$$2(-2)+c = -10$$

$$-4+c = -10$$

$$c = -6$$

c(ii) 5 marks Att 2

c(ii)

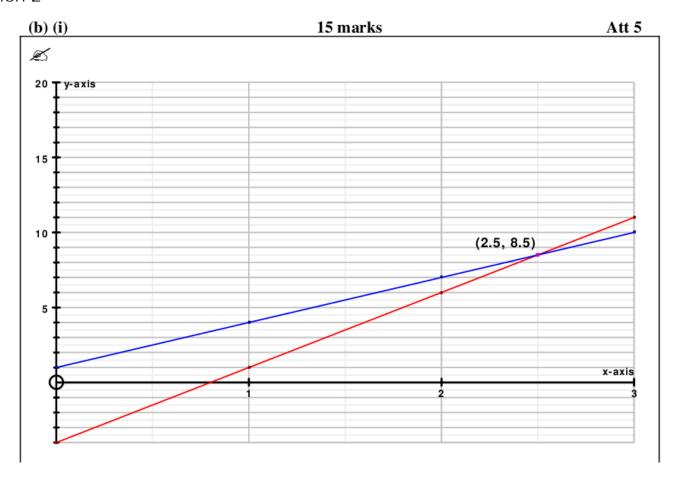
$$4x^{2} - 2x - 6 = -6$$

$$4x^{2} - 2x = 0$$

$$2x(2x-1) = 0$$

$$2x - 1 = 0 \text{ or } 2x = 0$$

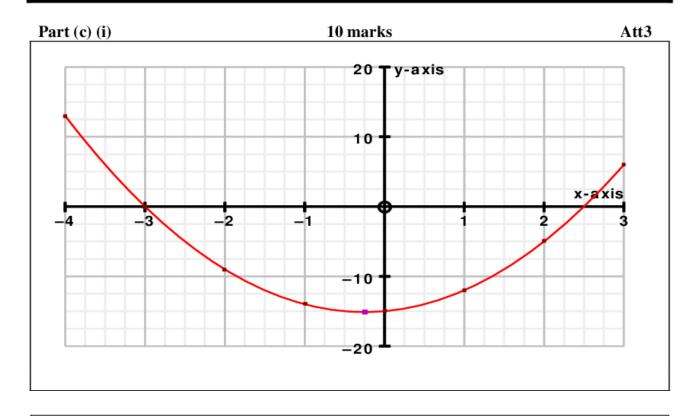
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \qquad x = 0$$



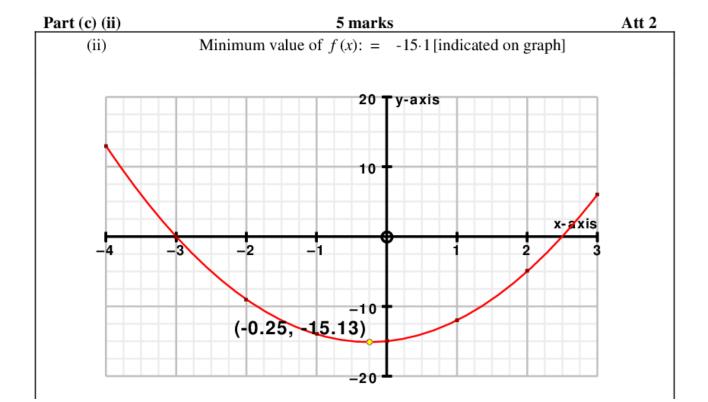
					I						
f(x) =	f(x) = 5x - 4					g(x) = 3x + 1					
$f(0)=5(0)-4=0-4=-4 \rightarrow (0,-4)$						g(0)=3	8(0)+1=0	0 + 1 = 1 -	→ (0,1)		
$f(1)=5(1)-4=5-4=1 \rightarrow (1,1)$						g(1)=3	(1)+1=3	$+1=4 \rightarrow$	(1,4)		
$f(2)=5(2)-4=10-4=6 \rightarrow (2,6)$						g(2)=3	8(2)+1=	6+1=7-	\rightarrow (2,7)		
$f(3)=5(3)-4=15-4=11 \rightarrow (3,11)$					$g(3)=3(3)+1=9+1=10 \rightarrow (3,10)$						
					II						
X	0	1	2	3		x	0	1	2	3	
5 <i>x</i>	0	5	10	15		3 <i>x</i>	0	3	6	9	
-4	-4	-4	-4	-4		+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	
f(x)	-4	1	6	11		g(x)	1	4	7	10	
Points	(0,-4)	(1,1)	(2,6)	(3,11)		Points	(0,1)	(1,4)	(2,7)	(3,10)	
	•				-		-				

(b) (ii) 5 marks Att 2
Point of intersection: (2.5,8.5)

5 (c) (i) So Draw the graph of f for $-4 \le x \le 3$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$.



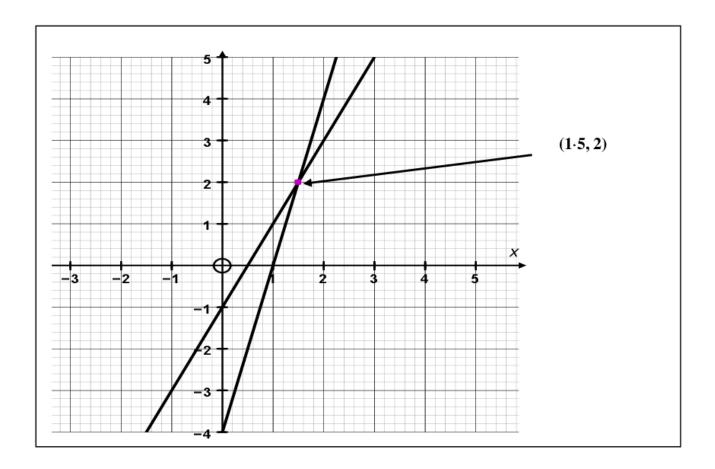
	I									
$f(x) = 2x^2 + x - 15$										
$f(-4) = 2(-4)^2 + (-4)^2 + (-4)^2 = 2(16)^2 + (-4)^2 = 2(16)^2 + (-4)^2 = 2(16)^2 + (-4)^2 = 2(16)^2 + (-4)^2 = 2(16)^2 + (-4)^2 = 2(16)^2 = 2(1$										
$f(-3) = 2(-3)^2 + (-3) - 15 = 2(9) - 3 - 15 = 18 - 18 = 0 \rightarrow (-3,0)$										
$f(-2) = 2(-2)^2 + (-2) - 15 = 2(4) - 2 - 15 = 8 - 17 = -9 \rightarrow (-2, -9)$										
f(-1)=2	$f(-1) = 2(-1)^2 + (-1) - 15 = 2(1) - 1 - 15 = 2 - 16 = -14 \rightarrow (-1, -14)$									
$f(0) = 2(0)^2 + (0) - 15 = (0) - 0 - 15 = 0 - 15 = -15 \rightarrow (0, -15)$										
$f(1) = 2(1)^2 + (1) - 15 = 2(1) + 1 - 15 = 2 + 1 - 15 = 3 - 15 = -12 \rightarrow (1, -12)$										
$f(2) = 2(2)^2 + (2) - 15 = 2(4) + 2 - 15 = 8 + 2 - 15 = 10 - 15 = -5 \rightarrow (2, -5)$										
f(3) = 2($(3)^2 + (3) - 1$	15 = 2(9) +	3-15=18+	+3-15=21	$-15 = 6 \rightarrow$	(3,6)				
				II						
х	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		
$2(x)^2$	32	18	8	2	0	2	8	18		
+ <i>x</i>	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		
-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15		
f(x)	13	0	-9	-14	-15	-12	-5	6		
Points	(-4,13)	(-3,0)	(-29)	(-1,-14)	(0,-15)	(1,-12)	(2,-5)	(3,6)		



(c) (iii)				5	5 mar	ks		Att 2
(iii)	х	≤ -3	and	х	\geq	21/2	[indicated on graph]	

Question 3

(c) (i)) 10 marks							
$f: \mathcal{I}$	$x \to 2x - 1$				g: x	$x \to 4x - 4$	•	
f(0) = 2(0)-1 = -1 (0,-1) $g(0) = 4(0)-4 = -4 (0,-4)$								
f(1) = 2(1) - 1 = 1 (1,1) $g(1) = 4(1) - 4 = 0$ (1,0)								
f(2) = 2(2)-1=3 (2,3) $g(2)=4(2)-4=4$						(2,4)		
x	0	1	2		x	0	1	2
2 <i>x</i>	0	2	4		4x	0	4	8
-1	-1	-1	-1		-4	-4	-4	-4
f(x)	-1	1	3		g(x)	-4	0	4
Point	(0,-1)	(1,1)	(2,3)			(0,-4)	(1,0)	(2,4)



(ii) Point of intersection = (1.5, 2) tolerance ± 0.3

(c) (iii) 5 marks Att 2

c(iii)
$$y = 2x - 1 \\ y = 4x - 4$$
If
$$y = 2x - 1 \times -1$$

$$y = 4x - 4$$

$$4x - 4 = 2x - 1$$

$$2x = 3 \times x = 1 \cdot 5$$

$$y = 2(1 \cdot 5) - 1 \times y = 3 - 1$$

$$y = 2 \times -1 \times -1$$

$$y = 4x - 4$$

$$-y = -2x + 1 \times -1$$

$$y = 4x - 4$$

$$0 = 2x - 3$$

$$x = 1 \cdot 5 \times y = 2(1 \cdot 5) - 1$$

$$y = 3 - 1 \times y = 3 - 1$$

$$y = 2 \times -1 \times -1$$

$$y = 3 - 1 \times -1$$

(c) (i) 15 marks Att 5 (c) (i) $f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$ $f(-1) = (-1)^2 + b(-1) + c = 0$ Eq 1 1 - b + c = 0-b + c = -1 $f(2) = (2)^2 + b(2) + c = 0$ Eq 2 4 + 2b + c = 02b + c = -4-b+c=-1 $\times -1$ b - c = 12b + c = -43b = -3b = -12(-1) + c = -4-2 + c = -4c = -2

c(ii) 5 marks Att 2

(ii) $f(x)=x^2-x-2$ $f(k)=k^2-k-2=-k+14$ $k^2-k-2=-k+14$ $k^2=16$ or $k^2-16=0$ or Formula k=4 or k=-4 (k-4)(k+4)=0 k=4 or k=-4

Question 5

Part (c)(i) (5,5) marks Att 2,2 (i) f(-2) = 1 - 3(-2) = 7 $g(5) = 1 - (5)^2 = 1 - 25 = -24$

Part (c)(ii) 5 marks Att 2 (ii) f(x+1) = 1-3(x+1) = 1-3x-3 = -3x-2

Part (c)(iii) 5 marks Att 2

(iii) -3x-2=7+(-24) -3x=7-24+2 -3x=-15 x=5

(b) Quadratic Graph

20 marks

Att 7

$$f(x) = 5 - 3x - 2x^2$$

$$f(-3) = 5 - 3(-3) - 2(-3)^2 = 5 + 9 - 18 = -4$$
 $f(0) = 5 - 3(0) - 2(0)^2 = 5 + 0 - 0 = 5$

$$f(0) = 5 - 3(0) - 2(0)^2 = 5 + 0 - 0 = 5$$

$$f(-2) = 5 - 3(-2) - 2(-2)^2 = 5 + 6 - 8 = 3$$
 $f(1) = 5 - 3(1) - 2(1)^2 = 5 - 3 - 2 = 0$

$$f(1) = 5 - 3(1) - 2(1)^2 = 5 - 3 - 2 = 0$$

$$f(-1) = 5 - 3(-1) - 2(-1)^2 = 5 + 3 - 2 = 6$$

$$f(2) = 5 - 3(2) - 2(2)^2 = 5 - 6 - 8 = -9$$

x	- 3	- 2	- 1	0	1	2
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
- 3x	9	6	3	0	- 3	- 6
$-2x^{2}$	- 18	- 8	- 2	0	- 2	- 8
f(x)	- 4	3	6	5	0	- 9

(b) Linear Graph

5 marks

Att 2

$$g(-3) = -2(-3) - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$g(x) = -2x - 1$$

 $g(0) = -2(0) - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1$

$$g(-2) = -2(-2) - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$g(1) = -2(1) - 1 = -2 - 1 = -3$$

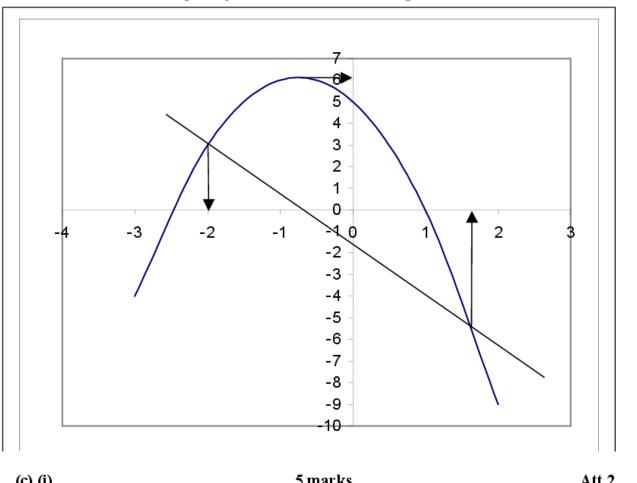
$$g(-1) = -2(-1) - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$g(2) = -2(2) - 1 = -4 - 1 = -5$$

or

X	- 3	- 2	- 1	0	1	2
- 2x	6	4	2	0	- 2	- 4
- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
g(x)	5	3	1	- 1	- 3	- 5

Graph of $f: x \to 5 - 3x - 2x^2$ and $g: x \to -2x - 1$



(c) (i) 5 marks Att 2 (i) Maximum value of f(x) = 6.1

(c) (ii)		5 marks						Att 2
(ii)	x	=	1 · 5	and	х	=	-2	

(c) (iii) 5 marks Att 2 (iii) $f(x) \ge g(x)$ \rightarrow $-2 \le x \le 1.5$.

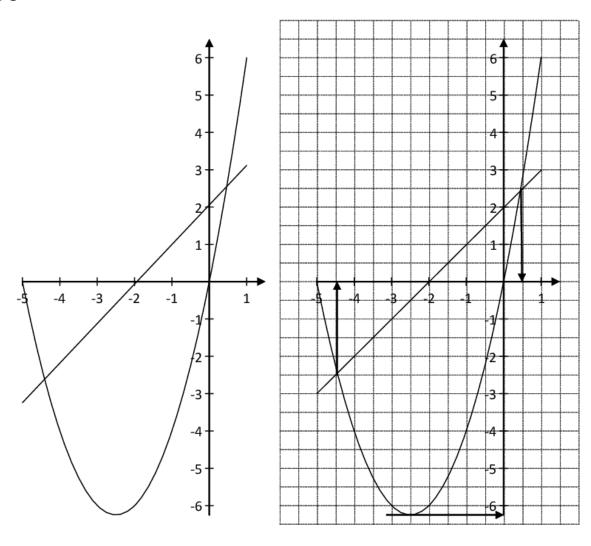
Question 7

(c) (i) 15 marks Att 5
(i) Cuts
$$x$$
 axis $\Rightarrow y = 0$
 $(-3)^2 + b(-3) + c = 0$ $(2)^2 + b(2) + c = 0$ $2b + c = -4$
 $9 - 3b + c = 0$ $4 + 2b + c = 0$ $3b - c = 9$
 $-3b + c = -9$ $2b + c = -4$ $5b = 5$
 $b = 1$ and $c = -6$

(ii)
$$x^2 + x - 6 = (x + 2)^2 + (x + 2) - 6$$

 $x^2 + x - 6 = x^2 + 4x + 4 + x + 2 - 6$
 $x^2 + x - 6 = x^2 + 5x$
 $-4x = 6$
 $x = -1.5$

Question 8



(b) Function
$$f$$

 $f: x \rightarrow x^2 + 5x$

20 (10, 10) marks

x	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1
x^2	25	16	9	4	1	0	1
+5 <i>x</i>	-25	-20	-15	-10	-5	0	5
f(x)	0	-4	-6	-6	-4	0	6

(b) Function g
$g: x \to x + 2$.

10 (5, 5) marks

Att (2, 2

x	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1
+2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
g(x)	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3

(c) (i)	5 marks	Att 2
	The minimum value of $f(x) = -6.25$	

(c) (ii) 5 marks Att 2
$$f(x) = g(x)$$
 at $x = 0.5$ and $x = -4.5$

(c) (iii) 5 marks Att 2 The range of values of x for which $f(x) \le g(x)$.

The range of values of x for which $f(x) \le g(x)$ -4.5 $\le x \le 0.5$

Question 9

(c) (i)		10 marks	Att3
	Solve $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$	3m	
	(x-1)(x-3)=0	4m	
	x = 1, x = 3	7m	
	(1,0) and $(3,0)$	9m	
\rightarrow	A(1,0) $B(3,0)$	10m	

(c) (ii) 5 marks Att 2 $g(1) = 1 + k = 0 \qquad 2 \text{m}$ $\Rightarrow k = -1 \qquad 5 \text{m}$

2m

Solve $x^{2} - 4x + 3 = x - 1$ $x^{2} - 4x + 3 - x + 1 = 0$ $x^{2} - 5x + 4 = 0$ (x - 4)(x - 1) = 0x = 1 and x = 4

$$x^{2} - 4x + 3 = y$$
 or $x - 1 = y$
 $(4)^{2} - 4(4) + 3 = y$ $4 - 1 = y$
 $16 - 16 + 3 = 3 = y$ $3 = y$
 $\Rightarrow \text{ point } (4, 3)$ 5m

II Substitute x = 4 into $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ and g(x) = x - 1

$$f(x) = x^{2} - 4x + 3$$

$$f(x) = (4)^{2} - 4(4) + 3$$

$$f(x) = 16 - 16 + 3$$

$$f(x) = 3$$
(4,3)

$$g(x) = x - 1$$

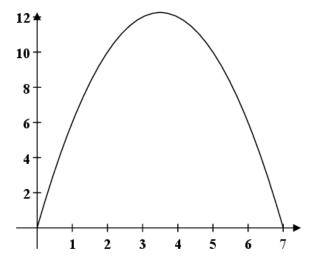
 $g(x) = 4 - 1$
 $g(x) = 3$
(4,3)

(4,3) on both lines \rightarrow point of intersection 5m

(b) Function f

20 (10,10) marks

Att 3,3



x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7 x	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49
$-x^2$	0	-1	-4	-9	-16	-25	-36	-49

	x		0 1		1	1 2	3	4	5		6		7	
	f(x)		0		6	10	12	12	10	6		0		
$f(\mathbf{x})$)	0		6		10	12	12	10		6		0	

or

$$f: x \to 7x - x^2.$$

$$f: x \to 7(0) - 0^2 = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$f: x \to 7(1) - 1^2 = 7 - 1 = 6$$

$$f: x \to 7(2) - 2^2 = 14 - 4 = 10$$

$$f: x \to 7(3) - 3^2 = 21 - 9 = 12$$

$$f: x \to 7(4) - 4^2 = 28 - 16 = 12$$

$$f: x \to 7(5) - 5^2 = 35 - 25 = 10$$

$$f: x \to 7(6) - 6^2 = 42 - 36 = 6$$

$$f: x \to 7(7) - 7^2 = 49 - 49 = 0$$

(0.0) (1,6) (2,10)

(3, 12)

(4,12)

(5, 10) (6, 6)

(7,10)

(c) (i)

5 marks

Att 2

Maximum height → 12·25 m

Fills in any of the following points (1,5) (2,8) (3,9) (4, 8) (5, 5) (6,0) or any other correct points to solve equation $ax - x^2 = y$

Ι

e.g.
$$(1, 5)$$

 $a(1) - (1)^2 = 5$
 $a - 1 = 5$
 $a = 5 + 1$
Value of $a = 6$

П

$$ax - x^{2} = y$$

$$x(a - x) = y$$
Fill in e.g. (1, 5)
$$1(a - 1) = 5$$

$$a - 1 = 5$$

$$a = 5 + 1$$
Value of $a = 6$