

WORKING AT B/C

(1) $h(x) = e^x - 6, x \in R$

(a) Sketch the graph of y = h(x) showing the exact values where the curve meets the coordinate axes and write down the equation of the asymptote.
(b) Write down the range of h(x)

(c) Given that h(a) = 2, find the exact value of a.

(d) Sketch the graph of y = |h(x)| stating its range.

(2) f(x) = x² - 2x + 10, x ∈ R
(a) Write f(x) in the form (x + p)² + q
(b) Sketch the graph of y = f(x)
(c) Explain why f(x) is not a 1-2-1 function.
(d) Find a suitable domain that makes f(x) a 1-2-1 function.
Doris choses the domain 0 > x for f(x),
(e) Using Doris's domain, solve the equation f(x) = 45.
(f) Evaluate why the energy of x = f(x) and the

(f) Explain why the graph of y = f(x) and the graph of y = |f(x)| look the same.

(3) $g(x) = \frac{4}{x^2}$, 1 < x < 4(a) Sketch the graph of y = g(x)(b) Find the range of g(x)(c) Explain why $g(x) \neq \frac{37}{4}$

WORKING AT A*/A

values of *a*.

(1) f(x) = 2x³ + 3x² - 12x, -3 ≤ x ≤ 1
(a) Find the coordinate of any stationary points on the graph of y = f(x).
(b) Hence, find the range of f(x).
(c) Find the exact solutions to the equation f(x) = 0
(d) The equation f(x) + a = 0 where a is a constant, has no solutions. Find the possible set of

(2) The function h(x) is shown below.
(-2,6)
(6,2)
(2,-2)
h(x) is linear and piecewise.
(a) Write a possible expression for the function h(x) including the domain.
(b) Write down the range of h(x)

(c) Find h(2)

(c) Solve the equation h(x) = 1

(3) Find the range of $m(x) = 12 - e^x$, -1 < x < 4 giving your answer in exact form.

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