GCSE Mathematics Functions I

Marks Available : 28

Question 1

Let $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 6x}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \neq 0$, $x \neq -6$ Find; (i) f(2) (ii) f(-1)

[4 marks]

Question 2

Let $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5x}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \le -5$ or $x \ge 0$ Find; (i) g(4) (ii) g(-9)

[4 marks]

Question 3

Let two functions f and g be;

$$f(x) = \frac{16}{x}, x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0$$

and
$$g(x) = x + 2, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Remember : gf(16) means put 16 into function f first, then into function g. Find;

(i) gf(16) (ii) fg(2) (iii) ggf(2)

(iv) ffg(14) (v) gfg(0) (vi) fgf(8)

[6 marks]

Question 4

Let two functions, *e* and *z*, be;

$$e(x) = (x + 3)^{2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

and $z(x) = 7x - 4, \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}$
Find each of the following;
(i) $e(-5)$ (ii) $ez(2)$ (iii) $zz(-1)$

(iv)
$$z e e (-2)$$
 (v) $z z (x)$ (vi) $e z (x)$

[6 marks]

Question 5

Let two functions, f and g be,

	f(x)	$= x^2, x \in \mathbb{R}$		
	and $g(x)$	$= 50 - x, x \in$	\mathbb{R}	
Work out;				
(i) $f(-5)$	(ii)	<i>g</i> (– 5)	(iii)	f g (10)

2

(iv) gf(10) (v) fff(2) (vi) gggg(7)

(vii) Find fg(x) and write your answer without brackets.

(viii) By trial and improvement find a value of x such that f(x) = g(x)

[8 marks]

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Teachers may obtain detailed worked solutions to the exercises by email from mhh@shrewsbury.org.uk