### Lesson 2

## A-Level Pure Mathematics, Year 2 Functions II

#### 2.1 The Modulus Function (Part 1)

|x| means "magnitude of x" although mathematicians also say "modulus of x".

When the modulus function applies to a positive quantity is leaves it alone. When applied to a negative quantity it makes it positive.

For example, |45| = 45|-62| = 62

#### 2.2 Modulus Sketching Rule 1

To sket	tch $y =  f(x) $ Bounce negative x
$\diamond$	Sketch $y = f(x)$ using a dashed line for points below the x-axis.
$\diamond$	Reflect any part of the curve below the <i>x</i> -axis in the <i>x</i> -axis.

#### 2.3 Example

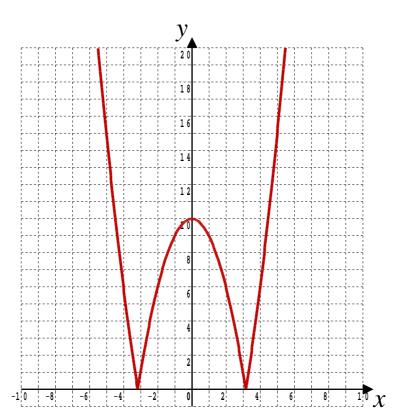
Sketch the curve,

(i)  $y = x^2 - 4$  (ii)  $y = |x^2 - 4|$ 

[2, 2 marks]

# 2.4 Solving Modulus Equations: An Example

The graph is of the function,  $f(x) = |x^2 - 10|$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 



(i) From the graph, write down all the solutions to the equation f(x) = 6

[ 2 marks ]

(**ii**) Obtain the part (i) solutions using algebra.

(iii) To the graph add a plot of the function g(x) = x + 10

[1 mark]

(**iv**) Estimate, graphically, the solutions to the equation;

$$f(x) = g(x)$$
  
That is,  $|x^2 - 10| = x + 10$ 

[ 2 marks ]

(**v**) Solve the equation f(x) = g(x) using algebra.

[4 marks]

2.5 Watch Out !

## **Extraneous Solutions**

When solving modulus equations it is possible to generate extra solutions and so a check that each solution satisfies the original equation is always advised.

#### 2.6 Exercise

## Any solution based entirely on graphical or numerical methods is not acceptable Marks Available: 40

## **Question 1**

Solve these equations,

(i)  $|x-4| = 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

[ 2 marks ]

(ii)  $|x - 7| = 15, x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

[ 2 marks ]

(iii)  $|9 - x| = 2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

[ 2 marks ]

#### **Question 2**

(i) Sketch the graph of  $y = |\sin x|$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $0^\circ \le x \le 360^\circ$ 

[ 2 marks ]

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, solve the equation;  $|\sin x| = 0.5, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad 0^{\circ} \le x \le 360^{\circ}$ 

[2 marks]

A function *f* is defined by;

 $f: x \rightarrow |x - 2| - 3, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$ Solve the equation, f(x) = 1

[ 3 marks ]

# **Question 4**

Find the exact values of *x* for which ;

$$\left|\frac{2}{x-3}\right| = 3$$

[ 3 marks ]

**Question 5** Solve the equation;

$$2 - |x + 1| = \frac{1}{2} x$$

[ 3 marks ]

Find the exact solutions of the equation;

$$4 - x^2 = |2x - 1|$$

[ 5 marks ]

Solve the equation;

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

[ 5 marks ]

(i) Explain why the graph of a function of the form

$$y = f(|x|)$$

has mirror symmetry in the *y*-axis.

[ 2 marks ]

(ii) Sketch the graph of;  

$$y = sin(|x|)$$
  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $-360^\circ \le x \le 360^\circ$ 

[ 2 marks ]

(iii) Hence, or otherwise, write down the solutions to the equation;

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$$\sin(|x|) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}, \qquad -360^\circ \le x \le 360^\circ$$

[ 2 marks ]

Solve the equation;

$$\left|x^2 - \pi\right| = x + \pi$$

# [ 5 marks ]

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