

## Topic 2. Functions (MATH AI SL)

### Straight-lines

1) There are 3 different forms of for the equation of a straight line:

a) Convert  $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 5$  to the general form,  $ax + by + c = 0$ .

b) Convert  $18x + 6y + 12 = 0$  to the gradient-intercept form:  $y = \_\_\_\_\_\_x + \_\_\_\_\_\_$ .

c) The third form is called the  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$ -gradient form. It is useful when having coordinates such as (4, 6) given the gradient is 8. Using your formula booklet, copy and fill in the formula with this information:

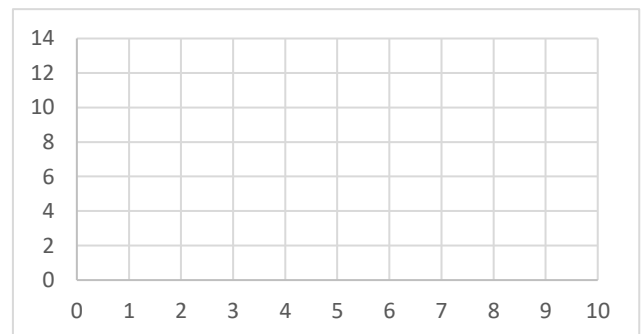
2) Lines are sometimes  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$ . This means the  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$  are exactly the same.

3) Lines can also be  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$  to each other. To test if they are precisely at  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$  degrees, you can  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$  the gradients and you should get a value of  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$ .

This could be useful in proof. The word  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$  can also be used to describe a line that is at  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$  degrees to another.

4) It is important to note that linear functions can be  $\_\_\_\_\_\_$  - wise. This means that as the domain changes, so does the function. Sketch this example:

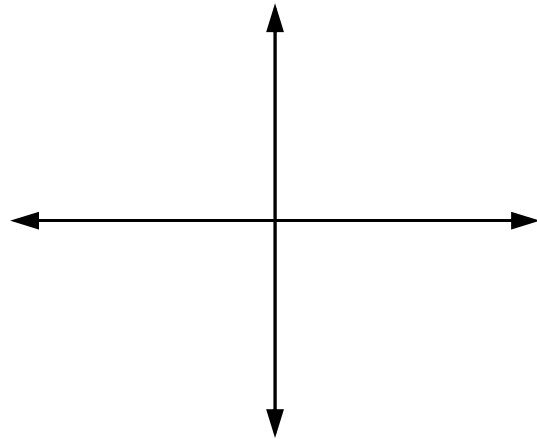
$$\begin{cases} y = x & \text{where } \{x | 0 < x < 2, x \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ y = 2x - 2 & \text{where } \{x | 2 \leq x < 7, x \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ y = 54 - 2x & \text{where } \{x | 7 \leq x < 9, x \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{cases}$$



Thinking question: Connection to topic 6 - how could one find the area under this function?

## Other Functions

- 5) Functions can act as \_\_\_\_\_. For example,  $C(t)$  could be used to represent the change in cost over \_\_\_\_\_ for a company.
- 6) Inverse functions are found by switching the \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ coordinates. On a graph, this ends up being a reflection in the line \_\_\_\_\_. If a coordinate is defined as  $f(2) = 5$ , then the inverse would be written as  $f^{-1}(5) = 2$ .
- 7) Finding the domain and range of inverse functions is easy. They simply \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) There are a few functions that should be used to \_\_\_\_\_ various scenarios:
- a)  $y = mx + c$  for data that is basically \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b)  $y = \text{_____}$  for data that essentially follows a quadratic pattern.
  - c)  $y = e^x$  is an \_\_\_\_\_ model. This can be used for situations involving \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. They want you to be aware of several transformations this function can undergo. Sketch the following on the same axis to appreciate the differences using different colours. Note intercepts and asymptotes.
- i.  $y = 2e^x + 1$
  - ii.  $y = 2e^{-x} + 1$
  - iii.  $y = 2e^{3x} + 1$



Thinking question: Link to topic 1 -what is the inverse function of an exponential function?

- 9) State which function should be used to \_\_\_\_\_ each of the following after drawing a sensible line of best fit. Using coordinates, see if you can find an approximation of the function (this is called the finding the PARAMETERS of the model). Also, state the domain.

