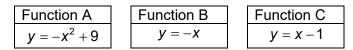
GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS

Higher Check In - 7.03 Transformations of curves and their equations

- 1. The graph of $y = x^2$ has a minimum point at (0, 0). Write down the coordinates of the minimum point of $y = x^2 2$.
- 2. Find the axis of symmetry of $y = (x + 3)^2$.
- 3. Sketch the graph of $y = (x 4)^2 + 2$.
- 4. The graph of $y = (x + 3)^2 1$ is translated to the right by 5 and up by 3. What is the equation of the transformed graph?
- 5. Which equation gives the same graph as $y = \cos x$? (a) $y = \cos(-x + 90^\circ)$ (b) $y = \sin(x - 90^\circ)$ (c) $y = -\cos(x + 90^\circ)$ (d) $y = -\sin(x - 90^\circ)$
- 6. The graphs of $y = x^3$ can be transformed to the graph of $y = -(x-2)^3$ through a series of two transformations. Describe the two transformations.
- 7. Abbie draws the graph of $y = x^2$. Karl draws the graph of $y = (-x)^2$. Explain using transformations why the two graphs would look the same.
- 8. The graph of $y = -x^2 + 10x 16$ is reflected about the *y*-axis. Show that the vertex of the resulting curve is (-5, 9).
- 9. The graph of $y = x^2 10x + 25$ is translated by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} p \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$. If the graph

intercepts the *y*-axis at y = 13, find the equation of the transformed graph.

10. Sketch the graph of the equation for the composite function formed by 'Function C followed by Function A, followed by Function B'. Clearly label the *x*- and *y*-intercepts and the vertex.



Extension

Which of these equations are always true?

- (a) $\sin x = \sin(-x)$
- (b) $\sin x = \cos(x 90^{\circ})$
- (c) $\tan x = \tan(180^{\circ} + x)$
- (d) $\sin x = \cos(x + 270^{\circ})$
- (e) $\tan(x + 180^\circ) = -\tan(x)$
- (f) $\cos x = \cos(x 180^\circ)$

Create four more equations like this: two that are always true and two that are not.

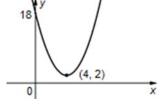




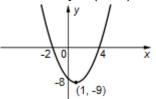
GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS

Answers

- 1. (0, -2)
- 2. x = -3
- 3. Sketch with minimum at (4, 2):



- 4. $y = (x-2)^2 + 2$
- 5. (d) $y = -\sin(x 90^{\circ})$
- 6. A translation right by 2; reflection in x-axis (in either order).
- 7. The graph $y = x^2$ has the *y*-axis as a line of symmetry. Since $y = (-x)^2$ is a reflection of $y = x^2$ in the *y*-axis, the two graphs are the same.
- 8. Completing the square of $y = -x^2 + 10x 16$ gives $y = -(x-5)^2 + 9$, so the vertex is (5, 9). Reflecting in the *y*-axis reverses the sign of the *x*-coordinate giving (-5, 9).
- 9. Substituting (0, 13) into $y = (x 5 + p)^2 3$ gives p = 9 or p = 1 so $y = (x \pm 4)^2 3$.
- 10. Sketch of $y = (x 1)^2 9$ showing these features:



Extension Equations (b), (c) and (d) are always true.



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GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS

Assessment Objective	Qu.	Торіс	R	Α	G
AO1	1	Identify a vertical translation of a given graph			
AO1	2	Identify a horizontal translation of a given graph			
AO1	3	Sketch horizontal and vertical translations of a given graph			
AO1	4	Translate a given graph horizontally and vertically			
AO1	5	Identify translations and reflections of trigonometric graphs			
AO2	6	Describe translations and reflections on a given graph			
AO2	7	Explain the symmetries of the graph of $y = x^2$			
AO2	8	Reflect a given graph in the y-axis and determine its vertex			
AO3	9	Solve a problem involving a translation			
AO3	10	Sketch the graph of a composite function			

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