

Question 1

(VCAA Q13, 2017)

Let $h : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $h(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$.

Which one of the following statements about h is **not** true?

- A. $h(x)h(-x) = -h(x^2)$
- B. $h(x) + h(-x) = 2h(x^2)$
- C. $h(x) - h(0) = xh(x)$
- D. $h(x) - h(-x) = 2xh(x^2)$
- E. $(h(x))^2 = h(x^2)$

Question 2

(VCAA Q11, 2016)

The function f has the property $f(x) - f(y) = (y - x)f(xy)$ for all non-zero real numbers x and y . Which one of the following is a possible rule for the function?

- A. $f(x) = x^2$
- B. $f(x) = x^2 + x^4$
- C. $f(x) = x \log_e(x)$
- D. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
- E. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

Question 3

(VCAA 2014, Q10)

Which one of the following functions satisfies the functional equation $f(f(x)) = x$ for every real number x ?

- A. $f(x) = 2x$
- B. $f(x) = x^2$
- C. $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$
- D. $f(x) = x - 2$
- E. $f(x) = 2 - x$

Question 4

(VCAA 2013, Q13)

If the equation $f(2x) - 2f(x) = 0$ is true for all real values of x , then the rule for f could be

- A. $\frac{x^2}{2}$
- B. $\sqrt{2x}$
- C. $2x$
- D. $\log_e\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ (where $x > 0$)
- E. $x - 2$

Question 5

(Q19, VCAA 2012)

A function f has the following two properties for all real values of θ .

$$f(\pi - \theta) = -f(\theta) \text{ and } f(\pi - \theta) = -f(-\theta)$$

A possible rule for f is

- A. $f(x) = \sin(x)$
- B. $f(x) = \cos(x)$
- C. $f(x) = \tan(x)$
- D. $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$
- E. $f(x) = \tan(2x)$

Question 6

(Q12, VCAA 2008)

Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = e^x + e^{-x}$.

For all $u \in \mathbb{R}$, $f(2u)$ is equal to

- A. $f(u) + f(-u)$
- B. $2f(u)$
- C. $(f(u))^2 - 2$
- D. $(f(u))^2$
- E. $(f(u))^2 + 2$

Question 7

(Q17, VCAA 2007)

The function f satisfies the functional equation $f(f(x)) = x$ for the maximal domain of f .

The rule for the function is

- A. $f(x) = x + 1$
- B. $f(x) = x - 1$
- C. $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$
- D. $f(x) = \log_e(x)$
- E. $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$

Question 8

(Q17, VCAA 2006)

The function f satisfies the functional equation $f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2}$ where x and y are any non-zero real numbers.

A possible rule for the function is

- A. $f(x) = \log_e |x|$
- B. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
- C. $f(x) = 2^x$
- D. $f(x) = 2x$
- E. $f(x) = \sin(2x)$