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Email: [hello@contoureducation.com.au](mailto:hello@contoureducation.com.au)

VCE Mathematical Methods ½  
Transformations [2.4]  
Test

15 Marks. 19 Minutes Writing.

Results:

Test	_____ / 15
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## Section A: Test Questions (15 Marks)

### Question 1 (3 marks)

Tick whether the following statements are **true** or **false**.

	True	False
a. The image of a transformation is the point before the transformation is applied.		✓
b. Reflection in the $x$ -axis makes the $y$ value negative of what it was.	✓	
c. When a point undergoes a dilation by a factor 3 from the $y$ -axis, we can describe it as $x' = 3x$ .	✓	
d. The transformation $x' = 2(x - 2)$ , indicates a translation of 2 units left, and a dilation by a factor 2 from the $x$ -axis.		✓
e. $y' = 2y + 1$ and $y' = 2\left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right)$ result in the same transformed function.	✓	
f. A transformation that maps $y = x^2$ to $y = 9x^2$ could be a dilation by factor 3 from the $y$ -axis.		✓

Space for Personal Notes

**Question 2** (2 marks)

The series of transformations given by “a dilation by a factor of 3 from the  $x$ -axis, followed by a translation of 8 units up”, yields the exact same result as the series of transformations given by “a translation by  $a$  units up, followed by a dilation by a factor of  $b$  from the  $x$ -axis”.

Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

$$(x, 3y)$$

$$(x, 3y+8)$$

$$(x, b(y+a))$$

$$(x, y+a)$$

$$3y+8 = b(y+a)$$

$$3(y+\frac{8}{3}) = b(y+a)$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{8}{3}, b = 3$$

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**Question 3** (3 marks)

Consider the following function:  $f(x) = (x + 1)^2$

Apply the following transformations below to the function above.

Dilation by a factor of  $\frac{1}{4}$  from the y-axis

$$(\frac{1}{4}x, y)$$

Dilation by a factor of 2 from the x-axis

$$(\frac{1}{4}x, 2y)$$

Translation by 2 units in the negative direction of the x-axis

$$(\frac{1}{4}x - 2, 2y)$$

Translation by 9 units in the positive direction of the y-axis

$$(\frac{1}{4}x - 2, 2y + 9)$$

Reflection in the y-axis

$$(-\frac{1}{4}x + 2, 2y + 9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x' &= -\frac{1}{4}x + 2 & \Rightarrow & & x &= -4(x' - 2) & y &= (x + 1)^2 \\ \therefore y' &= 2y + 9 & \Rightarrow & & y &= \frac{y' - 9}{2} & \frac{y' - 9}{2} &= (-4(x' - 2) + 1)^2 \\ & & & & & & \searrow & \\ & & & & \therefore y &= 2(-4x + 9)^2 + 9 & & \\ & & & & \therefore f(x) &= 2(-4x + 9)^2 + 9 & & \end{aligned}$$

Space for Personal Notes

**Question 4** (3 marks)

Consider the following functions:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$g(x) = -2\sqrt{7-2x} + 3$$

Find the set of transformations that maps  $f(x)$  to  $g(x)$ .

$$y = \sqrt{x+2} \Rightarrow y' = -2\sqrt{7-2x'} + 3$$

$$\frac{y'-3}{-2} = \sqrt{7-2x'}$$

$$y = \frac{y'-3}{-2}$$

$$x+2 = 7-2x'$$

$$\therefore y' = -2y+3 \quad -2x' = x-5$$

$$x' = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$1. \text{ Dil } 2 \text{ from } x \quad 1. \text{ Dil } \frac{1}{2} \text{ from } y$$

$$2. \text{ Reflection in } x \quad 2. \text{ Reflection in } y$$

$$3. \text{ 3 up} \quad 3. \text{ } \frac{5}{2} \text{ right}$$

Space for Personal Notes

**Question 5 (2 marks)**

Consider the following functions:

$$f_1(x) = x^3$$

$$f_2(x) = -2(3x + 1)^3 - 1$$

Find the set of transformations that maps the function  $f_1$  into  $f_2$ .

$$y = x^3 \Rightarrow y' = -2(3x' + 1)^3 - 1$$

$$y = \frac{y' + 1}{-2} \quad \frac{y' + 1}{-2} = (3x' + 1)^3$$

$$y' = -2y - 1 \quad x = 3x' + 1$$

1. Dil 2 from  $x$
2. Reflection in  $x$
3. 1 down

$$x' = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$$

1. Dil  $\frac{1}{3}$  from  $y$

2.  $\frac{1}{3}$  down

Space for Personal Notes

Question 6 (3 marks)

$$(x, \frac{5}{4}y)$$

For the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$ , the function  $f$  is dilated by a factor of  $\frac{5}{4}$  from the  $x$ -axis, translated 2 units in the negative  $x$ -direction and then is reflected in the  $y$ -axis to produce the function  $g$ .

Find the rule for  $g(x)$ .

$$(-(x-2), \frac{5}{4}y)$$

$$(x-2, \frac{5}{4}y)$$

$$y = \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$\therefore x' = -x + 2$$

$$x = 2 - x'$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{5}{4}y$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}y'$$

$$\frac{4}{5}y' = \sqrt{2x'+2}$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{4-x}$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{4-x}$$

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## VCE Mathematical Methods ½

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