


17th January	
$g(x) = 2 - \frac{5 - 8x}{3}$ <p>Find $g^{-1}(x)$</p> $y = 2 - \frac{5 - 8x}{3}$ $y + \frac{5 - 8x}{3} = 2$ $\frac{5 - 8x}{3} = 2 - y$	 Corbettmaths $5 - 8x = 6 - 3y$ $5 + 3y = 6 + 8x$ $3y - 1 = 8x$ $x = \frac{3y - 1}{8}$ $g^{-1}(x) = \frac{3x - 1}{8}$
$-6 < a < -1$ and $-4 < b < -2$ <p>Write down an inequality for each of the following</p> $-1 \times -2 = 2$ $-6 \times -4 = 24$	ab $2 < ab < 24$
a^2 $1 < a^2 < 36$	$\frac{a}{b}$ $\frac{-6}{-2} = 3$ $\frac{-1}{-4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{a}{b} < 3$
<p>The unit square OABC is transformed by a reflection in the y-axis followed by enlargement scale factor 4, centre the origin.</p> <p>What is the matrix of the combined transformation?</p> $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$