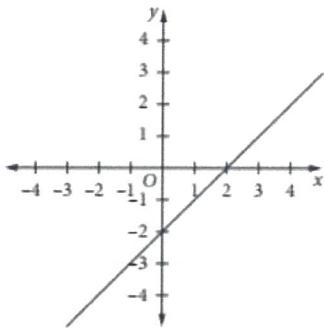
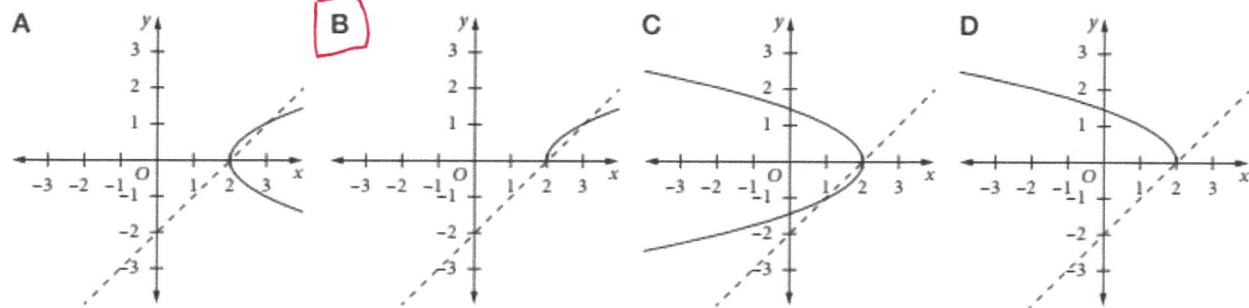


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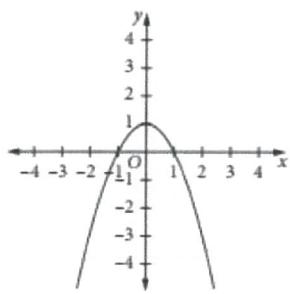
- 1 The graph of $y = x - 2$ is shown.



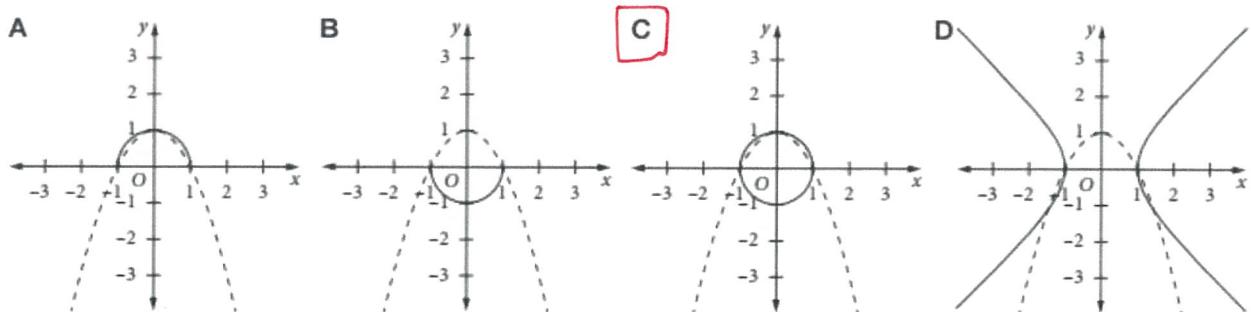
Which of the following represents the graph of $y = \sqrt{x - 2}$?



- 2 The graph of $y = 1 - x^2$ is shown.



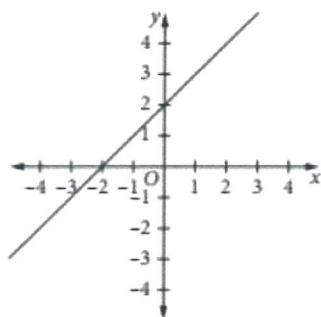
Which of the following represents the graph of $y^2 = 1 - x^2$?



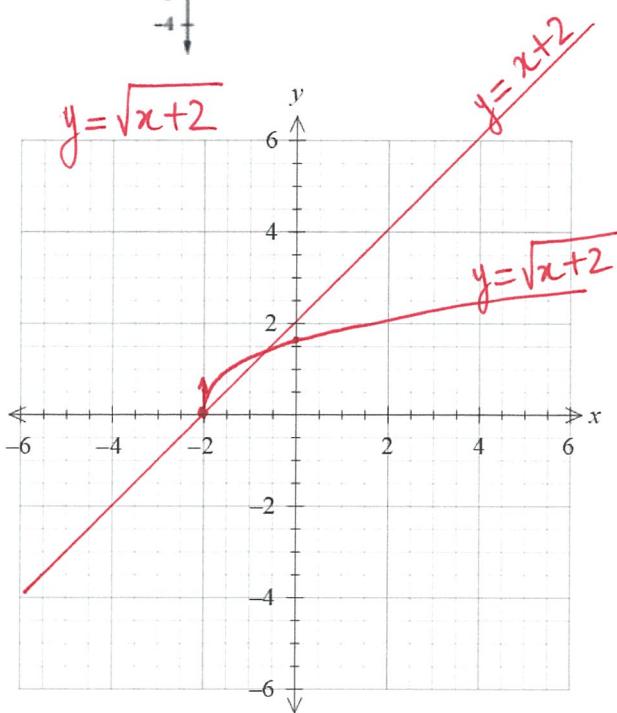
SQUARE ROOT FUNCTIONS

4 Given the graph of $y = x + 2$, draw:

(a) $y = \sqrt{x+2}$

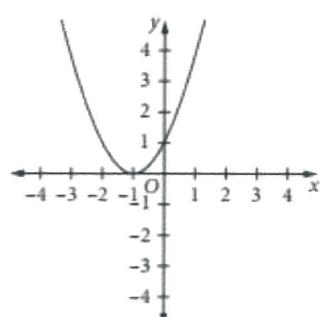


(b) $y^2 = x + 2$

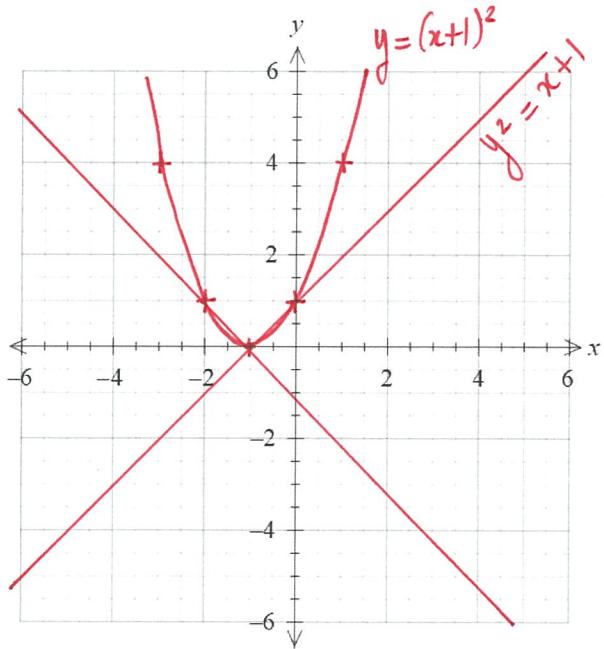
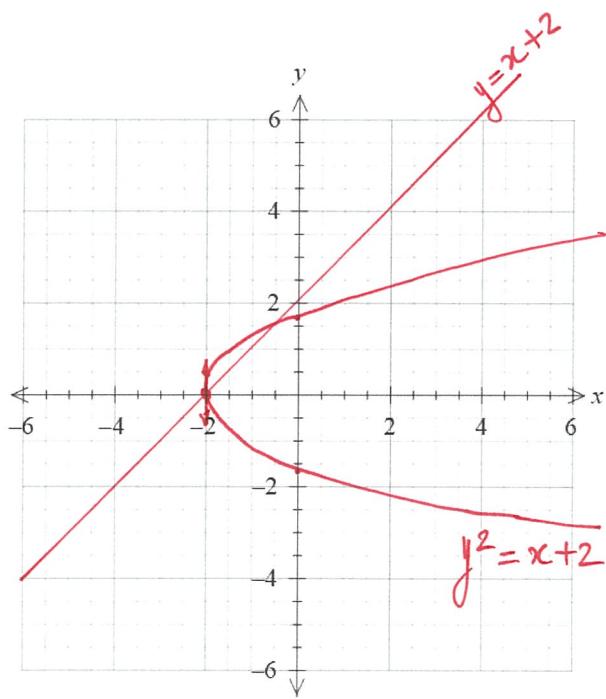
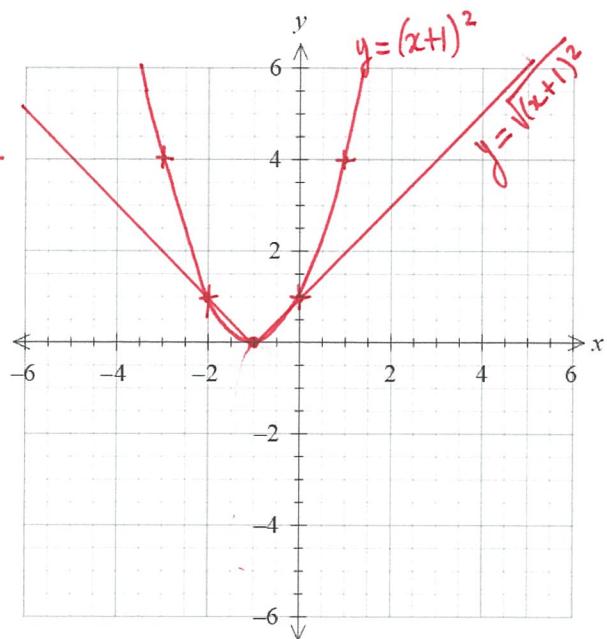


5 Given the graph of $y = (x+1)^2$, draw:

(a) $y = \sqrt{(x+1)^2}$



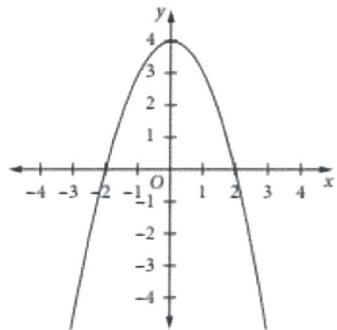
(b) $y^2 = (x+1)^2$



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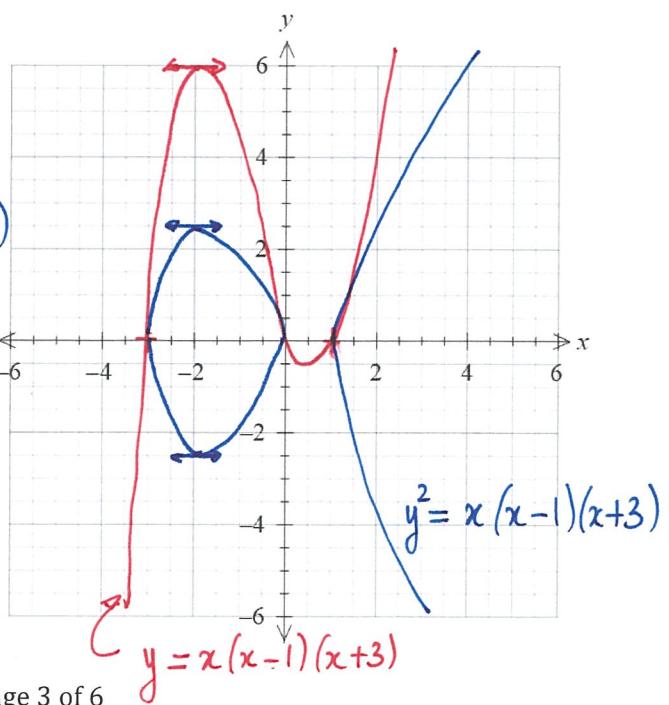
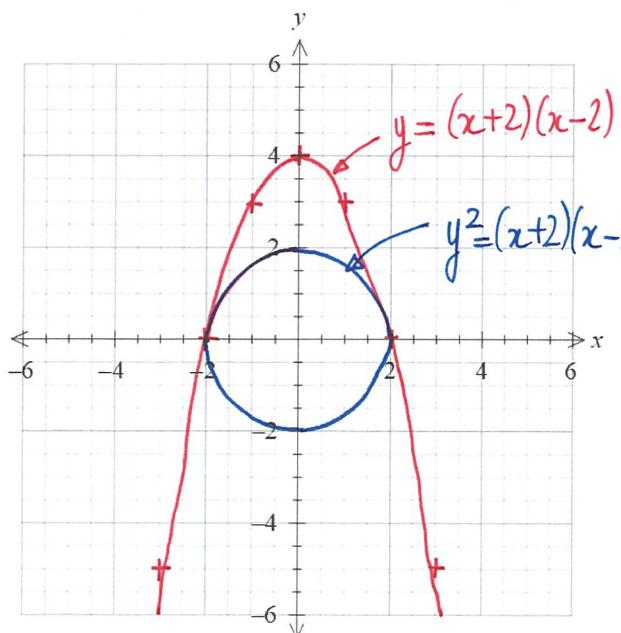
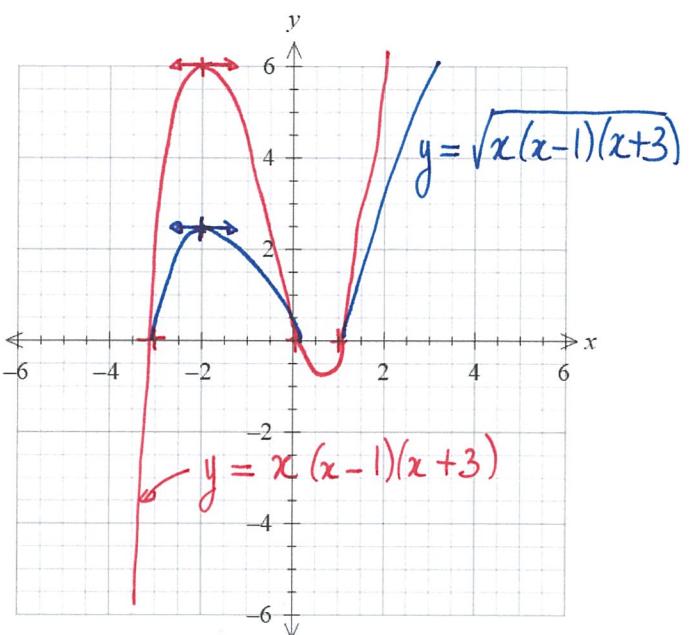
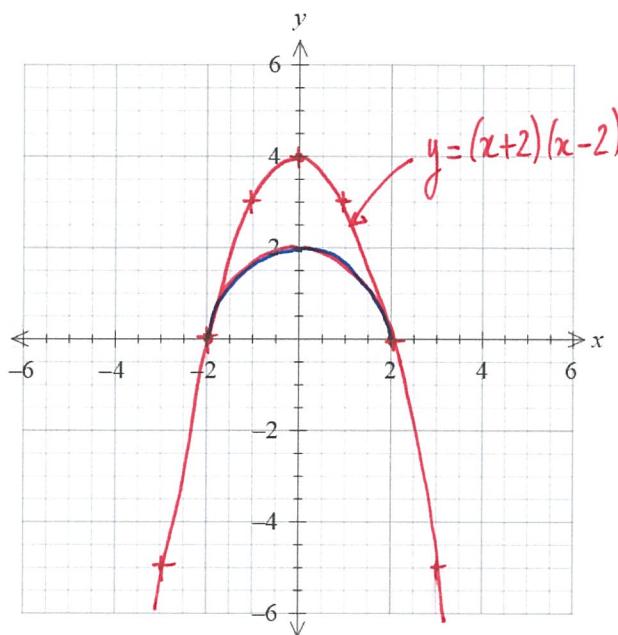
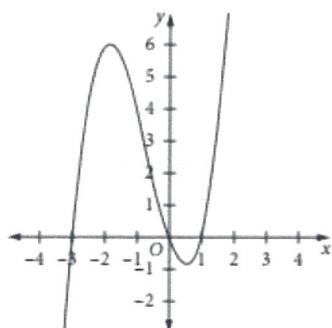
6 Given the graph of $y = (x+2)(2-x)$, draw:

(a) $y = \sqrt{(x+2)(2-x)}$ (b) $y^2 = (x+2)(2-x)$



7 Given the graph of $y = x(x-1)(x+3)$, draw:

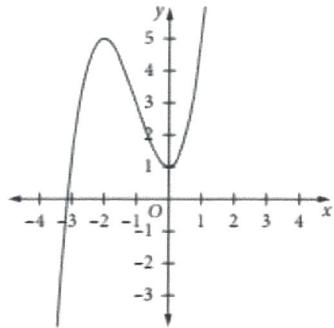
(a) $y = \sqrt{x(x-1)(x+3)}$ (b) $y^2 = x(x-1)(x+3)$



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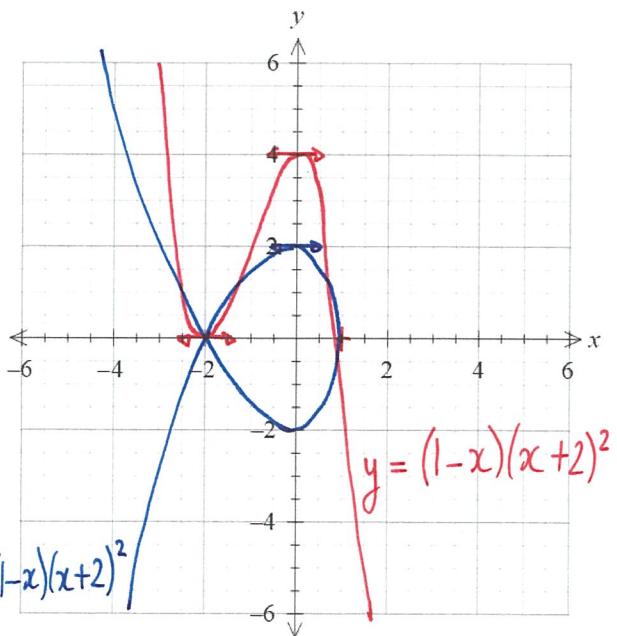
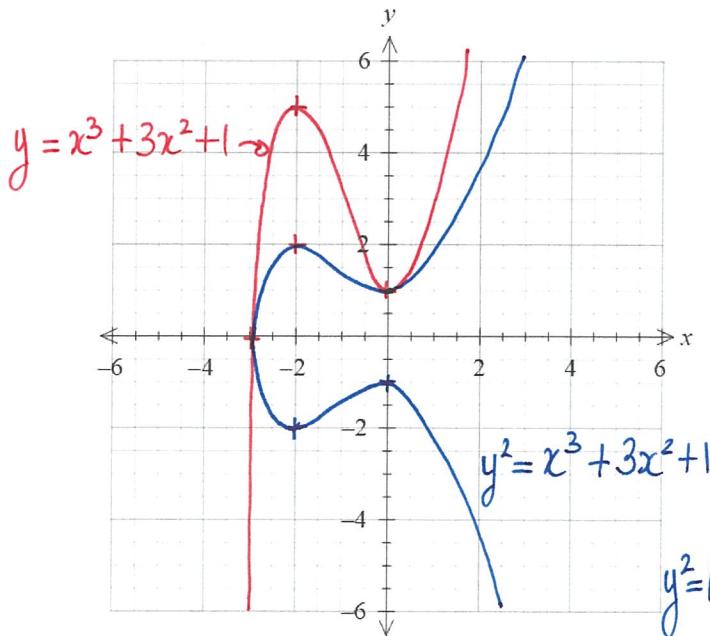
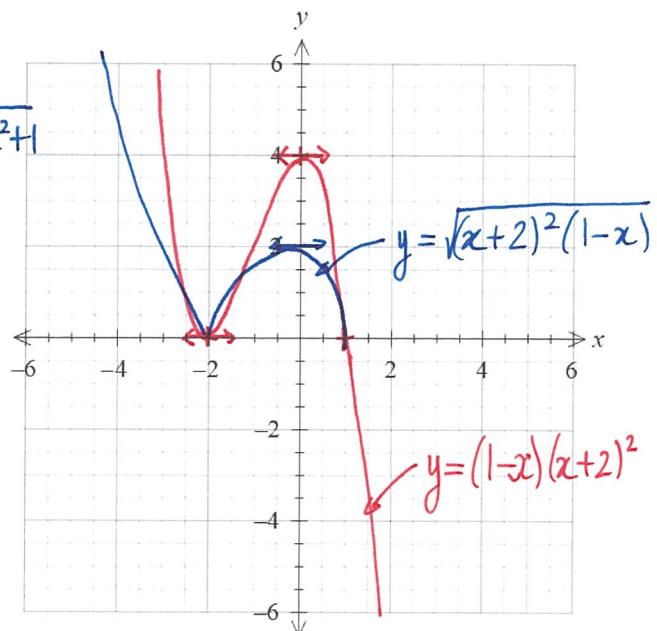
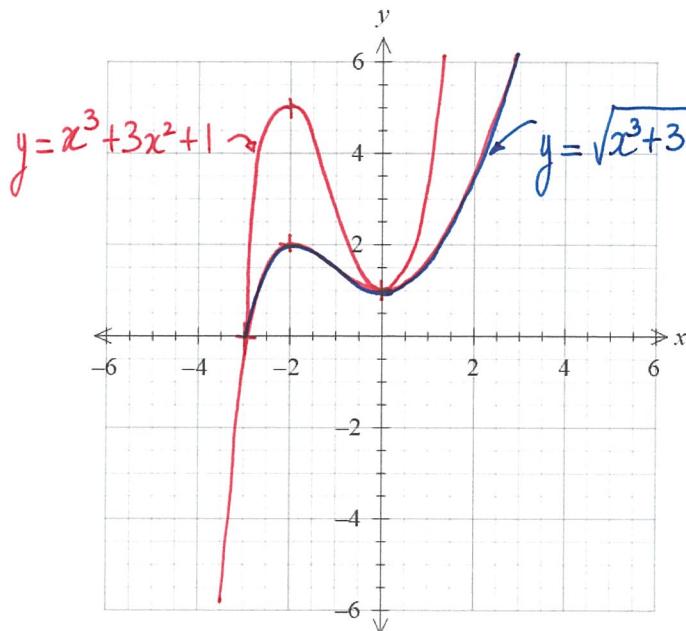
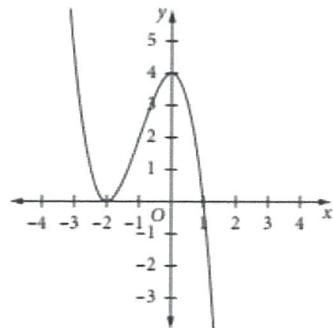
8 Given the graph of $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$, draw:

(a) $y = \sqrt{x^3 + 3x^2 + 1}$ (b) $y^2 = x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$



9 Given the graph of $y = (1-x)(x+2)^2$, draw:

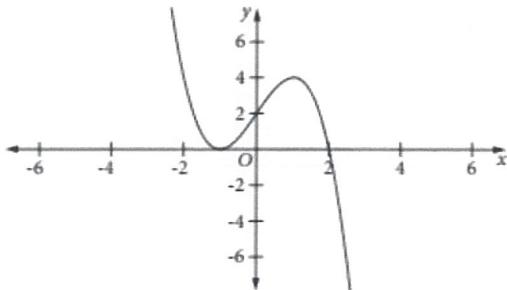
(a) $y = \sqrt{(1-x)(x+2)^2}$ (b) $y^2 = (1-x)(x+2)^2$



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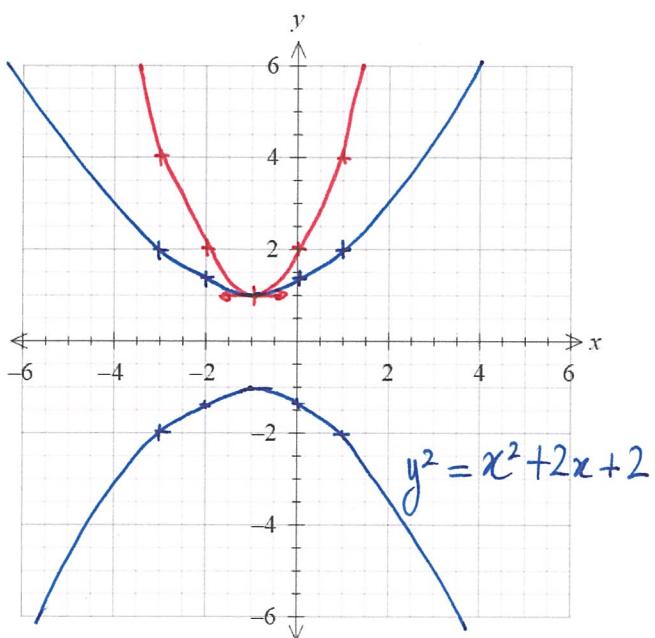
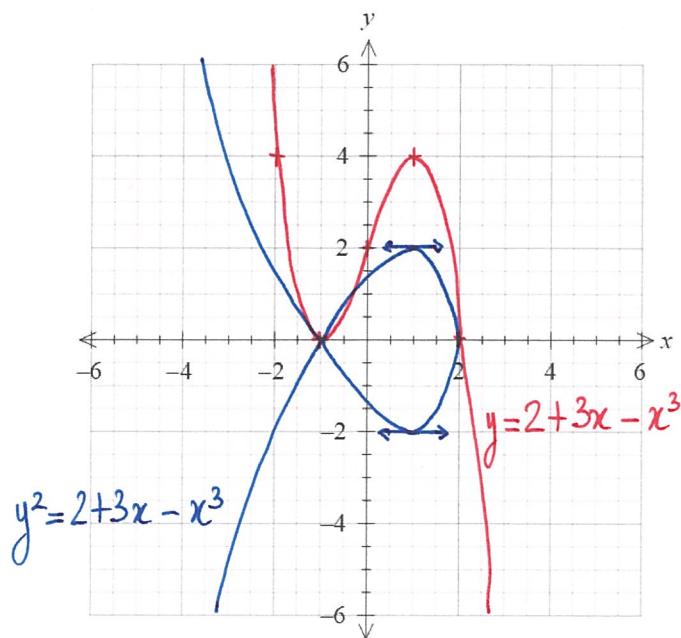
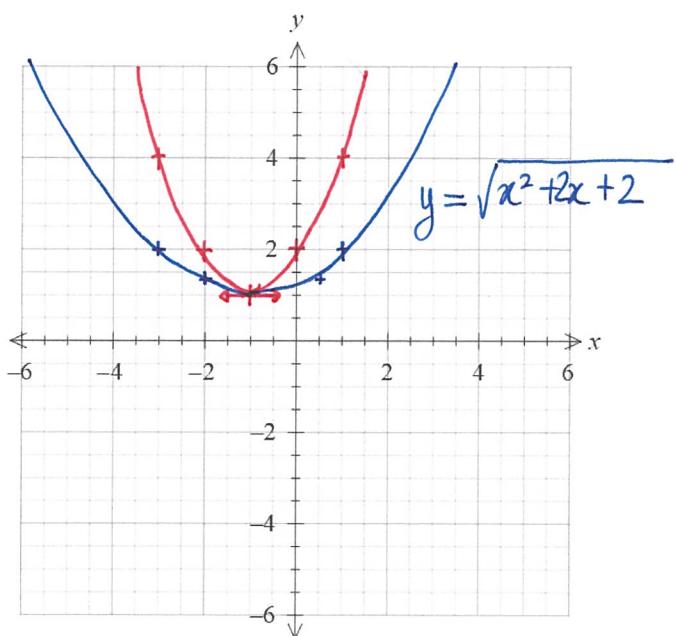
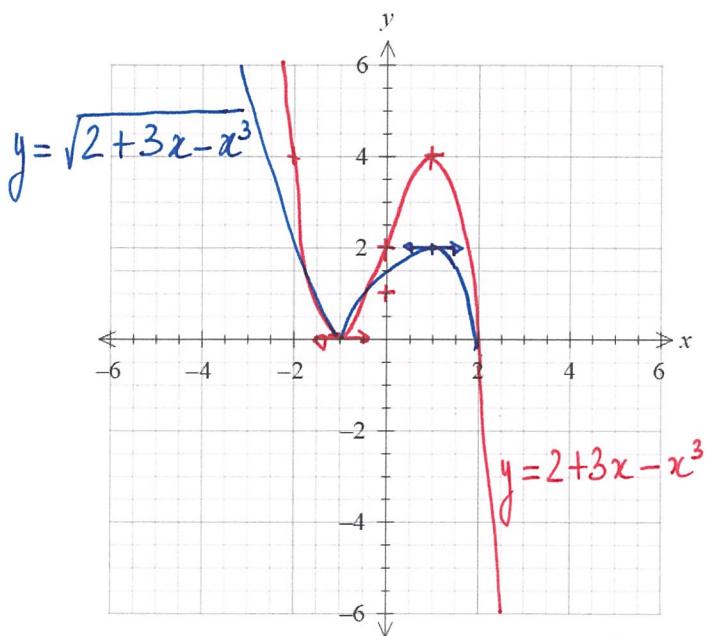
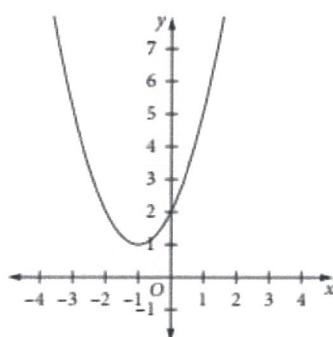
10 Given the graph of $y = 2 + 3x - x^3$, draw:

(a) $y = \sqrt{2 + 3x - x^3}$ (b) $y^2 = 2 + 3x - x^3$



11 Given the graph of $y = x^2 + 2x + 2$, draw:

(a) $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2}$ (b) $y^2 = x^2 + 2x + 2$

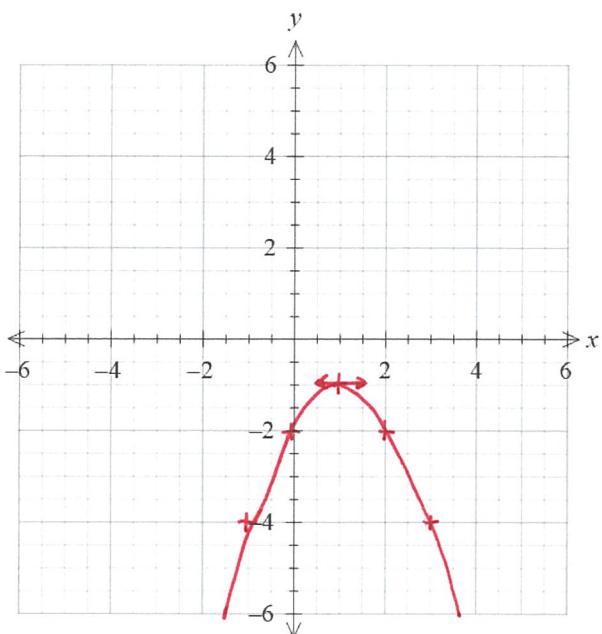
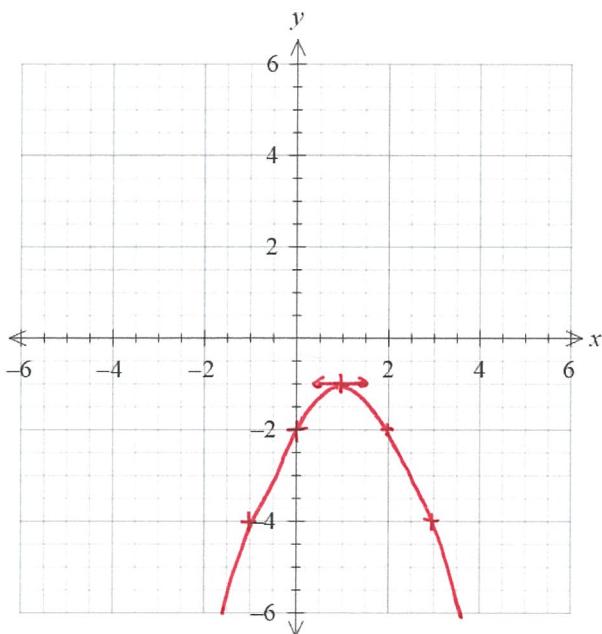
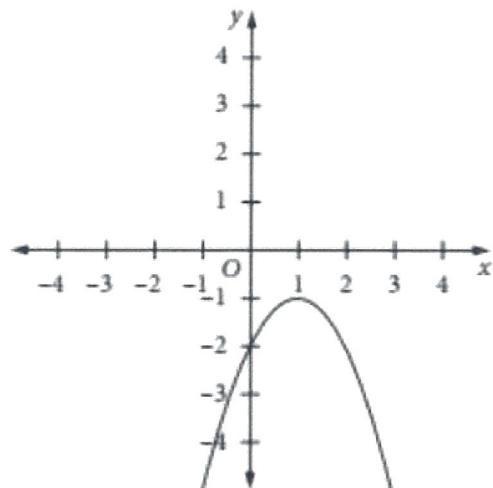


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12 Given the graph of $y = -x^2 + 2x - 2$, draw:

(a) $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x - 2}$

(b) $y^2 = -x^2 + 2x - 2$



We cannot draw
 $y = \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x - 2}$ as
 $(-x^2 + 2x - 2)$ is always
negative.

We cannot draw as the
original function is always
negative, so cannot be
equal to a positive quantity y^2 .