Solutions

2.1 A V with vertex at $(2, 0)$, arms of gradient ± 1.

2.2 $x - 3 = \pm 5$: $x = 8$ or $x = -2$.

2.3 $2x + 1 = \pm 7$: $x = 3$ or $x = -4$.

2.4 Stretch parallel to the y-axis, factor 3, then translation $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ (down 2).

2.5 $y = f(2x)$ halves x-coordinates: $(2, 5) \to (1, 5)$; adding 3 moves it up: $(1, 8)$.

3.1 Case $x^2 - 4 \geq 0$ ($|x| \geq 2$): $x^2 - 4 = 3x + 2 \implies x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0 \implies x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$. The $+$ root $= 4.37 \geq 2$ ✓; the $-$ root $= -1.37$ fails $|x| \geq 2$ ×. Case $x^2 - 4 < 0$ ($|x| < 2$): $4 - x^2 = 3x + 2 \implies x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0 \implies x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$. The $+$ root $= 0.56$, inside $(-2, 2)$ ✓; the $-$ root $= -3.56$ fails ×. Solutions: $x = \dfrac{3 + \sqrt{33}}{2}$ and $x = \dfrac{-3 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$. Check the second: $|0.31 - 4| = 3.69$ and $3(0.56) + 2 = 3.69$ ✓.

3.2 $y = |f(x)|$: for $-1 \leq x \leq 3$ the original sits below zero between the roots, so reflect that dip above the axis – maxima at $(1, 4)$ and the reflected dip peaking at $(1, 4)$ only if the minimum was exactly -4; otherwise label the reflected minimum as $|\text{min}|$, keeping the roots $x = -1, 3$ on the axis. $y = f(|x|)$: keep the $x \geq 0$ half (crossing at $x = 3$, falling from the maximum at $x = 1$) and mirror it into $x < 0$, so the maximum appears at both $x = \pm 1$ and the crossing at $x = \pm 3$.

Local review guidance: correct case split with its condition; exact valid roots; each root checked against its case. This is authored classroom guidance.