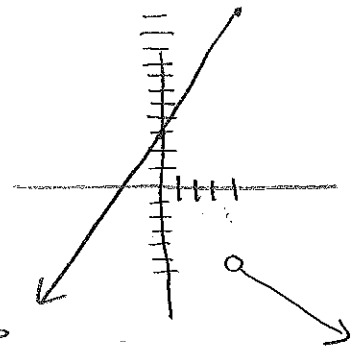
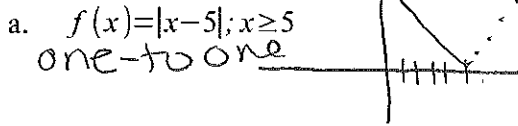


MAC1105 College Algebra
3.6 Practice Problems

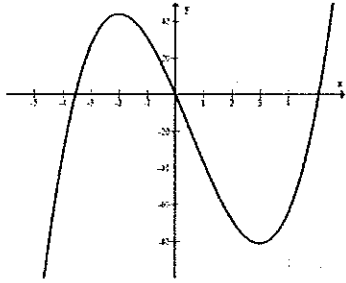


1. Determine if each function is one-to-one.

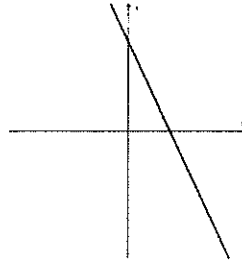


b. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+3 & x \leq 4 \\ -x-2 & x > 4 \end{cases}$
not one-to-one

c. not a one-to-one function



d. one to one function



2. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ determine whether each pair of functions f and g are inverses of each other. $f(x) = 2x - 5$ and $g(x) = \frac{x+5}{2}$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = 2\left(\frac{x+5}{2}\right) - 5 = x + 5 - 5 = x$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = \frac{2x - 5 + 5}{2} = \frac{2x}{2} = x$$

Since $(f \circ g)(x) = x$
and
 $(g \circ f)(x) = x$

f and g are inverses of each other

The following functions are one-to-one. For each function a. Find an equation for $f^{-1}(x)$, the inverse function. b. Verify that your equation is correct by showing that $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$. Use these directions for problems 3-5.

3. $f(x) = 3x + 4$

$$y = 3x + 4$$

$$x = 3y + 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x-4}{3} = \frac{3y}{3}$$

$$\frac{x-4}{3} = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-4}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ f^{-1})(x) &= f(f^{-1}(x)) \\ &= 3\left(\frac{x-4}{3}\right) + 4 \\ &= x - 4 + 4 \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f^{-1} \circ f)(x) &= f^{-1}(f(x)) \\ &= \frac{3x + 4 - 4}{3} \\ &= \frac{3x}{3} \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad f(x) &= x^3 - 5 \\
 y &= x^3 - 5 \\
 x &= y^3 - 5 \\
 +5 \quad +5 & \\
 x+5 &= y^3 \\
 \sqrt[3]{x+5} &= \sqrt[3]{y^3} \\
 \sqrt[3]{x+5} &= y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f \circ f^{-1})(x) & \\
 &= f(f^{-1}(x)) \\
 &= (3\sqrt{x+5})^3 - 5 \\
 &= x+5-5 \\
 &= x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f^{-1} \circ f)(x) & \\
 &= f^{-1}(f(x)) \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 5 + 5} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{x^3} \\
 &= x
 \end{aligned}$$

Multiply
numerator
by $x-3$
to cancel
fractions

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad f(x) &= \frac{3x+1}{x-7} \\
 y &= \frac{3x+1}{x-7} \\
 x &= \frac{3y+1}{y-7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f \circ f^{-1})(x) &= \frac{3\left(\frac{7x+1}{x-3}\right)+1}{\frac{7x+1}{x-3}-7} = \frac{3(7x+1)+x-3}{7x+1-7(x-3)} \\
 &= \frac{21x+3+x-3}{7x+1-7x+21} = \frac{22x}{22} = x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(y-7) &= 3y+1 & f^{-1}(x) &= \frac{7x+1}{x-3} \\
 xy-7x &= 3y+1 \\
 xy-3y &= 7x+1 \\
 \frac{y(x-3)}{x-3} &= \frac{7x+1}{x-3} \\
 y &= \frac{7x+1}{x-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f^{-1} \circ f)(x) &= \frac{7\left(\frac{3x+1}{x-7}\right)+1}{\frac{3x+1}{x-7}-3} = \frac{7(3x+1)+x-7}{3x+1-3(x-7)} \\
 &= \frac{21x+7+x-7}{3x+1-3x+21} = \frac{22x}{22} = x
 \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate the indicated functions without finding an equations for the function. Use these directions for problems 6-9.

$$f(x) = 3x + 7$$

$$g(x) = x + 3$$

$$h(x) = 2x^2 + 5x - 7$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad (f \circ g)(3) & \\
 &= f(g(3)) \\
 &= f(3+3) \\
 &= f(6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow 3(6)+7$
 $= 18+7$
 $= 25$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \quad f^{-1}(4) & \\
 f(x) &= 4 \\
 3x+7 &= 4 \\
 -7 \quad -7 & \\
 3x &= -3 \\
 \frac{3x}{3} &= \frac{-3}{3} \\
 x &= -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \quad g^{-1}(4) & \\
 g(x) &= 4 \\
 x+3 &= 4 \\
 -3 \quad -3 & \\
 x &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad g(f[h(1)]) & \\
 &= g(f(2(1)^2 + 5(1) - 7)) \\
 &= g(f(2+5-7)) \\
 &= g(f(0)) \\
 &= g(3(0)+7) \\
 &= g(7) \\
 &= 7+3 \\
 &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$