

DUE: A-day Tuesday 10/06/15, B-day Wednesday 10/07/15

Pre-Calculus: Lesson 1.6 Inverse Functions p. 67 #7-29 odd

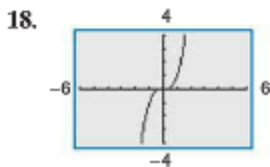
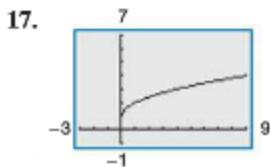
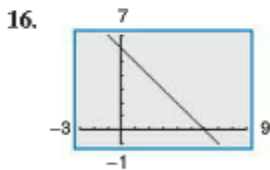
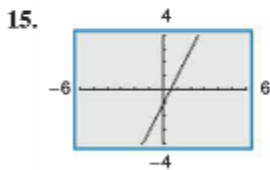
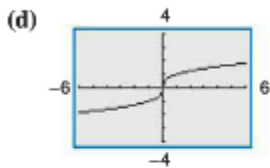
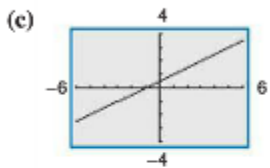
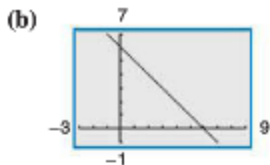
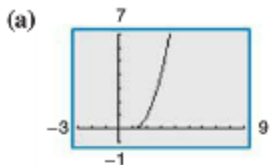
Please complete the assignment using the “tri-fold” method (You may use www.calcchat.com to check your work):

Procedures and Problem Solving

Finding Inverse Functions Informally In Exercises 7–14, find the inverse function of f informally. Verify that $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$.

- ✓ 7. $f(x) = 6x$
- ✓ 8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x$
- ✓ 9. $f(x) = x + 7$
- 10. $f(x) = x - 3$
- 11. $f(x) = 2x + 1$
- 12. $f(x) = (x - 1)/4$
- 13. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$
- 14. $f(x) = x^5$

Identifying Graphs of Inverse Functions In Exercises 15–18, match the graph of the function with the graph of its inverse function. [The graphs of the inverse functions are labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d).]



Verifying Inverse Functions Algebraically In Exercises 19–24, show that f and g are inverse functions algebraically. Use a graphing utility to graph f and g in the same viewing window. Describe the relationship between the graphs.

19. $f(x) = x^3$, $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 20. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

21. $f(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$; $g(x) = x^2 + 4$, $x \geq 0$

22. $f(x) = 9 - x^2$, $x \geq 0$; $g(x) = \sqrt{9-x}$

23. $f(x) = 1 - x^3$, $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{1-x}$

24. $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, $x \geq 0$; $g(x) = \frac{1-x}{x}$, $0 < x \leq 1$