

Functions - Basics

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WORKED SOLUTIONS

1. (a) domain: $\{x : -3 \leq x \leq 3\}$
range: $\{y : 0 \leq y \leq 3\}$

(b) domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
range: $y > 0$

(c) domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \frac{\pm\sqrt{2}}{2}$
range: $y \leq -1$ or $y > 0$

2.

$$(a) h(x) = g(f(x)) = \frac{\frac{2}{x-4}}{2} - 1 = \frac{2}{x-4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{x-4} - 1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{x-4}{x-4} = \frac{-x+5}{x-4} \quad \text{thus, } h(x) = \frac{-x+5}{x-4}$$

$$(b) y = \frac{-x+5}{x-4} \rightarrow x = \frac{-y+5}{y-4} \rightarrow (y-4)x = -y+5 \rightarrow xy-4x = -y+5$$

$$xy + y = 4x + 5 \rightarrow y(x+1) = 4x + 5 \rightarrow y = \frac{4x+5}{x+1}$$

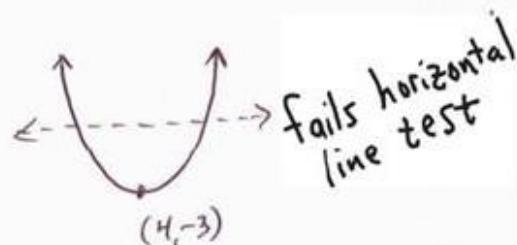
thus, $h^{-1}(x) = \frac{4x+5}{x+1}$

3. (a) $g(x) = 2(x^2 - 8x) + 29$
 $= 2(x^2 - 8x + 16) + 29 - 32$

$g(x) = 2(x-4)^2 - 3$

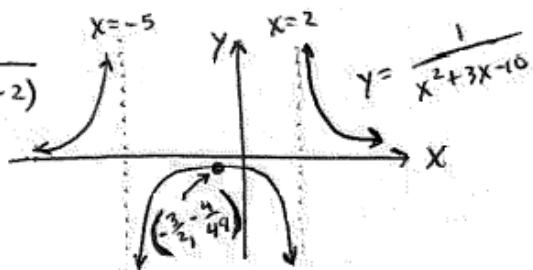
(b) vertex $(4, -3)$, axis of symmetry: $x = 4$

(c) No, function is many-to-one



4.

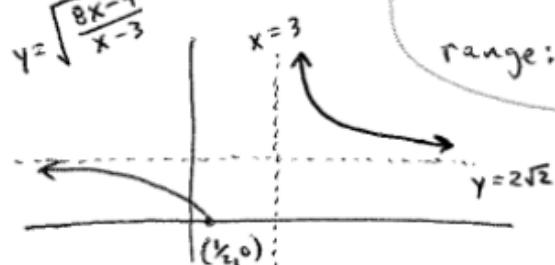
$$(a) f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x - 10} = \frac{1}{(x+5)(x-2)}$$



domain: $\{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq -5, x \neq 2\}$

range: $\{y : y \leq -\frac{4}{49}, y > 0\}$

$$(b) g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{8x-4}{x-3}}$$



domain: $\{x : x \leq -\frac{1}{2}, x > 3\}$

range: $\{y : y \in \mathbb{R}, y \neq 2\sqrt{2}\}$

$$5. y = (x-3)^2 \rightarrow x = (y-3)^2 \rightarrow y-3 = \pm \sqrt{x} \rightarrow y = 3 \pm \sqrt{x}$$

but since range of $h^{-1}(x)$ is $y \geq 3$, then $y = 3 + \sqrt{x}$

thus, $h^{-1}(x) = 3 + \sqrt{x}$

domain: $\{x : x \geq 0\}$

range: $\{y : y \geq 3\}$

6.

- $h(g(x)) = \frac{1}{x^2+3-3} = \frac{1}{x^2}$
- $f(h(x)) = 2\left(\frac{1}{x+3}\right) - 1 = \frac{2}{x+3} - \frac{x+3}{x+3} = \frac{-x-1}{x+3}$
- $h^{-1}(x) = \frac{1-3x}{x}; g(h^{-1}(x)) = \left(\frac{1-3x}{x}\right)^2 - 3 =$
 $= \frac{1-6x+9x^2}{x^2} - \frac{3x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1-6x+6x^2}{x^2}$
- $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}; f^{-1}(f(x)) = \frac{1}{2}(2x-1) + \frac{1}{2} =$
 $= x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = x \quad \underline{\text{Q.E.D.}}$

