

Section 1.4 Extra Practice

- Explain how to find the inverse of a relation.
 - What notation is used to represent the inverse of $y = f(x)$?
 - Show the mapping notation that relates the points on the graph of $y = f(x)$ to the points of the inverse of this function.
- Graph each function and its inverse on the same grid.
 - $y = x^2$
 - $y = |x|$
 - $y = 2x - 6$
 - $y = (x + 4)^2$
- From your graphs of the inverses in #2, state which are functions. Explain how you know.
- Determine algebraically the equation of the inverse of each function.
 - $f(x) = 3x - 6$
 - $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$
 - $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x + 12)$
 - $f(x) = \frac{8x + 12}{4}$
- Graph $f(x) = (x - 3)^2 + 5$. State the domain and range.
 - Graph the inverse of $f(x) = (x - 3)^2 + 5$. State the domain and range.
 - How can you restrict the domain of the relation so that the inverse is a function?
- Determine algebraically the equation of the inverse of each function.
 - $f(x) = (x + 4)^2$
 - $f(x) = x^2 - 7$
 - $f(x) = (x - 2)^2 + 5$
 - $y = (x - 5)^2 - 9$
- For each of the following, state two ways to restrict the domain so that the inverse is a function.
 - $f(x) = x^2 - 5$
 - $f(x) = (x + 4)^2 + 7$
 - $f(x) = (x - 3)^2$
 - $f(x) = -x^2 + 2$
- Determine each of the following given the function $f(x) = x - 8$.
 - $f^{-1}(4)$
 - $f^{-1}(-2)$
 - $f^{-1}(8)$
 - $f^{-1}(0)$

- Copy each graph of $y = f(x)$. Then, sketch the graph of its inverse, $x = f(y)$. Determine whether the inverse is a function.

