

Trig 3.4

whiteboards
Quiz 3.3-3.4 tomorrow

Determine inverses of relations and functions

Graphs functions and their inverses

Inverse Relations

Two relations are inverse relations if and only if one relation contains the element (b, a) whenever the other relation contains the element (a, b) .

domain ↗
range ↘

line of symmetry ($y=x$)

inverse function/ inverse relation

vertical line test (VLT) *function?*

horizontal line test (HLT) *inv. function?*

39. $f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}$

$f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}y + \frac{1}{6}$$

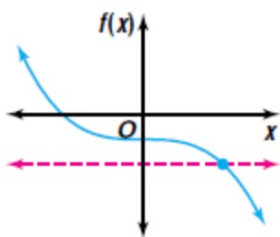
$$-\frac{3}{2}\left(x - \frac{1}{6}\right) = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)y \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \quad x \rightarrow \boxed{} \xrightarrow{f} \boxed{} \xrightarrow{f^{-1}} x$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{4} = y$$

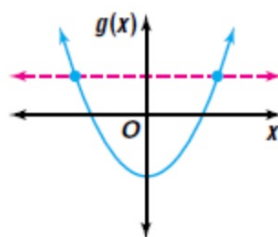
$$x \rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{2}{3}(x) + \frac{1}{6}} \xrightarrow{-\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}} \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}\right) + \frac{1}{4}} \rightarrow x$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x - \frac{3}{12} + \frac{1}{4}$$



The inverse of $f(x)$ is a function.



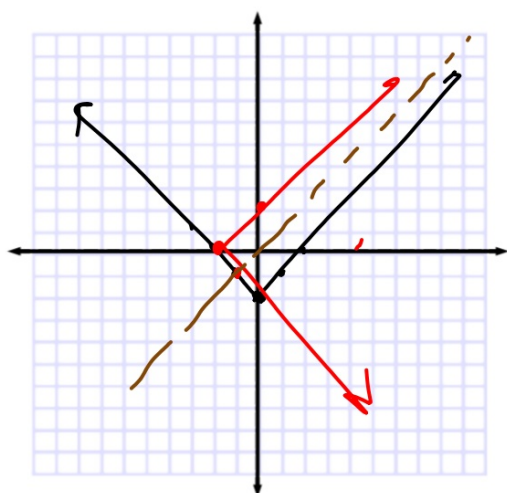
The inverse of $g(x)$ is not a function.

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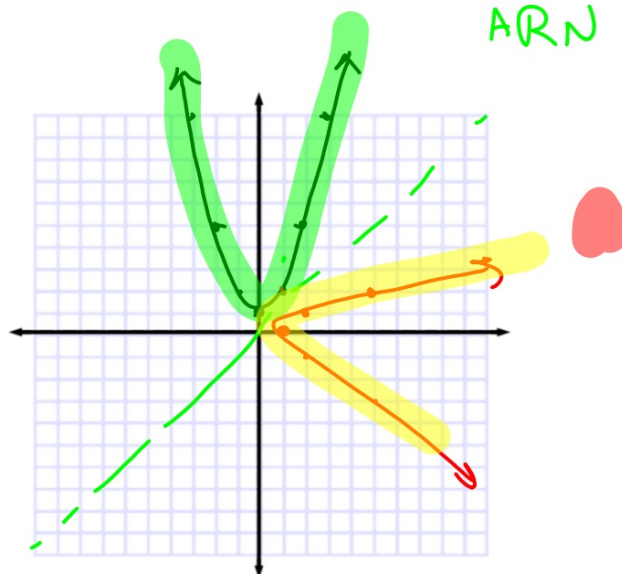
Lesson 3-4 (Pages 152–158)

Graph each function and its inverse.

1. $f(x) = |x| - 2$



2. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$



ARN
 $y \geq 1$

$x \geq 1$
ARN

Equation

VLT, HLT

Find $f^{-1}(x)$. Then state whether $f^{-1}(x)$ is a function.

4. $f(x) = 4x - 5$

5. $f(x) = -2x + 2$

$$x = 4y - 5$$

$$\left(\frac{x+5}{4} \right) = \frac{4y}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (\quad) \quad \boxed{y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\pm \sqrt{-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (\quad)$$

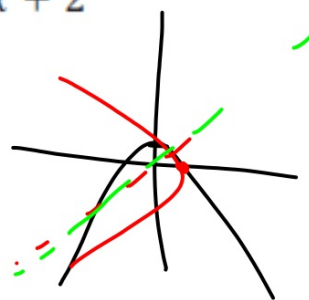
$$f(x) = -4x^2 + 1$$

$$y = -4x^2 + 1$$

$$x = -4y^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{x-1}{-4} = \frac{-4y^2}{-4}$$

$$\sqrt{-\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt{y^2}$$



7. $f(x) = (x - 2)^2$

8. $f(x) = -\frac{x}{2}$

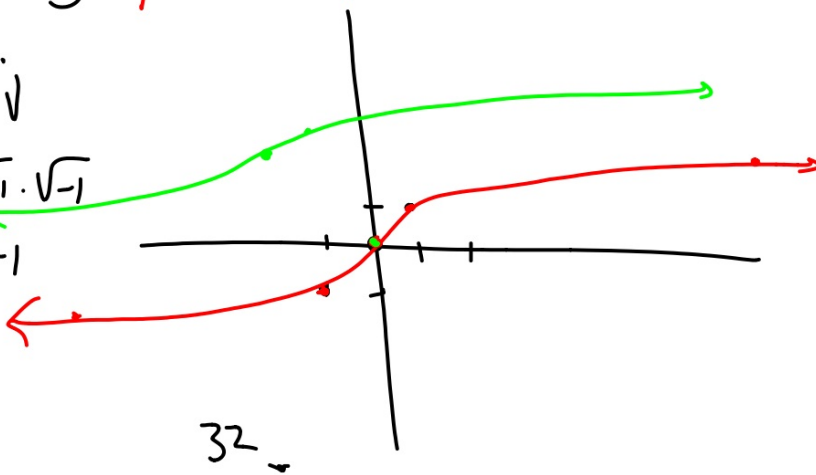
$$7. y = 2 + \sqrt[5]{x+2}$$

$$p(x) = x^5$$

$$i^2 = i \cdot i$$

$$= \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{-1}$$

$$= -1$$



0	0
1	1
-1	-1
2	32
-2	-32

$$h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 32 \cdot t^2$$

$$h = 16t^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{h}{16}} \quad \frac{\sqrt{h}}{4} \quad \leftarrow 1024$$

WB 3,4

(p.151)

10. $f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 2$

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