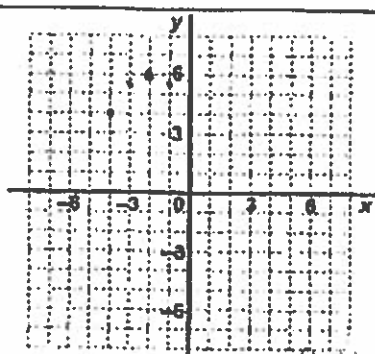
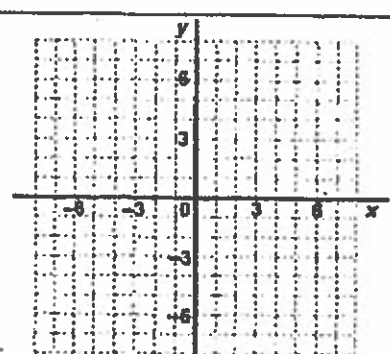


g) $y = 2\sqrt{-x} - 2$ VS 2 reflect y-axis
D 2



h) $y = -\frac{1}{2}(x+2)^2 + 6$ reflect in x-axis
VC 1/2
L 2 U 6



i) $y = -\sqrt{-(x-2)} + 4$

7. Determine the inverse equation for the following functions. See next page.

a) $y = 5x - 6$

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

c) $f(x) = 9x^2 + 1$

8. For $f(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$, write the equations for each of the following, do NOT simplify.

a) $-f(x) = -\sqrt{x-3}$

b) $f(-x) = \sqrt{-x-3}$

c) $f(x+7) = \sqrt{x+7-3}$

d) $8f(x) = 8\sqrt{x-3}$

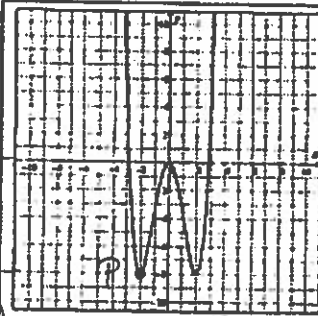
9. Describe how each of the functions below can be obtained from the graph of $f(x)$.

a) $y = f(x+3) - 7$ L 3, D 7

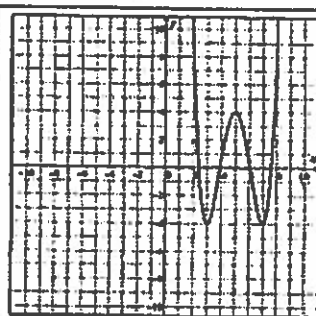
b) $y = 3f(-x)$ VS 3, reflect in y-axis

c) $y = -f(\frac{1}{3}x) - 4$ reflect in x-axis
HS 3, D 4

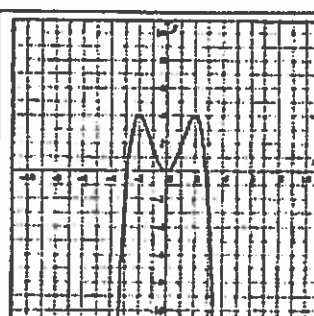
10. Given $f(x)$ in the first graph below, give expressions in function notation for the remaining graphs.



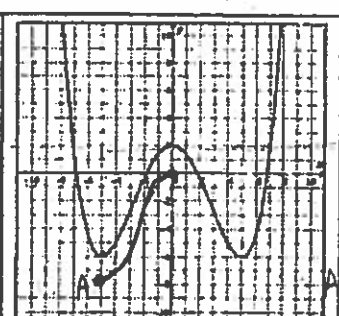
Given $y = f(x)$



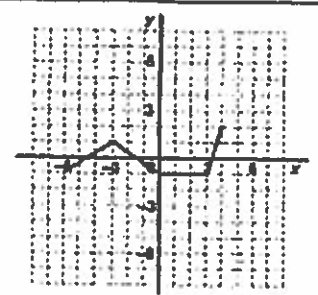
a) $y = f(x-5) + 4$



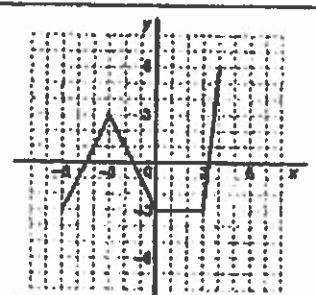
b) $y = -\frac{1}{2}f(x)$



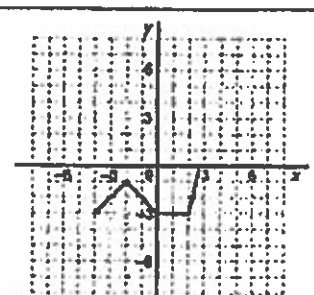
c) $y = f(\frac{2}{5}x) + 2$



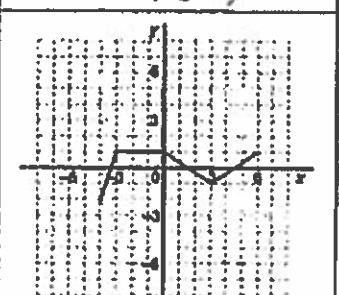
Given $y = f(x)$



d) $y = 3f(x)$



e) $y = f(\frac{3}{2}x) - 2$



f) $y = -f(-x)$

1. For each of the following graphs, state whether it represents a function, then give its domain and range.

Function? (yes/no)	Function? (yes/no)	Function? (yes/no)	Function? (yes/no)
Domain: $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$	Domain: $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, -6 \leq x \leq 6\}$	Domain: $\{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq 6\}$	Domain: $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
Range: $\{y \in \mathbb{R}, y \geq -4\}$	Range: $\{y \in \mathbb{R}, 0 \leq y \leq 6\}$	Range: $\{y \in \mathbb{R}, y \leq 5\}$	Range: $\{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

2. If $f(x) = 3x - 2$, determine, simplifying your answers where possible:

a) $f(3) = 9 - 2 = 7$

b) $f(-2) = -6 - 2 = -8$

c) $f(2k^3) = 6k^3 - 2$

d) $f(4x-1) = 3(4x-1) - 2 = 12x - 5$

3. If $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x - 4$, determine, simplifying your answers where possible:

a) $f(3) = 18 + 9 - 4 = 23$

b) $f(-2) = 8 - 6 - 4 = -2$

c) $f(3a-2) = 2(9a^2 - 12a + 4) + (9a - 6) - 4 = 18a^2 - 15a - 2$

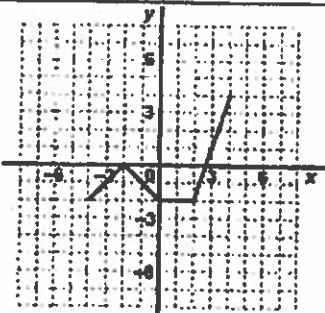
4. If $f(x) = \frac{2}{x+3}$, determine, without simplifying answers:

a) $f(4x) = \frac{2}{4x+3}$

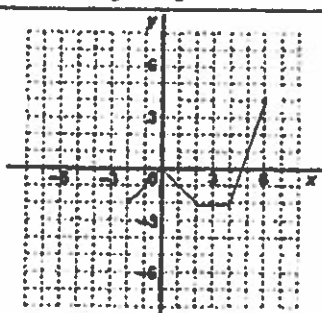
b) $4f(x) = \frac{8}{x+3}$

c) $f(a+b)+c = \frac{2}{a+b+3} + c$

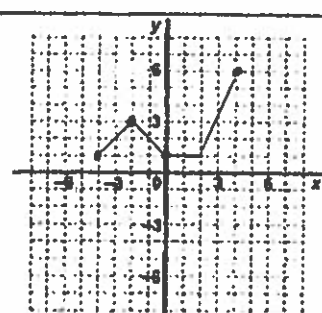
5. Sketch each of the indicated functions on the grids provided.



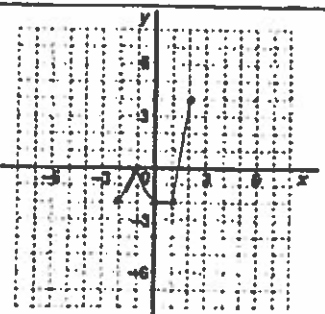
a) $y = f(x)$



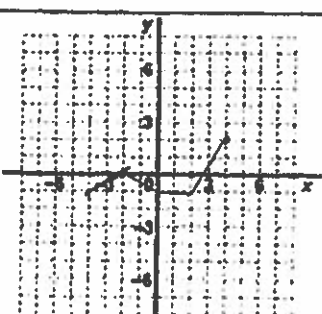
b) $y = f(x-2)$ R 2



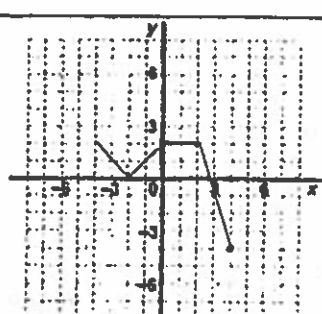
c) $y = f(x)+3$ U 3



d) $y = f(2x)$ HC $\frac{1}{2}$

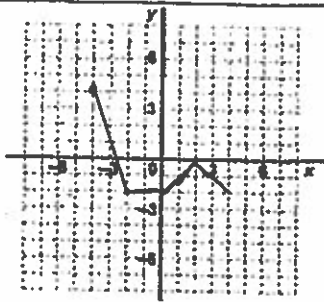


e) $y = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$ VC $\frac{1}{2}$

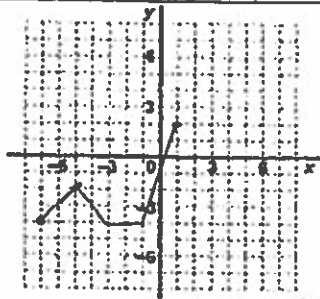


f) $y = -f(x)$ reflect in x-axis.

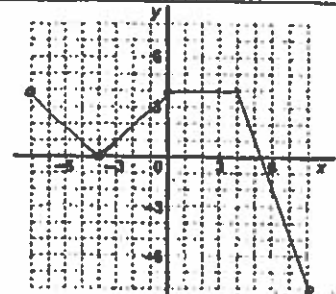
Extra Review Solutions



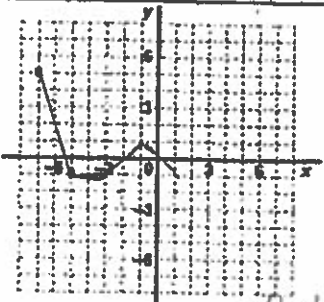
g) $y = f(-x)$ reflect in y-axis



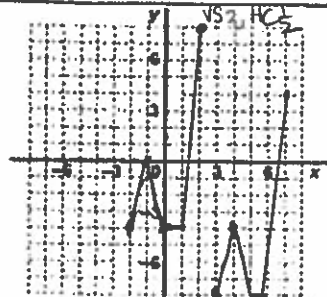
h) $y = f(x+3) - 2$ L3, D2



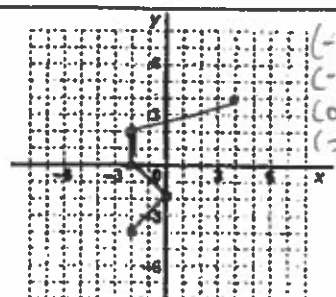
i) $y = -2f(\frac{1}{2}x)$ reflection in x-axis VS2 HS2



j) $y = f(-(x+3)) + 1$ reflect in y-axis L3, U1



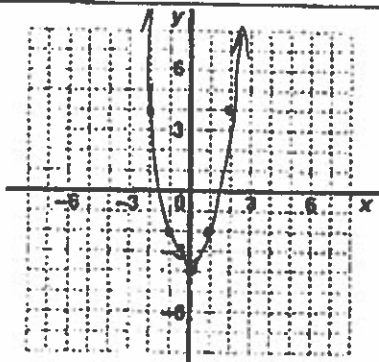
k) $y = 2f(2(x-5)) - 4$ VS2 HC2 HC2 R5 D4



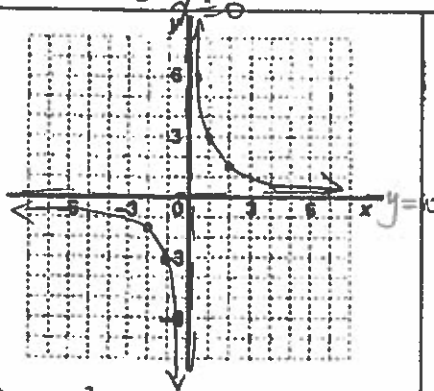
l) $y = f^{-1}(x)$

(-4, -2) → (-2, -4)
(-2, 0) → (0, -2)
(0, -2) → (-2, 0)
(2, -2) → (-2, 2)

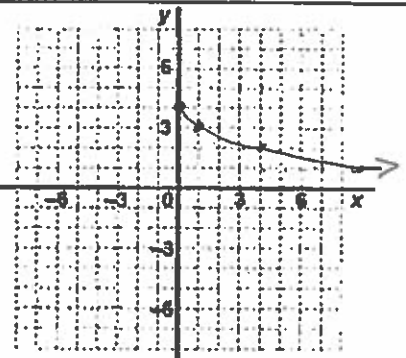
6. Sketch each of the indicated functions on the grids provided.



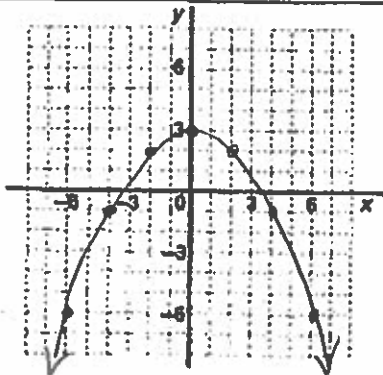
a) $y = 2x^2 - 4$



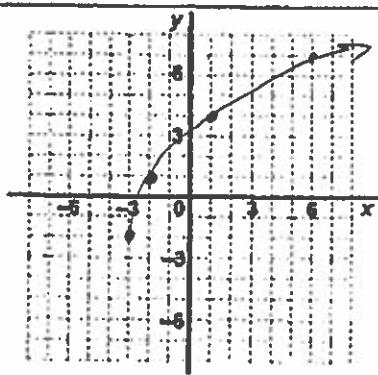
b) $y = \frac{1}{x}$



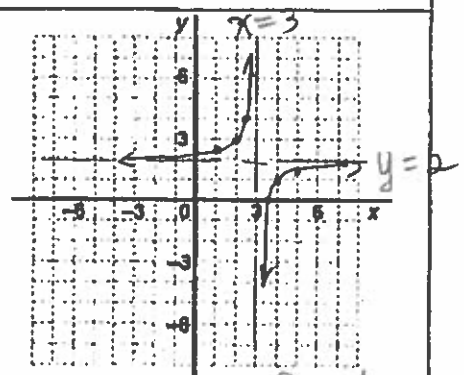
c) $y = -\sqrt{x} + 4$



d) $y = -(\frac{1}{2}x)^2 + 3$ HS2



e) $y = 3\sqrt{x+3} - 2$



f) $y = \frac{-1}{x-3} + 2$ reflection, R3 U2

VS3 L3 D2

Extra Review Solutions

#7. a) $y = 5x - 6$
for $f^{-1}(x)$,

$m = 5, b = -6$ sloped line is a function.
 $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 $R = \{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$5y - 6 = x$$

$$5y = x + 6$$

$$y = \frac{x + 6}{5}$$

$\therefore f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{6}{5}$ — sloped line is a function.
 $m = \frac{1}{5}, b = \frac{6}{5}$ $D: \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 $R: \{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

ü b) $f(x) = (x+4)^2 - 1$
for $f^{-1}(x)$,

$D: \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ $R: \{y \in \mathbb{R}, y \geq -1\}$
 quadratic parabola is a function.

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

$$(y+4)^2 = x + 1$$

$$(y+4) = \pm \sqrt{x+1}$$

$y = \pm \sqrt{x+1} - 4$
 $\therefore f^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x+1} - 4$ — not a function (full parabola on side).

$D: \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 $R: \{y \in \mathbb{R}, y \geq 1\}$

$D: \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq -1\}$
 $R: \{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$

c) $f(x) = 9x^2 + 1$
for $f^{-1}(x)$,

$$9y^2 + 1 = x$$

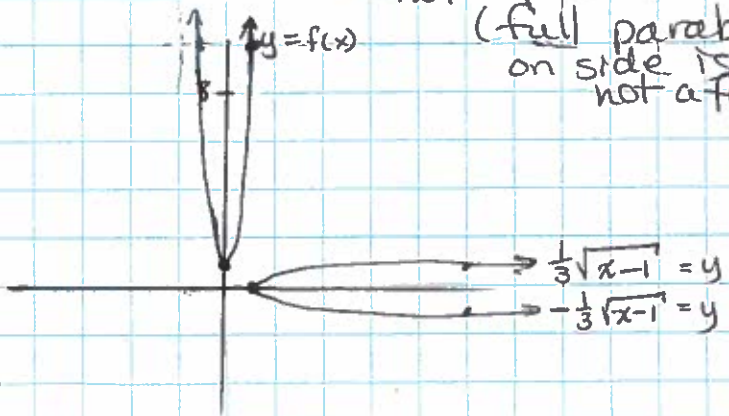
$$9y^2 = x - 1$$

$$y^2 = \frac{x-1}{9}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{9}}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{3}$$

$\therefore f^{-1}(x) = \pm \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{x-1}$ $D: \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq 1\}$ $R: \{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$.
 not a function (full parabola on side is not a function!)



H59
 VC 1/3