

SN \_\_\_\_\_ ID \_\_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Show all necessary steps for full marks.

**Question 1: (7 points):** If  $f(x) = 2x - x^2$ ;  $x \leq 1$  theni) find  $f^{-1}(x)$ ii) sketch the graph of  $f^{-1}(x)$ **Solution (i):**

$$y = 2x - x^2 ; x \leq 1$$

$$x = -y^2 + 2y ; y \leq 1$$

$$-x = y^2 - 2y ; y \leq 1$$

$$1 - x = y^2 - 2y + 1 ; y \leq 1$$

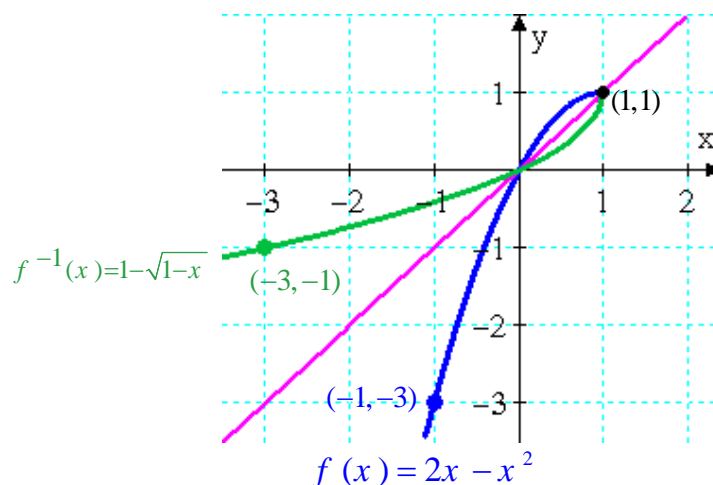
$$1 - x = (y - 1)^2 ; y \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 - x \geq 0$$

$$|y - 1| = \sqrt{1 - x} ; y \leq 1 ; x \leq 1$$

$$-(y - 1) = \sqrt{1 - x} ; y \leq 1 ; x \leq 1$$

$$y - 1 = -\sqrt{1 - x} ; y \leq 1 ; x \leq 1$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 1 - \sqrt{1 - x} ; R_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 1] ; D_{f^{-1}} = (-\infty, 1]$$

**(ii):****Question 2: (4 points):** If  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-1}$ ,  $x \neq 1$ , then  $f^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$  is equal to

(a)  $-3$

(b)  $3$

(c)  $2/3$

(d)  $-2/3$

(e)  $3/2$

**Solution:** Let  $x = f^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2x}{x-1} \Rightarrow 3x - 3 = 4x \Rightarrow x = -3$ 

$$f^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -3$$

**Question 3: (4 points):** If  $f(t) = 2^{1-3t}$  is written in the form  $f(t) = k a^t$ , then find the values of  $a$  and  $k$ .

**Solution:**  $f(t) = 2^{1-3t} = 2^1 \cdot 2^{-3t} = 2(2^{-3})^t = 2\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^t \Rightarrow \boxed{k=2} \text{ and } \boxed{a=\frac{1}{8}}$

**Question 4: (4.2Example 3) (6 points):**

**Graph** each function. Give the **domain** and **range**.

(a):  $f(x) = -2^x$

(b):  $f(x) = 2^{x+3}$

(c):  $f(x) = 2^{x-2} - 1$

**SOLUTION** In each graph, we show in particular how the point  $(0, 1)$  on the graph of  $y = 2^x$  has been translated.

(a) The graph of  $f(x) = -2^x$  is that of  $f(x) = 2^x$  reflected across the  $x$ -axis. The domain is  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , and the range is  $(-\infty, 0)$ . See **Figure 18**.

(b) The graph of  $f(x) = 2^{x+3}$  is the graph of  $f(x) = 2^x$  translated 3 units to the left, as shown in **Figure 19**. The domain is  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , and the range is  $(0, \infty)$ .

(c) The graph of  $f(x) = 2^{x-2} - 1$  is that of  $f(x) = 2^x$  translated 2 units to the right and 1 unit down. See **Figure 20**. The domain is  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , and the range is  $(-1, \infty)$ .

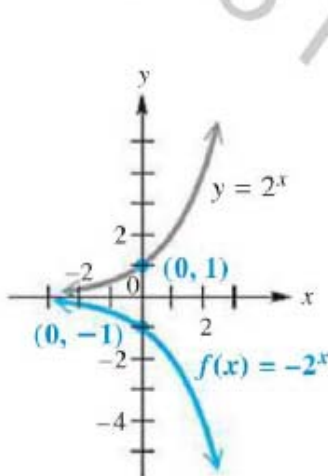


Figure 18

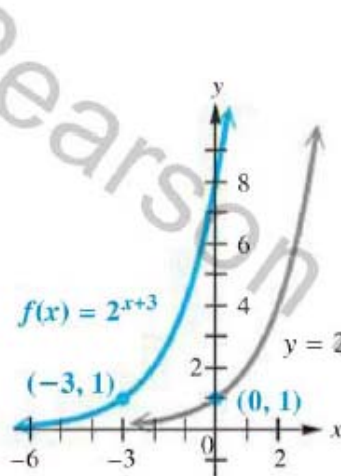


Figure 19

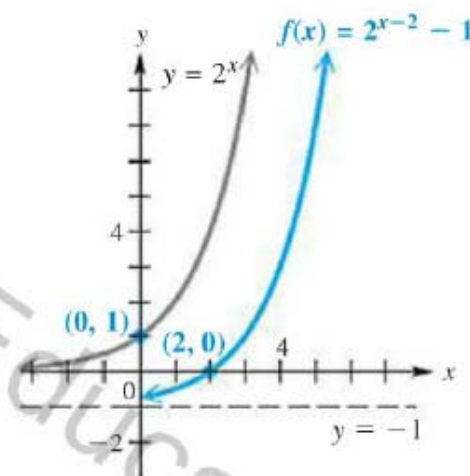


Figure 20

**Question 5: (4 points):** Sketch the graph of (a):  $f(x) = |-e^x|$  (b):  $g(x) = e^{|x|}$

**Solution:**

(a):  $f(x) = |-e^x| = |e^x| = e^x$  because  $e^x > 0$  for all  $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$  (b):  $g(x) = e^{|x|} = \begin{cases} e^x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ e^{-x} & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$

