

Answer on Question#44082 – Math – Algebra

find the inverse and graph all:

$$f(x) = (4-x)/(3+y)$$

$$f(x) = 2x-4$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + x - 1$$

Solution.

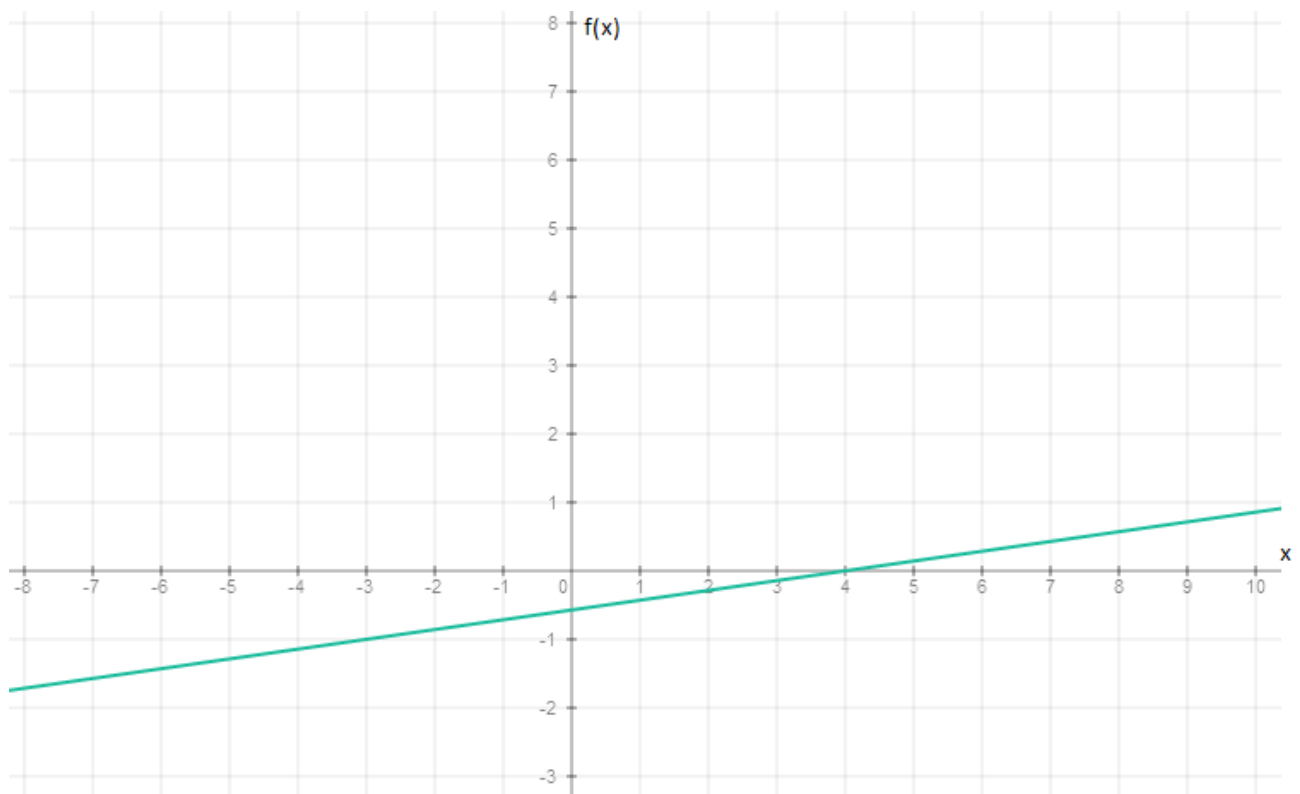
a) $f(x) = \frac{4-x}{3+y}$. Let's denote $\frac{4-x}{3+y} = z$, hence

$$4 - x = z(3 + y)$$

$$x = 4 - z(3 + y)$$

So, the inverse function for $f(x) = \frac{4-x}{3+y}$ is $g(x) = 4 - x(3 + y)$.

The graph when $y=10$:



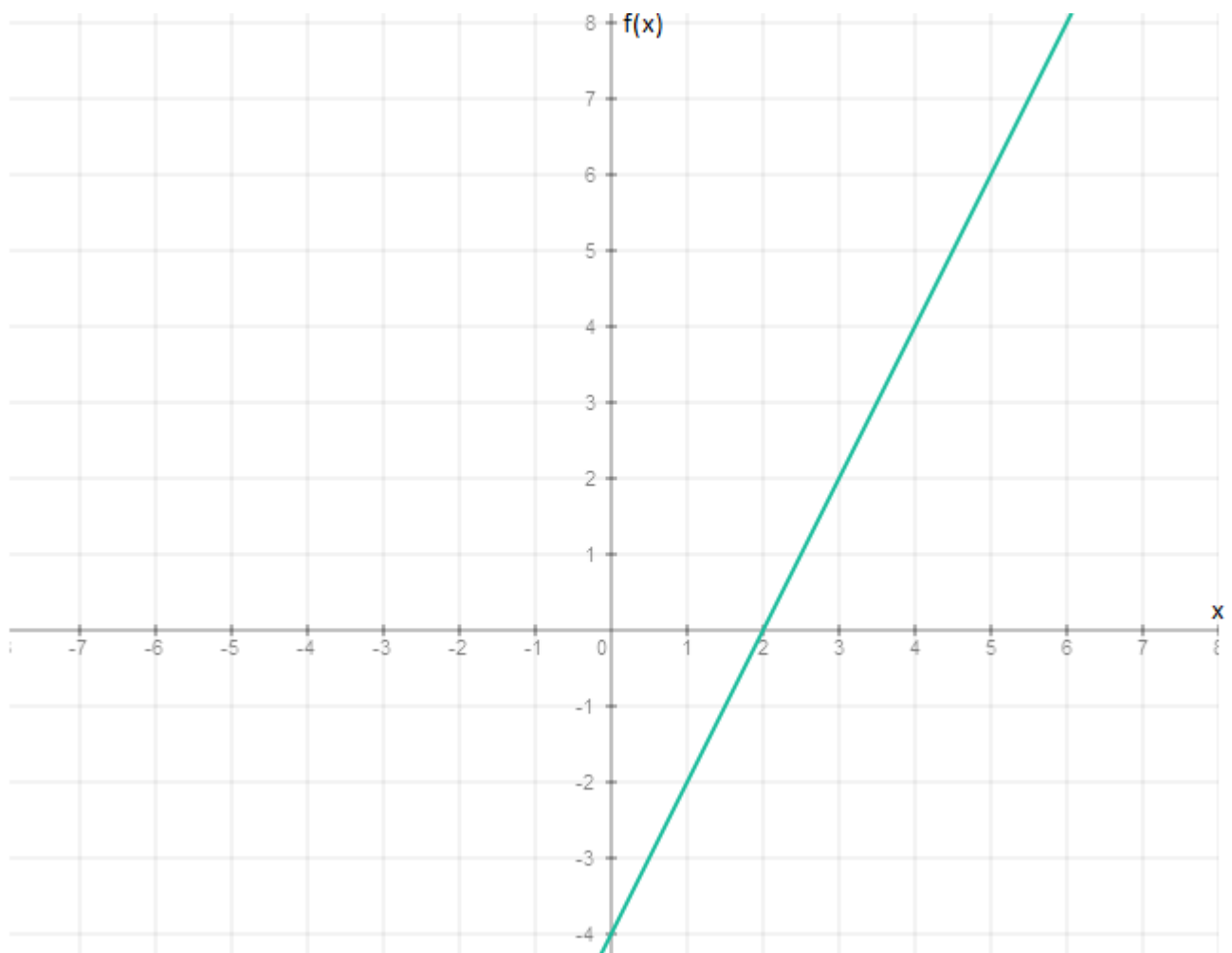
b) $f(x) = 2x-4$. As in previous case let's denote $2x - 4 = z$, hence

$$2x = z + 4$$

$$x = \frac{z}{2} + 2$$

So, the inverse function for $f(x) = 2x - 4$ is $g(x) = \frac{x}{2} + 2$.

The graph:

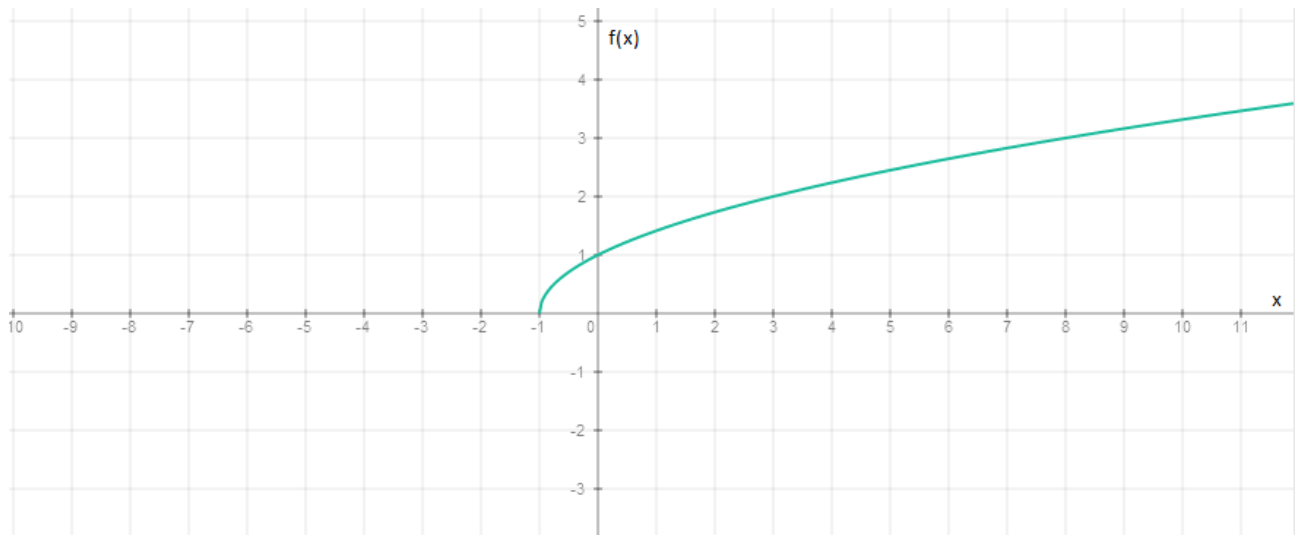


c) $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$. As in previous cases let's denote $\sqrt{x + 1} = z$, hence

$$\begin{aligned}x + 1 &= z^2 \\x &= z^2 - 1, z \in [0, +\infty).\end{aligned}$$

So, the inverse function for $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$ is $g(x) = x^2 - 1, x \in [0, +\infty)$.

The graph:



d) $f(x) = x^2 + x - 1$. As in previous cases let's denote $x^2 + x - 1 = z$, hence

$$x^2 + x - 1 = z$$

$$x^2 + x - 1 - z = 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac = 1 + 4(z + 1) = 4z + 5;$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4z + 5}}{2};$$

So, this function do not have inverse function on the whole $\mathbb{R}$.

The graph:

