

7.1 Q 21

- $f(x) \rightarrow y$
- solve for x

$$y = f(x) = x^3 - 1 \quad \text{Find } f^{-1}(x)$$

$$y = x^3 - 1$$

$$y + 1 = x^3$$

$$(x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (y + 1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{y + 1}$$

$$y \leftrightarrow x$$

$$y \rightarrow f^{-1}(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + 1}$$

$$D(f^{-1}) = \mathbb{R} = R(f)$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$= R(f^{-1})$$

$$D(f) = R(f^{-1})$$

$$R(f) = D(f^{-1})$$

Th

$$f: D \rightarrow R$$

$$a \rightarrow \underline{b = f(a)}$$

$$f: D \rightarrow R$$

$$f: D \rightarrow R$$

$$f(a), f(a), f(a), \dots$$

$$f^{-1}: R \rightarrow D$$

$$b \rightarrow \underline{a = f^{-1}(b)}$$

$$(f^{-1}): R \rightarrow D$$

$$(f^{-1}): R \rightarrow D$$

$$b = f(a)$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = f^{-1}(f(a)) = a$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = a$$

$$(f^{-1})(b), (f^{-1})(b), \dots$$

$$f^{-1}(b) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f'(b) \quad \times$$

$$(f^{-1})'(a) \quad \times$$

Th

$$f(x) \text{ 1-1 } \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) \text{ if diff}$$

$$b = f(a)$$

$$a = f^{-1}(b)$$

$$\left. \frac{df^{-1}}{dx} \right|_{x=b} = \frac{1}{f'(a)}$$

\uparrow
 $f^{-1}(b)$

Q44 $y = g(x)$ has inverse $g^{-1}(x) \Rightarrow g$ is 1-1

$$g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(0) = 2$$

Find $\left. \frac{dg^{-1}}{dx} \right|_{x=0}$

$x=0 \rightarrow b$

$$\left. \frac{dg^{-1}}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{g'(a)}$$

\uparrow
 a

$$b = g(a)$$

$$0 = g(a)$$

$$a = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{g'(0)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

7.2

Q14

$$y = (\ln x)^3$$
$$y' = 3 (\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad \checkmark$$

Q24

$$y = \ln \left[\frac{\ln(\ln x)}{g(x)} \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{g'(x)}{\ln(\ln x)}$$
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{x \ln x}}{\ln(\ln x)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}$$

$$y = \ln g(x)$$

$$y' = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$g(x) = \ln \left(\frac{\ln x}{f} \right)$$

$$f \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \ln x}$$

(41) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{2 - \cos t} dt$

$$\int \frac{du}{u}$$

$$u = 2 - \cos t$$

$$du = \sin t dt$$

$$t = 0 \Rightarrow u = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$t = \pi \Rightarrow u = 2 - (-1) = 3$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$\left. \ln|u| \right|_1^3 = \ln 3 - \ln 1 = \ln 3 - 0 = \ln 3$$

7.1 Q 32 $f(x) = y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-3}$ Find

① $D(f) = [0, 9) \cup (9, \infty)$
 $= R(\bar{f})$

② $R(\bar{f}) = D(f) = [0, 9) \cup (9, \infty)$

③ $\bar{f}(x) = y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-3}$

$$y(\sqrt{x}-3) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y\sqrt{x} - 3y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} = 3y$$

$$\sqrt{x}(y-1) = 3y$$

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

$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{9\}$ x
 $(0, \infty) \setminus \{9\}$ x

$[0, 9) \cup (9, \infty)$

• $f(x) \rightarrow y$

• solve for x

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

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

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

$$y \leftrightarrow x$$

$$y \rightarrow f^{-1}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{D(f^{-1}) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}}}$$

$$(4) \underline{\underline{D(f^{-1}) = R(f)}}$$

$$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \left| \quad f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow D \right.$$

$$a \rightarrow b$$

$$b \rightarrow a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-3}$$

$$D(f) = [0, 9) \cup (9, \infty) = R(f^{-1})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow y=1 \text{ H.A.S.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 9^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-3} = \frac{1}{\text{small}^+} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 9^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{\text{small}^-} = -\infty$$

$$x=9 \text{ V.A.}$$

$$\text{Key point } (0, f(0)) = (0, 0)$$

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

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

$$R(f) = (-\infty, 0] \cup (1, \infty) = \underline{\underline{D(f^{-1})}}$$

(5) sketch f, f^{-1}

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f^{-1}(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \left(\frac{3}{1} \right)^2 = 9 \Rightarrow y=9 \text{ H. Asy.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f^{-1}(x) = \left(\frac{3}{\text{small}^+} \right)^2 = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f^{-1}(x) \text{ DNE}$$