

7.1 Q 21

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

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

$y = x^3 - 1$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Th

$f: D \rightarrow R$
 $a \rightarrow b = f(a)$

$\hat{f}: D \rightarrow R$

$\hat{\hat{f}}: D \rightarrow R$

$f(a), \hat{f}(a), \hat{\hat{f}}(a), \dots$

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

$(\hat{f}^{-1}): R \rightarrow D$
 $b \rightarrow a = \hat{f}^{-1}(b)$

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

$b = f(a)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Th
 $f(x)$ 1-1 $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x)$ 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

$$g(0) = 0$$

$$g^{-1}(0) = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_1^3 \frac{du}{u}$$

$$u = 2 - \cos t$$

$$du = \sin t dt$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{u}{u} = \ln|u| = \ln 3 - \ln 1 = \ln 3 - 0 = \ln 3$$

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

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

Conditions for domain:

- $x \geq 0$
- $\sqrt{x} - 3 \neq 0$
- $\sqrt{x} \neq 3$
- $x \neq 9$

Resulting domain: $[0, 9) \cup (9, \infty)$

Other sets shown: $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{9\}$ (marked with a red X), $(0, \infty) \setminus \{9\}$ (marked with a red X).

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

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

• $f(x) \rightarrow y$

• solve for x

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• $y \leftrightarrow x$

• $y \rightarrow f^{-1}(x)$

~~$D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$~~ X

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

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

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

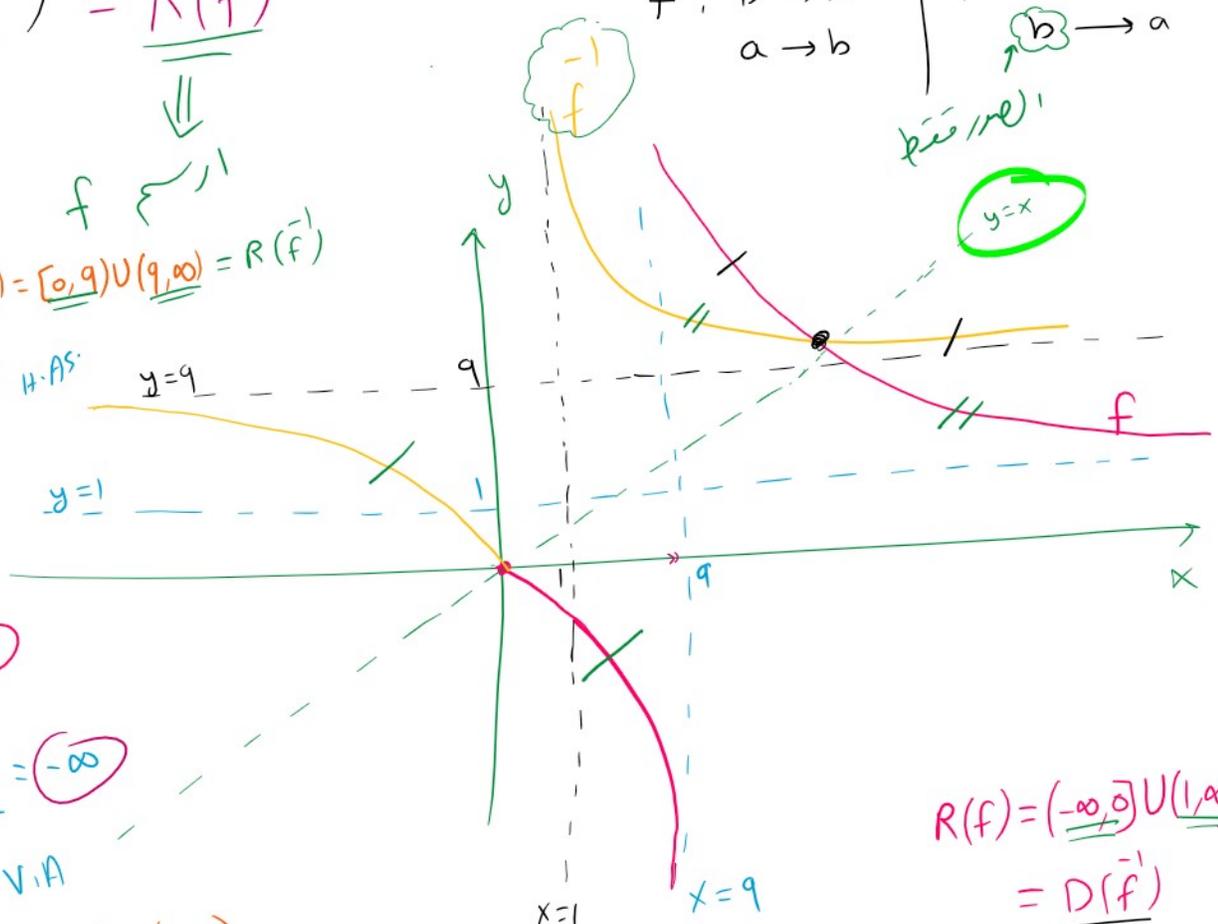
$D(f) = [0, 9) \cup (9, \infty) = R(f^{-1})$

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

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

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

Key point $(0, f(0)) = (0, 0)$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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