

Function Homework

Michael Padilla

July 5, 2024

Exercises for Section 17.1

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Exercises for Section 17.2

- 1.
- 2.
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 9
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Exercises for Section 17.4

- 1. (5,1), (6,1), (8,1)
- 3 $g \circ f = (1,1), (2,1), (3,3)$
 $f \circ g = (1,1), (2,2), (3,2)$
- 5 $g(f(x)) = x + 1$
 $f(g(x)) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1}$
- 6 $g(f(x)) = 3(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}) + 1$
 $f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{(3x + 2)^2 + 1}$
- 7 $g \circ f = (mn + 1, mn + m^2)$
 $f \circ g = ((m + 1)(m + n), (m + 1)^2)$
- 8 $g \circ f = (5(3m - 4n) + 2m + n, 3m - 4n)$
 $f \circ g = (3(5m + n) - 4m, 2(5m + n) + m)$
- 9 $g \circ f = (m + n, m + n)$
 $f \circ g = m + m = 2m$

i

$$f \circ g \circ h = f(g(h(x)))$$
$$= (\frac{1}{(x^4)^2 + 1})^3 - 4(\frac{1}{(x^4)^2 + 1})$$

ii

$$f \circ h \circ g = f(h(g(x)))$$
$$= ((\frac{1}{x^2 + 1})^4)^3 - 4((\frac{1}{x^2 + 1})^4)$$

iii

$$h \circ g \circ f = h(g(f(x)))$$
$$(\frac{1}{(x^3 - 4x)^2 + 1})^4$$

Exercises for Section 17.5

- 1.

Injective

$$f(a) - f(b) \neq 0$$
$$6 - a - 6 + b = -a + b \neq 0$$

Therefore, it's Injective

Surjective

$$f(a) = b$$
$$6 - a = b$$
$$a = -b + 6$$
$$-b + 6 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Therefore, it's Surjective

Therefore, it's Bijective

Inverse

$$m = 6 - n$$
$$m - 6 = -n$$
$$-m + 6 = n$$
$$f^{-1}(n) = -n + 6$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \frac{5x+1}{x-2} \\ y(x-2) &= 5x+1 \\ yx-2y &= 5x+1 \\ yx-5x &= 1+2y \\ x(y-5) &= 1+2y \\ x &= \frac{1+2y}{y-5} f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1+2x}{x-5}\end{aligned}$$

3.

5