

# Function Homework

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## Exercises for Section 17.1

1. domain =  $\{0,1,2, 3, 4\}$ , range =  $\{2,3,4\}$ ,  $f(2) = 4$ ,  $f(1) = 3$
2. domain = A, range = 2,3,4,5,  $f(b) = 3$ ,  $f(d) = 5$
3.  $\{(a,0), (b, 0)\}$ ,  $\{(a, 0), (b,1)\}$ ,  $\{(a,1), (b,1)\}$ ,  $\{(a,1), (b,0)\}$
4.  $\{(a,0), (b, 0), (c,0)\}$ ,  $\{(a, 0), (b,1), (c, 0)\}$ ,  $\{(a,0), (b,1), (c,1)\}$ ,  $\{(a,0), (b,0), (c,0)\}$ ,  $\{(a,1), (b,0), (c, 0)\}$ ,  $\{(a,1), (b, 1), (c,0)\}$ ,  $\{(a, 1), (b, 0), (c,1)\}$ ,  $\{(a, 1), (b,1), (c,1)\}$
5. (a, d)

## 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.

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{Injective} \\ f(a)-f(b) &\neq 0 \\ 2^a-2^b &\neq 0 \\ \text{Therefore, it's Injective} \\ &\text{Surjective} \\ f(a) &= b \\ 2^a &= b \\ a &= \log_2(b) \\ b &\in B \\ \text{Therefore, it's Surjective} \\ \text{Therefore, it's Bijective} \\ &\text{Inverse} \\ f^{-1}(n) &= \log_2(n)\end{aligned}$$

5

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \pi x - e \\ y + e &= \pi x \\ \frac{y+e}{\pi} &= x \\ f^{-1}(x) &= \frac{x+e}{\pi}\end{aligned}$$