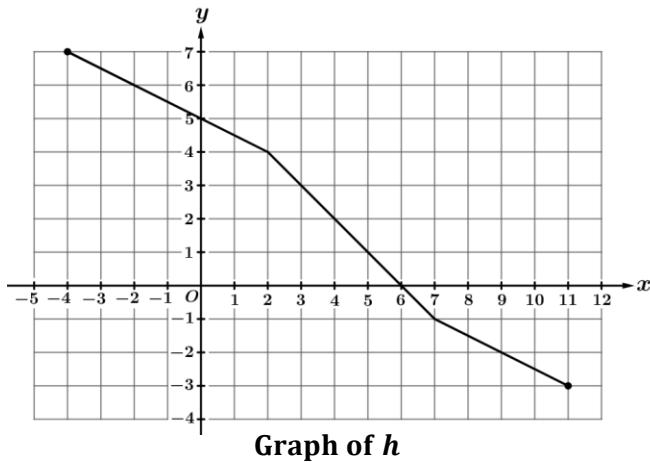


x	-6	-1	0	2	5	9
$f(x)$	-1	2	6	9	11	15

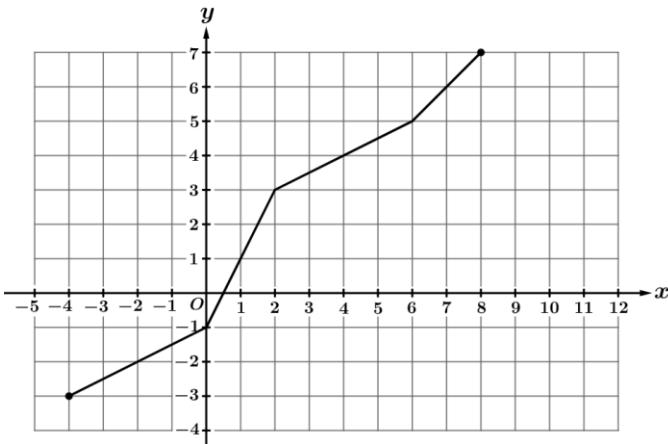
Let f be a continuous function with selected values in the table above. Let g be the inverse of f , such that $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$. Find the following values if possible.

- 1) $f(f(2))$ 2) $g(11)$ 3) $g(9)$
 4) $g(g(9))$ 5) $(f^{-1} \circ f)(5)$ 6) $f^{-1}(2)$



The function h is defined over the interval $-4 \leq x \leq 11$ as shown above. Let h^{-1} represent the inverse of h .

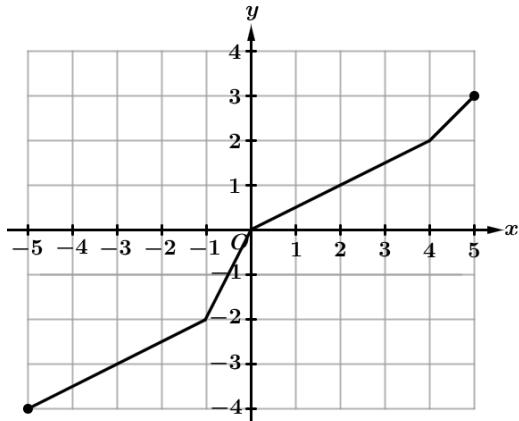
- 7) What is the maximum value of $h(x)$? 8) What is the maximum value of $h^{-1}(x)$?
 9) Find $h^{-1}(5)$ 10) Find $h^{-1}(-2)$ 11) Find $h^{-1}(h^{-1}(-1))$



Graph of f

The function f is defined over the interval $-4 \leq x \leq 8$ as shown above. Let f^{-1} represent the inverse of f .

- 12) What is the minimum value of $f^{-1}(x)$? 13) What is the maximum value of $f^{-1}(x)$?
 14) Find $f^{-1}(4)$ 15) Find $f^{-1}(7)$ 16) Find $f^{-1}(6)$
 17) What is the domain of f^{-1} ? 18) What is the range of f^{-1} ?



Graph of g

x	-5	-2	0	1	3	4
$h(x)$	5	4	1	0	-2	-3

The function g is defined over the interval $-5 \leq x \leq 5$ as shown above. Let g^{-1} represent the inverse of g . Values of the decreasing function h are given in the table above for selected values of x . Find the following, if possible.

- 19) $g(h(-2))$ 20) $h^{-1}(4)$
 21) $g^{-1}(h(-1))$ 22) $g(h^{-1}(2))$