**How to find the Inverse Function of a One-to-One Function f(x):**

- write $y = f(x)$
- solve for $x$
- to express $f^{-1}$ as a function of $x$, interchange $x$ and $y$.

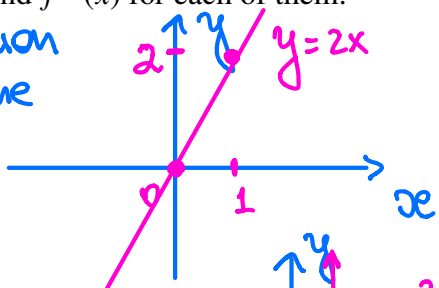
1. Check if the following functions are one-to-one and find $f^{-1}(x)$ for each of them:

   (a) $f(x) = 2x$

   Linear function is one-to-one

   $y = 2x$

   $x = \frac{y}{2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{2} = f^{-1}(x)$

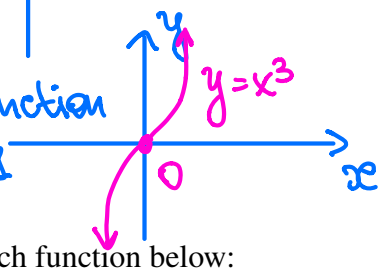
   
   

   (b) $f(x) = x^3$

   $y = x^3$

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

   Cubic function is 1-to-1

2. Without explicitly finding a formula for $f^{-1}(x)$, find $f^{-1}(1)$ for each function below:

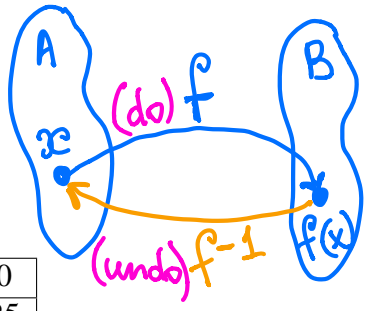
   (a) $f(x) = x - 20$

   $f^{-1}(1) = ?$ ← x-value

   ↑ y-value

   $1 = x - 20$

   $\boxed{x = 21} = f^{-1}(1)$

   (b)

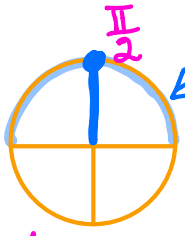
| $x$ | 0 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0.75 | 1 | 1.25 | 1.5 | 1.75 | 2.0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $f(x)$ | 20 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.25 |

   $y = 1$ and corresponded $x$ value is $1.75 = f^{-1}(1)$

3. Evaluate $\cos^{-1}(0)$. $= \arccos(0)$

   $\cos\alpha = 0$

   $\alpha = \arccos(0) \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \cos^{-1}(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

   ← domain of $\cos^{-1}(x)$

4. Find the exact value of each expression.

   (a) $\log_2 16 = \log_2 2^4$

   $= 4 \log_2 2 = \boxed{4}$

   (b) $e^{\ln 5} = e^{\log_e 5} = \boxed{5}$

5. Solve each equation below for $x$.

(a) $10 = 2e^{x+1}$

$5 = e^{x+1}$

$\ln(5) = \ln(e^{x+1})$

$\ln 5 = (x+1)\ln e$

$\ln 5 = x+1$

$\boxed{x = \ln 5 - 1}$

(b) $\ln(x) + \ln(x-1) = 2$

$\ln(x(x-1)) = 2$

$e^{\ln(x^2-x)} = e^2$

$x(x-1) = e^2$

$x^2 - x - e^2 = 0$

$D = 1 + 4e^2$

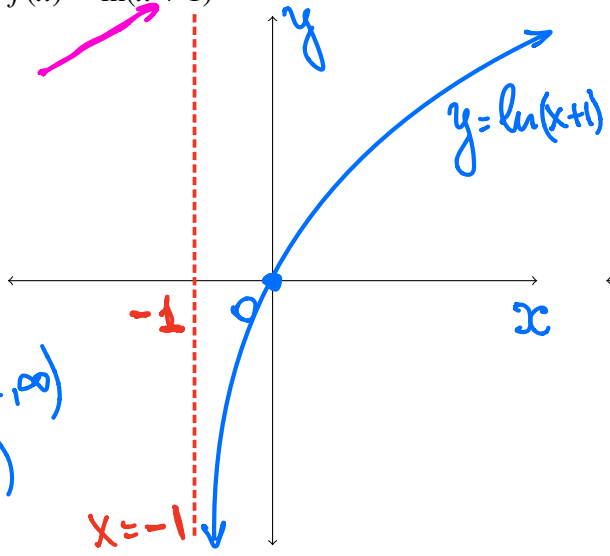
$x_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{1+4e^2}}{2}$, $x_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{1+4e^2}}{2}$

$x_2 < 0$ and is not included in $\mathrm{Dom}(\ln(x))$

6. Sketch each function. Include domain, range, intercepts and asymptotes.

(a) $f(x) = \ln(x+1)$

Shift $f(x) = \ln x$ per (1) unit to the left



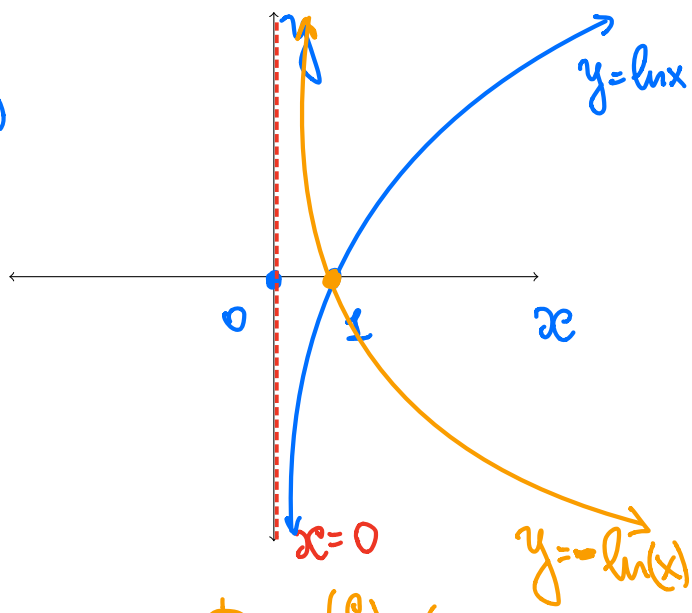

$\mathrm{Dom}(f) = (-1, \infty)$

$E(f) = (-\infty, \infty)$

VA: $x = -1$

$(0,0)$ is a $y$-intercept point

(b) $f(x) = -\ln x$ ← reflect $y = f(x)$ about $x$-axis




$\mathrm{Dom}(f) = (0, \infty)$

$E(f) = (-\infty, \infty)$

VA: $x = 0$

$(1,0)$ is an $x$-intercept point