

Functions

- ⑪ (a) To find the inverse of a function, swaps the x 's and y 's and then rearrange to make y the subject of the equation.

$$f(x): y = 3x + 5 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{swap } x \text{ and } y} \quad x = 3y + 5$$

$$-5 \text{ from both sides} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad x - 5 = 3y$$

$$\text{divide both sides by } 3 \quad \hookrightarrow \quad y = \frac{x-5}{3}$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x)^{-1} = \frac{x-5}{3}}}$$

- (b) $f(g(x))$ is what we want to find.

$$\text{Start with } f(x) = 3x + 5$$

notice the difference between what we have, $(f(x))$, and what we want, $(f(g(x)))$. We've got an ' x ' where we want a ' $g(x)$ '.

So replace every x with $g(x)$.

$$f(x) = 3x + 5$$



$$f(g(x)) = 3(g(x)) + 5$$

We know what $g(x)$ is: $g(x) = 2(x-1)$

$$f(g(x)) = 3(2(x-1)) + 5$$

$$= 3 \times 2 \times (x-1) + 5$$

$$= 6(x-1) + 5$$

$$= 6x - 6 + 5$$

$$fg(x) = 6x - 1$$

Now just simplify

(c) As before, $gg(x) = g(g(x))$, so start with $g(x)$.

$$g(x) = 2(x-1)$$

Now we swap x with $g(x)$.

$$g(g(x)) = 2(g(x) - 1)$$

And we know $g(x) = 2(x-1)$ so sub that in.

$$g(g(x)) = 2((2(x-1)) - 1)$$

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

$$= 2(2x - 3)$$

$$gg(x) = 4x - 6$$

⑫ We need to work out $fg(x)$ from $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ and then compare that to the $fg(x)$ we are given to find c and d .

$$fg(x) = f(g(x))$$

Start from: $f(x) = 2x + c$

Sub $g(x)$ for x : $f(g(x)) = 2g(x) + c$

We know $g(x) = cx + 5$: $f(g(x)) = 2(cx + 5) + c$
 $= 2cx + 10 + c$

Now compare that with $fg(x) = 6x + d$

$$2cx + 10 + c = 6x + d$$

On the right hand side we have $6x$ so we must have $6x$ on the LHS. On the LHS we have $2cx$.

So;

$$2cx = 6x$$

$$\hookrightarrow 2c = 6$$

$$\hookrightarrow c = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

Similarly on the right we have ' $+d$ ' (our not times x number). On the LHS we have ' $+10 + c$ '. So

$$10 + c = d$$

we already found that $c = 3$.

$$10 + 3 = d$$

$$13 = d$$