

Find the inverse.

$$y = x^2 + 3$$

↓ ↓

$$x = y^2 + 3$$

-3 -3

$$\sqrt{x-3} = \sqrt{y^2}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{x-3}$$

1.) Switch $y \leftrightarrow x$ 2.) Solve for y

inverse

$$f(x) \rightarrow f^{-1}(x)$$

$$g(x) = x^3 - 8$$

↓

$$y = x^3 - 8$$

↓

↓

$$x = y^3 - 8$$

+8 +8

$$\sqrt[3]{x+8} = \sqrt[3]{y^3}$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x+8}$$

Find $g^{-1}(x)$

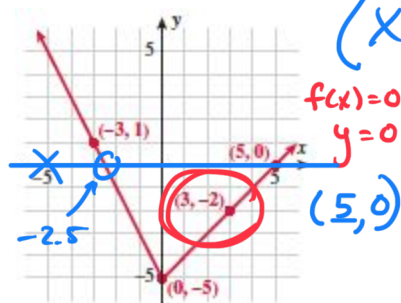
Pre-Calculus Chapter 1 Practice Test

ordered pair

1.) (2.5 pts each, 5 pts total) Use the graph of $y = g(x)$ to answer the following:

$(x, f(x))$
 (x, y)

a) $g(3)$ what is y if $x = 3$ $(3, -2)$
 -2
 $y = -2$



b) $g(0)$

$g(x) = 0$ $x = -2.5, 5$

2.) (5 pts each, 10 pts total) Evaluate the given quantities applying the following four functions:

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

$$F(x) = 4 - x^2$$

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

$$G(x) = x^2 + 2x - 7$$

a) $G(-3) - F(-1)$

$$G(x) = x^2 + 2x - 7$$

$$G(-3) = (-3)^2 + 2(-3) - 7$$

$$9 + (-6) - 7$$

$$G(-3) = -4$$

$$F(x) = 4 - x^2$$

$$F(-1) = 4 - (-1)^2$$

$$G(-3) - F(-1)$$

$$F(-1) = 3$$

$$4 - 1 = 3$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$-4 - 3 = \boxed{-7}$$

b) $\frac{f(-6)}{g(4)}$

3.) (5 pts) Find the domain of the given function. Express the domain in interval notation.

a) $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4x-8}}{2x}$

$\sqrt{4x-8}$ $4x-8 \geq 0$
 $\frac{2x \neq 0}{2} \quad \frac{4x}{4} \geq \frac{8}{4}$
 $x \neq 0$ $x \geq 2$



Restrictions: $\sqrt{\quad}$ No negatives
 and $\frac{\square}{\square}$ denominator cannot be zero

4.) (5 pts each, 10 pts total) Determine whether the function is even, odd, or neither.

a) $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2$

odd even → neither

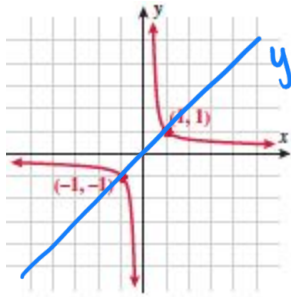


b) $g(x) = |x| + x^2$

even even → even

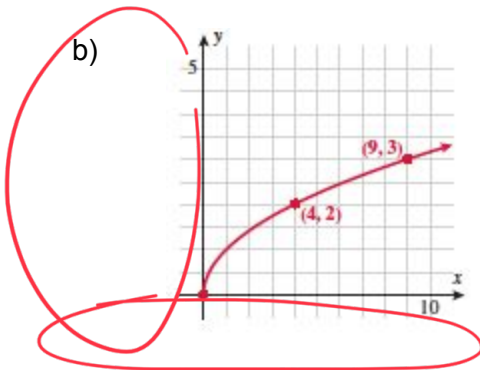
5.) (5 pts each, 10 pts total) For each of the following graphs: Name the graph, define the domain and range, and determine whether it is even, odd, or neither.

a)



Name: Inverse/Reciprocal
 i) Domain: $x \neq 0$
 ii) Range: $y \neq 0$
 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
 Even/odd/Neither

b)



Name: Square Root
 Domain: $[0, \infty)$
 Range: $[0, \infty)$
 Even/odd/Neither

6.) (5 pts) State the domain, range, and the x-intervals where the function is increasing, decreasing, or constant. Find where $f(x) = 0$.

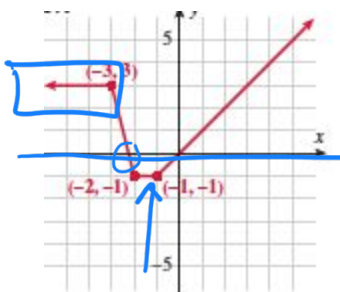
Domain: \mathbb{R}
 $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $[-1, \infty)$

slope +
 Increasing: $(-1, \infty)$

slope -
 Decreasing: $(-3, -2)$

slope = 0
 constant: $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-2, -1)$



$f(x) = 0$

$x = 0, -2.3?$

7.) (5 pts each, 10 pts total) Find the average rate of change for the function from:

Average Rate of Change (slope)

$x = 1$ to $x = 3$
 \uparrow \uparrow
 x_1 x_2

a) $f(x) = 4 - x^2$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{[4 - (3)^2] - [4 - (1)^2]}{2} = \frac{[4 - 9] - [4 - 1]}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-5 - 3}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = \boxed{-4}$$

b) $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

8.) (5 pts each, 10 pts total) Find the difference quotient for the following functions:

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

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{(x+h)^2 + 2(x+h) - [x^2 + 2x]}{h}$$

FOIL

$$(x+h)^2 = (x+h)(x+h)$$

$$= x^2 + hx + hx + h^2$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 + 2x + 2h - x^2 - 2x}{h}$$

$$= \frac{2hx + h^2 + 2h}{h} = \boxed{2x + h + 2}$$

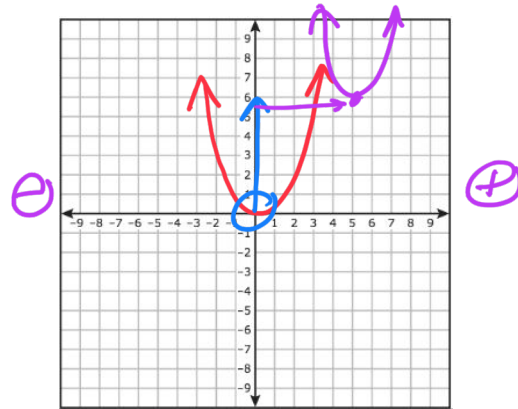
b) $g(x) = 5x - x^2$

9.) (5 pts each, 10 pts total) Draw the parent function. Next, describe, in words, the transformation. Draw the function and include the vertex, if applicable.

a) $f(x) = (x - 5)^2 + 6$

Parent: $f(x) = x^2$

Right 5
up 6



b) $f(x) = |3x - 3| - 2$

Parent: $f(x) = |x|$

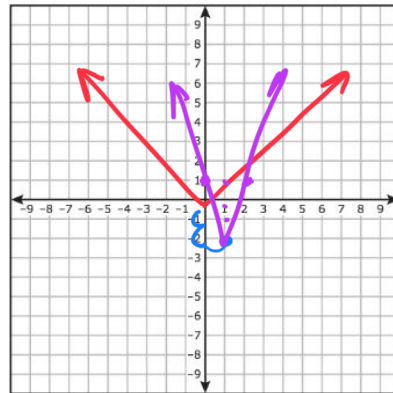
$f(x) = \left| \frac{3x-3}{\frac{3}{3}} \right| - 2$

$f(x) = |3(x-1)| - 2$

slope
up 3
over 1

Right

down 2



10.) (5 pts) Evaluate the functions for the specified values, if possible.

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

$$g(x) = x^2 + 2$$

a) $(f - g)(4)$

$$f(4) - g(4)$$

$$[3(4) - 5] - [(4)^2 + 2]$$

$$[12 - 5] - [16 + 2]$$

$$7 - 18 = \boxed{-11}$$

~~$(f - g)(4)$~~

~~$4f - 4g$~~

11.) (5 pts each, 10 pts total) Evaluate the functions for the specified values, if possible.

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

$$g(x) = x^2 + 2$$

a) $f(g(x))$

$$3(x^2 + 2) - 5$$

$$3x^2 + 6 - 5$$

$$\boxed{3x^2 + 1}$$

b) $(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1))$

open \rightarrow multiply

$$f(1) = 3(1) - 5$$

$$3 - 5 = -2$$

$$g(-2) = (-2)^2 + 2$$

$$4 + 2 = \boxed{6}$$

12.) (5 pts each, 10 pts total) Find the inverse of each of the following functions.

a) $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{3}$

↓

$$y = \frac{x-2}{3}$$

↓

$$3x = \left(\frac{y-2}{3}\right)3$$

$$3x = y - 2$$
$$+2 \quad +2$$

$$\boxed{y = 3x + 2}$$

1.) switch $y \rightleftharpoons x$

2.) Solve for y

b) $g(x) = x^2 + 6$

↓

$$y = x^2 + 6$$

$$x = y^2 + 6$$

$$-6 \quad -6$$

$$\sqrt{x-6} = \sqrt{y^2}$$

$$\boxed{y = \pm \sqrt{x-6}}$$