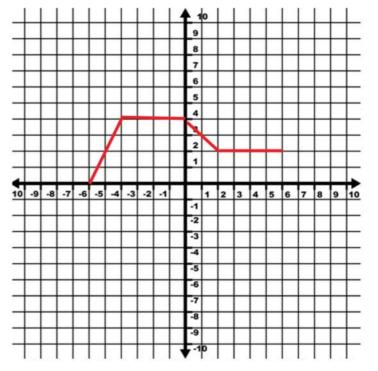


C_03 INVERSES

Consider the graph of the relation shown.

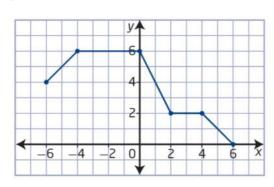
- a) Sketch the graph of the inverse relation.
- b) State the domain, range and intercepts of the relation and its inverse.
- c) Determine whether the relation and its inverse are functions.
- d) State the coordinates of any invariant points.



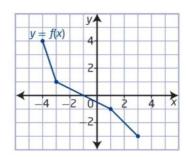
	Original Relation	Inverse Relation	
Domain			
Range			
x-intercept			
y-intercept			
Is it a function?			
invariant points		ı	

Which of these graphs do you think will have an inverse that is a function? How can you tell, without having to sketch the inverse graph?

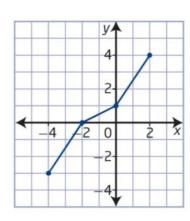
a)



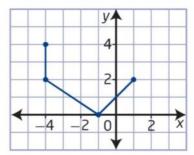
b)



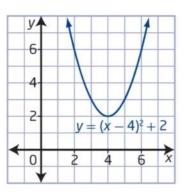
c)



d)



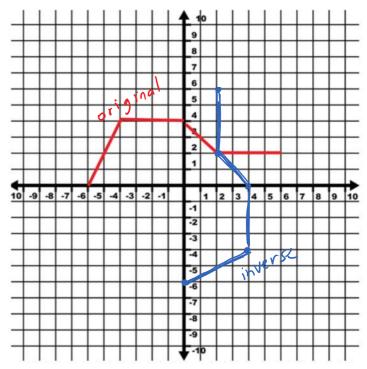
e)



C_03 INVERSES

Consider the graph of the relation shown.

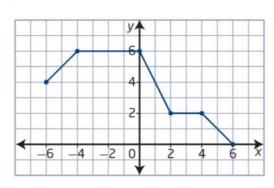
- a) Sketch the graph of the inverse relation.
- b) State the domain, range and intercepts of the relation and its inverse.
- c) Determine whether the relation and its inverse are functions.
- d) State the coordinates of any invariant points.



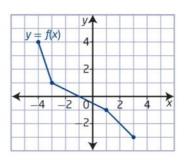
	Original Relation	Inverse Relation
Domain	{X -6 ≤ X ≤ 6, X € TR}	{X 0 < X < 4, X < R}
Range	{y 0≤y≤4, y∈R}	{y1-6 ≤ y ≤ 6, y ∈ TR}
x-intercept	(-6,0)	(4,0)
y-intercept	(۲, ۵)	(0,-6)
Is it a function?	yes	, ,
invariant points	(2,2)	

Which of these graphs do you think will have an inverse that is a function? How can you tell, without having to sketch the inverse graph?

a)

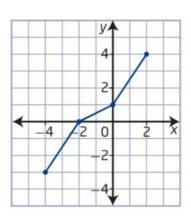


b) inverse will be a function

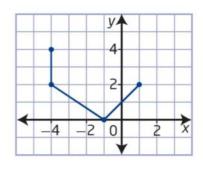


c)

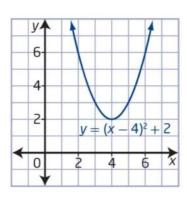
inverse will be a function



d)



e)



If the original graph
has any points that have the
same y-value as each other
(on the same HORIZONTAL LINE),
then its inverse will not
be a function