## Math Lab: Exploring Inverses of Functions Graphically

1] Without a graphing calculator and using a pencil, accurately sketch each function on the same plot below labeling the coordinates of at least 3 points.


The notation $f^{-1}(x)$ means "the inverse of $f(x)$ " and does not change how you graph the function.

2] With your pencil, trace both graphs onto your tracing paper. Notice these images look to be symmetrical; fold your tracing paper along the line of symmetry. What is the equation for the line of symmetry?

3] List 3 coordinates on each graph in the tables below. What do you observe about the relationship between the x - and y - values on the function and its inverse?


## 4] Summarize

- Functions are inverses of each other if they have symmetry over the line $\qquad$ .
- The inverse of a function switches the $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ coordinates; this means that the $\qquad$ of the function becomes the $\qquad$ of its inverse and the $\qquad$ of the function becomes the $\qquad$ of its inverse.

Determine if each pair of functions are inverses of each other by sketching a graph without a calculator.


Inverses - yes or no (circle one)
Explain:

6] $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{x-5}$
$g(x)=x^{3}+5$


Inverses - yes or no (circle one)
Explain:

7] $f(x)=\frac{1}{x+3}$ (dash in the V.A.) $g(x)=\frac{1}{x}-3($ dash in the H.A.)


Inverses - yes or no (circle one)
Explain:

Determine if each pair of functions are inverses of each other by testing 3 ordered pairs.
EXAMPLE: $f(x)=3 x-6$ and $g(x)=\frac{1}{3} x+2$

Take your $y$-values and use them as the new $x$-values in the other function.

> Inverses - yes or no (circle one)

## Explain:

| $\text { 8] } \begin{aligned} & f(x)=2 x-8 \\ & g(x)=\frac{1}{2} x+4 \\ & \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x}) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{x})$ |  | $\text { 9] } \begin{gathered} f(x)=x^{2}+4 \\ g(x)=\sqrt{x-4} \\ f(\mathrm{x}) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{x})$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10] } f(x)=\|x\|+2 \\ g(x)=x-2 \\ \mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x}) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{g}(\mathrm{x})$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x$ | $y$ | $x$ | $y$ | $x$ | $y$ | $x$ | $y$ | $x$ | $y$ |  | $x$ | $y$ |
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