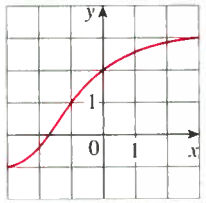
15. If f is a one-to-one function such that $f(2) = 9$, what is $f^{-1}(9)$?

16. If $f(x) = x^5 + x^3 + x$, find $f^{-1}(3)$ and $f(f^{-1}(2))$.

17. If $g(x) = 3 + x + e^x$, find $g^{-1}(4)$.

18. The graph of f is given.
(a) Why is f one-to-one?
(b) What are the domain and range of f^{-1}?
(c) What is the value of $f^{-1}(2)$?
(d) Estimate the value of $f^{-1}(0)$.



19. The formula $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$, where $F \geqslant -459.67$, expresses the Celsius temperature C as a function of the Fahrenheit temperature F. Find a formula for the inverse function and interpret it. What is the domain of the inverse function?

20. In the theory of relativity, the mass of a particle with speed v is

$$m = f(v) = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

where m_0 is the rest mass of the particle and c is the speed of light in a vacuum. Find the inverse function of f and explain its meaning.

21–26 Find a formula for the inverse of the function.

21. $f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{2 + 3x}$

22. $f(x) = \dfrac{4x - 1}{2x + 3}$

23. $f(x) = e^{2x-1}$

24. $y = x^2 - x, \quad x \geqslant \frac{1}{2}$

25. $y = \ln(x + 3)$

26. $y = \dfrac{e^x}{1 + 2e^x}$

27–28 Find an explicit formula for f^{-1} and use it to graph f^{-1}, f, and the line $y = x$ on the same screen. To check your work, see whether the graphs of f and f^{-1} are reflections about the line.

27. $f(x) = x^4 + 1, \quad x \geqslant 0$

28. $f(x) = 2 - e^x$

29–30 Use the given graph of f to sketch the graph of f^{-1}.

29.

30.

31. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$.
(a) Find f^{-1}. How is it related to f?
(b) Identify the graph of f and explain your answer to part (a).

32. Let $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{1 - x^3}$.
(a) Find g^{-1}. How is it related to g?
(b) Graph g. How do you explain your answer to part (a)?

33. (a) How is the logarithmic function $y = \log_a x$ defined?
(b) What is the domain of this function?
(c) What is the range of this function?
(d) Sketch the general shape of the graph of the function $y = \log_a x$ if $a > 1$.

34. (a) What is the natural logarithm?
(b) What is the common logarithm?
(c) Sketch the graphs of the natural logarithm function and the natural exponential function with a common set of axes.

35–38 Find the exact value of each expression.

35. (a) $\log_5 125$ (b) $\log_3\left(\frac{1}{27}\right)$

36. (a) $\ln(1/e)$ (b) $\log_{10}\sqrt{10}$

37. (a) $\log_2 6 - \log_2 15 + \log_2 20$
(b) $\log_3 100 - \log_3 18 - \log_3 50$

38. (a) $e^{-2\ln 5}$ (b) $\ln(\ln e^{e^{10}})$

39–41 Express the given quantity as a single logarithm.

39. $\ln 5 + 5 \ln 3$

40. $\ln(a + b) + \ln(a - b) - 2 \ln c$

41. $\ln(1 + x^2) + \frac{1}{2}\ln x - \ln \sin x$

42. Use Formula 10 to evaluate each logarithm correct to six decimal places.
(a) $\log_{12} 10$ (b) $\log_2 8.4$

43–44 Use Formula 10 to graph the given functions on a common screen. How are these graphs related?

43. $y = \log_{1.5} x, \quad y = \ln x, \quad y = \log_{10} x, \quad y = \log_{50} x$

44. $y = \ln x, \quad y = \log_{10} x, \quad y = e^x, \quad y = 10^x$

45. Suppose that the graph of $y = \log_2 x$ is drawn on a coordinate grid where the unit of measurement is an inch. How many miles to the right of the origin do we have to move before the height of the curve reaches 3 ft?

46. Compare the functions $f(x) = x^{0.1}$ and $g(x) = \ln x$ by graph-

48. (a) $y = \ln(-x)$ (b) $y = \ln$

49–52 Solve each equation for x.

49. (a) $e^{7-4x} = 6$ (b) $\ln(3x$

50. (a) $\ln(x^2 - 1) = 3$ (b) $e^{2x} -$

51. (a) $2^{x-5} = 3$ (b) $\ln x +$

52. (a) $\ln(\ln x) = 1$ (b) $e^{ax} =$

53–54 Solve each inequality for x.

53. (a) $e^x < 10$ (b) $\ln x >$

54. (a) $2 < \ln x < 9$ (b) e^{2-3x}

55–56 Find (a) the domain of f and (b) f^{-1}

55. $f(x) = \sqrt{3 - e^{2x}}$

56. $f(x) =$

CAS 57. Graph the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + x^2 +$ why it is one-to-one. Then use a comput to find an explicit expression for $f^{-1}(x)$. produce three possible expressions. Expl are irrelevant in this context.)

CAS 58. (a) If $g(x) = x^6 + x^4, x \geqslant 0$, use a com to find an expression for $g^{-1}(x)$.
(b) Use the expression in part (a) to grap and $y = g^{-1}(x)$ on the same screen.

1.7 Parametric Curves

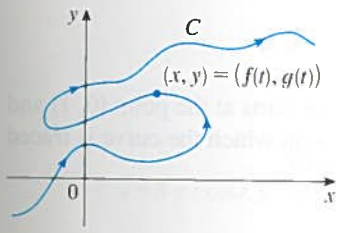


FIGURE 1

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